Department of the Treasury

Internal Revenue Service

1970 Instructions for Form 1040
and for Schedules A, B, C, D, E, F, and R

Index

The 1970 Federal tax forms use the same approach as last year's but we have tried to make improvements which taxpayers felt would be helpful. These include the printing of the instructions separately, the use of the back of Form 1040 for the tax computation, and the printing of some of the schedules back-to-back.

The forms also reflect several changes made by the Tax Reform Act of 1969. Among the more important ones are:

- A new low-income allowance which saves many people from paying income tax and reduces the tax for many others. This allowance is built into the optional tax tables so no separate figuring is necessary.
- All personal exemptions are increased from $600 to $625 for 1970 (with further increases in later years).
- Returns are no longer required from single persons with incomes under $1,700, nor generally from married persons filing jointly with incomes under $2,300. These figures are increased by $600 if the individual or his spouse is 65 or older, and by an additional $600 if both are 65 or older.

In view of the above changes, several million people no longer need file Form 1040.

- The optional tax tables have been extended from $5,000 to $10,000. This eliminates the need for percentage tax computations by many people who do not itemize their deductions.
- The tax surcharge, which was 10 percent last year, was reduced to 5 percent for the first half of 1970 and eliminated altogether for the last half of the year. This means the surcharge is figured at the average rate of 2.5 percent for the whole of 1970.
- Many more taxpayers can now choose to have the Internal Revenue Service figure their tax for them. (See page 2 of the instructions.)
- A new minimum tax has been established for taxpayers who have certain "tax preference" items such as accelerated depreciation, stock options, and long-term capital gains. This additional tax will apply only to certain high-income taxpayers.

Many other provisions of the new law will take effect in 1971 and later years. They will be incorporated in the Declaration of Estimated Tax (Form 1040–ES) for 1971, as well as in other forms as they are issued.

Randolph W. Thrower

Randolph W. Thrower,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue

You may find it helpful in preparing your Form 1040 for 1970 to follow these steps

1. Collect records relating to 1970 income including Forms W–2 and 1099.

2. Unless you are sure that you will not benefit by itemizing deductions, collect records of medical and dental expenses, charitable contributions, real estate taxes, State income tax, home mortgage interest, etc. See instruction, "Should You Use the Standard Deduction or Should You Itemize Your Deductions?" for line 19 on page 5.

3. Peel off mailing label and stick on the return you file. Check for and correct any errors in social security number, name and address.

4. Check filing status and enter exemptions (lines 1 through 11).

5. Follow lines 12 through 17. Complete any necessary supporting schedules for income and adjustments to arrive at adjusted gross income on line 18.

6. If you itemize deductions, fill out Schedule A.

7. If you do not itemize deductions and line 18 is under $10,000, find tax in Tax Tables 1 through 15. If you itemize deductions, or line 18 is $10,000 or more, fill in the tax computation, Part IV. In addition, use the Tax Surcharge Tables to figure your surcharge.

8. Check Parts V (Credits), VI (Other Taxes) and VII (Other Payments) on other side and carry totals to page 1. Enter withholding and estimated tax on page 1.

9. Compute balance due or overpayment.

10. Verify all entries, check arithmetic, and sign return.

You may have IRS compute your tax

If your income on line 18 is $20,000 or less, and consists only of wages or salaries and tips, dividends, interest, pensions and annuities, and you choose the standard deduction instead of itemizing your actual deductions, you may have the Service figure your tax for you.

If you want the Service to do this, fill in lines 1 through 18, and 24, 26, 27, and 28, if applicable. (For your convenience, the lines you are required to fill in are identified by stars (★) on the Form 1040 facsimile, below.) Skip lines 19 through 23, 25, and 29 through 32. If you are entitled to a retirement income credit, attach Schedule R, and enter "RIC" on line 22. If you are filing a joint return, show husband's and wife's income separately in the space to the left of the entry space for line 18. The Service will then compute your tax and refund any overpayment or bill you for any amount you owe.

Computing your tax in an uncomplicated situation

If your income is under $10,000 and consists only of wages and not more than $100 of dividends or interest (lines 12, 13c, and 14), and you are not itemizing your actual deductions, all the required entries for figuring your tax are on the front (page 1) of Form 1040. (You will need to make entries on page 2 and carry totals to the applicable lines on page 1 if your situation is more complicated and you claim adjustments on line 17, claim credits on line 22, owe other taxes on line 24, and claim payments against tax on lines 27 and 28.)

The following filled-in facsimile of Form 1040 gives an example showing you need make entries only on page 1 to figure your tax in a simple situation.

Example: John F. and Mary Brown have two (2) dependent children. Mr. Brown's Form W–2 shows wages of $9,875 and Federal income tax withheld of $1,096.42. They received $90 dividends from their joint stockholdings and $100 interest. Instead of itemizing their actual deductions they choose to find their tax in Tax Table 4, which has their standard deduction built in. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are filing a joint return and are claiming four (4) exemptions on line 11.

(Be sure to complete top of form (including lines 1 through 11) and the question at top of page 2)

						Line	Amount	Cents	
Income	12 Wages, salaries, tips, etc. (Attach Forms W–2 to back. If unavailable, attach explanation)					12	9,875	00	★
	13a Dividends (see pages 5 and 9 of instr.) $ 90.00 13b Less exclusion $ 90.00 Balance ▶					13c	0		★
	(Also list in Part I of Schedule B, if gross dividends and other distributions are over $100)								
	14 Interest. Enter total here (also list in Part II of Schedule B, if total is over $100)					14	100	00	★
	15 Income other than wages, dividends, and interest (from line 40)					15	0		★
	16 Total (add lines 12, 13c, 14 and 15)					16	9,975	00	★
	17 Adjustments to income (such as "sick pay," moving expense, etc., from line 45)					17	0		★
	18 Adjusted gross income (subtract line 17 from line 16)					18	9,975	00	★
	● *See page 2 of instructions for rules under which the IRS will figure your tax and surcharge.* ● *If you do not itemize deductions and line 18 is under $10,000, find tax in Tables. Enter tax on line 19.* ● *If you itemize deductions or line 18 is $10,000 or more, go to line 46 to figure tax.*								
Tax and Surcharge	19 Tax (Check if from: Tax Tables 1–15 ☒, Tax Rate Schedule X, Y, or Z ☐, Schedule D ☐, or Schedule G ☐)					19	1,091	00	
	20 Tax surcharge. See Tax Surcharge Tables A, B and C in instructions. (If you claim retirement income credit, use Schedule R to figure surcharge.)					20	27	00	
	21 Total (add lines 19 and 20)					21	1,118	00	
Payments and Credits	22 Total credits (from line 55)					22	0		
	23 Income tax (subtract line 22 from line 21)					23	1,118	00	
	24 Other taxes (from line 61)					24	0		★
	25 Total (add lines 23 and 24)					25	1,118	00	
	26 Total Federal income tax withheld (attach Forms W–2 to back)	26	1,096	42	★				
	27 1970 Estimated tax payments (include 1969 overpayment allowed as a credit)	27			★				
	28 Other payments (from line 65)	28			★				
	29 Total (add lines 26, 27, and 28)					29	1,096	42	
Due or Refund	30 If line 25 is larger than line 29, enter BALANCE DUE. Pay in full with return ▶					30	21	58	
	31 If line 29 is larger than line 25, enter OVERPAYMENT ▶					31			
	32 Line 31 to be: (a) Credited on 1971 estimated tax ▶ $; (b) Refunded ▶ $								

SAMPLE FILLED-IN FORM

Where to Get Forms

As far as practical, we mail forms and schedules directly to you based on what you filed the preceding year. Many people will need only Form 1040. Schedules and forms that may be required in addition to Form 1040 include the following, which you may obtain from an Internal Revenue Service office, and at many banks and post offices:

Schedule A for itemized deductions;

Schedule B for gross dividends and other distributions on stock in excess of $100, and interest income in excess of $100;

Schedule C for income from a personally owned business;

Schedule D for income from the sale or exchange of property;

Schedule E for income from pensions, annuities, rents, royalties, partnerships, estates, trusts, etc.;

Schedule F for income from farming;

Schedule G for income averaging;

Schedule R for retirement income credit;

Schedule SE for reporting net earnings from self-employment; and

Form 4136, Computation of Credit for Federal Tax on Gasoline, Special Fuels, and Lubricating Oil.

Some specialized forms available only at Internal Revenue Service offices are:

Form 1310, Statement of Claimant to Refund Due—Deceased Taxpayer;

Form 2106, Employee Business Expenses;

Form 2120, Multiple Support Declaration;

Form 2210, Underpayment of Estimated Tax by Individuals;

Form 2440, Sick-Pay Exclusion;

Form 2441, Expenses for Care of Children and Certain Other Dependents;

Form 3468, Computation of Investment Credit;

Form 3903, Moving Expense Adjustment;

Form 4137, Computation of Social Security Tax on Unreported Tip Income;

Form 4625, Computation of Minimum Tax; and

Form 4683, U.S. Information Return on Foreign Bank and Other Financial Account(s).

Publication 17, Your Federal Income Tax, and Publication 334, Tax Guide for Small Business (1971 editions), may be purchased for 75 cents per copy from either the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20402; or from the District Director.

You may also obtain other publications referred to in these instructions free from the District Director.

Who Must File

You must file a return if:

(1) You are **Single,** an **unmarried Head of Household,** or **Surviving Widow(er) with a dependent child;** and your income was **$1,700** or more **($2,300** if 65 or over).

(2) You are a **married person entitled to file jointly** and your combined (husband's and wife's) income is **$2,300** or more **($2,900** if either you or your spouse is 65 or over, **$3,500** if both 65 or over), provided:

(a) You and your spouse had the same household as your home at the close of the taxable year,

(b) No other person is entitled to claim an exemption for you or your spouse, and

(c) Your spouse does not file a separate return, or

(3) You are not covered under (1) or (2) above and you had income of **$600** or more.

You must also file a return and pay any tax due if you have net earnings from self-employment of $400 or more. **See Schedule SE.**

These rules apply to all citizens or residents of the United States, including minors. However, a citizen of the United States entitled to the benefits of section 931 (relating to income from sources within possessions of the United States) must file a return if he had income of $600 or more.

Where to File.—With the Internal Revenue Service Center for your region. Use envelope mailed to you or see addresses below.

Addresses of Internal Revenue Offices

If your legal residence or principal place of business is in	Use this mailing address
Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia	Internal Revenue Service Center 11601 Roosevelt Boulevard Philadelphia, Pa. 19155
Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee	Internal Revenue Service Center 4800 Buford Highway Chamblee, Georgia 30006
Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, West Virginia	Internal Revenue Service Center Cincinnati, Ohio 45298
Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Wyoming	Internal Revenue Service Center 3651 S. Interregional Highway Austin, Texas 78740
Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington	Internal Revenue Service Center 1160 West 1200 South Street Ogden, Utah 84405
Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin	Internal Revenue Service Center 2306 E. Bannister Road Kansas City, Missouri 64170
Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont	Internal Revenue Service Center 310 Lowell Street Andover, Mass. 01812

If you are located in:	Use this address
Panama Canal Zone, American Samoa, Guam	Internal Revenue Service Center 11601 Roosevelt Boulevard Philadelphia, Pa. 19155
Puerto Rico (or if excluding income under section 933) Virgin Islands: Non-permanent residents	Internal Revenue Service Center 11601 Roosevelt Boulevard Philadelphia, Pa. 19155
Virgin Islands: Permanent residents	Department of Finance, Tax Division Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands 00801

U.S. citizens with foreign addresses (except A.P.O. and F.P.O.) and those excluding income under sec. 911 or 931, file with the Internal Revenue Service Center, 11601 Roosevelt Boulevard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19155.

When to File.—As soon as possible after January 1, but not later than April 15.

How to Pay.—Make check or money order payable to "Internal Revenue Service" for full amount on line 30. Write your social security number on your check or money order. If line 30 is less than $1, do not pay.

Refund Under $1.—Will be refunded only upon written request.

Earned Income From Sources Outside the United States.—Income earned from sources outside the United States must be included to determine if you must file an income tax return, even though the income may be excludable. If you received such income, attach **Form 2555.**

Social Security Number.—If your social security number as shown on the label is incorrect or you did not receive a labeled return, enter your correct social security number in the space provided on the return. If you are married, also enter your spouse's number.

If you have no number, file application Form SS–5 with the local office of the Social Security Administration early enough to make certain you receive your social security card before the deadline for filing your return. If you do not receive your card in time, file your return when due and enter "Applied for" in the space provided for the number.

Members of Armed Forces.—A member of the Armed Forces should give his name, social security number, permanent home address, and serial number (if different from social security number).

Rounding Off to Whole Dollars.—The money items on your return and schedules may be shown in whole dollars. To do this, eliminate any amount less than 50 cents and increase any amount from 50 cents through 99 cents to the next higher dollar.

Deceased Taxpayers.—If a person died in 1970, or in 1971 before filing a return for 1970, the executor, administrator, or surviving wife (husband) must file a return for the decedent. An executor or administrator may elect to file a joint return with the surviving wife (husband). If an executor or administrator has not been appointed, the survivor may file a joint return and indicate in the signature area that she (he) is filing as surviving wife (husband).

Enter the date of death in the name and address area. If a refund is due, attach **Form 1310.**

Attachments to the Return.—Fill in all applicable items of income, adjustments, tax computation and deductions on the official return forms and schedules. If you need more space, attach statements following the format of the official forms and attach them in the same order. Also enter the totals shown on the supporting statements on the appropriate lines of the official forms.

How to Assemble Your Return.—

(1) Attach Forms W–2, if any, to back of Form 1040. (2) Attach required schedules in alphabetical order. (3) Attach required forms in numerical order.

Form W–2 Missing or Incorrect.—Only your employer can issue or correct a Form W–2. If you have not received a Form W–2 by January 31, or if Form W–2 is incorrect, contact your employer as soon as possible.

Signature and Verification.—Regardless of who prepares your return it is not valid unless you sign it. Both husband and wife must sign a joint return.

Any person(s), firm or corporation who prepares a taxpayer's return for compensation must also sign to verify the return. However, a verifying signature is not required if the return is prepared by a regular, full-time employee of the taxpayer, such as a clerk, secretary or bookkeeper. If a firm or corporation prepares the return, it should be signed in the name of the firm or corporation.

Instructions for Page 1 of Form 1040

Filing Status

Married Persons—Joint or Separate Returns

Advantages of a Joint Return.—Generally, it is advantageous for a married couple to file a joint return. This usually results in lower tax than filing separate returns.

How To Prepare a Joint Return.—You must include all income, exemptions and deductions of both husband and wife. In the return heading, list both names, including middle initials. (For example: "John F. and Mary L. Doe.") Both must sign the return unless husband is a serviceman serving in a combat zone, or in an area in direct support of such combat zone under conditions that qualify him for Hostile Fire Pay. In this instance, the wife should write in the space provided for her husband's signature that he is in military service in a "combat zone."

A husband and wife may file a joint return even though one of them had no income. They may also file a joint return even though they lived in different households. A joint return may not be filed if either husband or wife was a nonresident alien at any time during the taxable year.

When a joint return is filed, each assumes full legal responsibility for the entire tax, and if one fails to pay it, the other must.

How To Prepare a Separate Return.—A husband and wife may file separate returns if each had income of his own or if only one had income.

If you file a separate return, check the box on line 3 or line 6, whichever is applicable. If you checked the box on line 3, "Married filing separately and spouse is also filing a return," write wife's (husband's) first name in space provided and enter both social security numbers in spaces to right of name and address area.

Each should report his (her) own income, exemptions and deductions on his (her) separate return. In community property States, deductions resulting from payments made out of funds belonging jointly to husband and wife may be divided half and half. See **Publication 555,** Community Property and the Federal Income Tax.

If one itemizes and claims actual deductions, then both must do so. If one uses the percentage standard deduction, the other may not use the low income allowance which for a separate return is $100 plus $100 for each exemption claimed on line 11 but limited to $500.

If you checked the box on line 6, "Married filing separately and spouse is not filing a return," check the boxes on line 8, to claim the exemption(s) for your wife or husband, if applicable. (Enter in the name and address area only the name of the one having income.)

Certain Married Individuals Living Apart.—A married individual may be considered to be unmarried if:

(1) He (she) files a separate return;

(2) He (she) maintains as his (her) home a household which for more than one-half of the taxable year is the principal place of abode of his (her) son or daughter or stepson or stepdaughter for whom he (she) is entitled to a dependency deduction;

(3) He (she) furnishes more than one-half of the cost of maintaining the household; and

(4) His (her) spouse was not a member of that household during the entire taxable year.

Married individuals who meet these requirements are not subject to the $500 standard deduction limitation if married filing separately. Nor are they subject to the restrictions on the use of the itemized or standard deduction imposed on other married persons filing separately. Either or both may use "Unmarried Head of Household" rates if they qualify for this "unmarried" treatment.

If you qualify as a "certain married individual living apart," you should check the "Single" box on line 1 as your filing status unless you also qualify as "Unmarried Head of Household." In that case, check the "Unmarried Head of Household" box on line 4.

Marital Status.—If you are married at the end of your taxable year, you are considered married for the entire year. If you are divorced (and not remarried) or legally separated on or before the end of your taxable year, you are considered single for the entire year.

If your wife or husband died during the year, you are considered married for the entire year. Generally, a joint return may then be filed for the year. You may also be entitled to the benefits of joint return rates for the two years following the death of your husband or wife. (See "Widows and Widowers," under "Special Computations," below.)

Special Computations

Unmarried Head of Household.—The law provides special tax rates for any person who qualifies as a "Head of Household." (See Tax Rate Schedule Z and Tax Tables.) Only the following persons may qualify: (a) one who is unmarried (or legally separated) at the end of the taxable year, or (b) one who is married at the end of the year to a person who was a nonresident alien at any time during the taxable year. In addition, you must have furnished over half the cost of maintaining as your home a household which, during the entire year, except for temporary absence, was occupied as the principal place of abode and as a member of such household by (a) any related person other than your unmarried child or stepchild (see list on this page) for whom you are entitled to a deduction for an exemption, unless the deduction arises from a multiple support agreement, or (b) your unmarried child, grandchild, foster child, or stepchild, even though such child is not a dependent.

If you maintain a home for your father or mother, it need not be your residence.

Widows and Widowers.—Under certain conditions, a taxpayer whose husband (or wife) has died during either of her two preceding taxable years may compute her tax by including only her income, exemptions, and deductions, but otherwise computing the tax as if a joint return were being filed. (See Tax Rate Schedule Y and Tax Tables.) You may claim the exemption for the decedent only for the year of death.

The conditions are that the taxpayer: (a) has not remarried, (b) maintains as her home a household which is the principal place of abode of her child or stepchild for whom she is entitled to a deduction for an exemption, and (c) was entitled to file a joint return with her husband (or his wife) for the year of death.

Exemptions ($625 for Each Allowable Exemption)

Lines 7 and 8—You and Your Wife.—

For You.—As the taxpayer, you are always entitled to at least one exemption. If, at the end of your taxable year, you were either blind or 65 or over, you get two exemptions. If you were both blind and 65 or over, you get three exemptions. Be sure to check the appropriate boxes. Age and blindness are determined as of December 31, 1970, or the last day of your taxable year. Your age is determined on the day before your actual birthday. Thus, if your 65th birthday was on January 1, 1971, you get the additional exemption for age on your return for 1970.

For Your Wife (Husband).—An exemption is allowed for your wife (or husband) if you are filing a joint return. If you file a separate return, you may claim her exemptions only if she had no income and was not the dependent of another taxpayer. You are not entitled to an exemption for your wife on your return if she files a separate return for any reason. Otherwise, your wife's (husband's) exemptions are like your own—one, if she was neither blind nor 65 or over; two, if she was either blind or 65 or over; three, if she was both blind and 65 or over.

In Case of Death.—If your wife or husband died during 1970, the number of her or his exemptions is determined as of the date of death.

Proof of Blindness.—If totally blind, attach a statement to that effect to the return. If partially blind, attach a statement from a qualified physician or a registered optometrist that (a) central visual acuity did not exceed 20/200 in the better eye with correcting lenses, or (b) that the widest diameter of the visual field subtends an angle no greater than 20°.

Lines 9 and 10—Children, Other Dependents.—Enter on line 9 the first names and the total number of your dependent children who lived with you during 1970.

If you claim other dependents, complete columns (a) through (f) on page 2, line 33. If dependent died or was born during year, write in column (c) "D" for died or "B" for born. Enter on line 10 the total number of dependents shown on line 34.

Each dependent claimed must meet all of the following tests:

1. Income.—Received less than $625 income. (If the child was under 19 or was a full-time student, this limitation does not apply.)

2. Support.—Received more than half of his support from you (or from husband or wife if a joint return is filed). See "Definition of Support" on page 5.

3. Married Dependents.—Did not file a joint return with husband or wife.

4. Nationality.—Was either a citizen or resident of the United States or a resident of Canada, Mexico, the Republic of Panama or the Canal Zone; or was an alien child adopted by and living with a United States citizen abroad.

5. Relationship.—(a) Was related to you (or to husband or wife if a joint return is filed) in one of the following ways:

Child*	Stepbrother	Son-in-law
Stepchild	Stepsister	Daughter-in-law
Mother	Stepmother	The following if related by blood:
Father	Stepfather	Uncle
Grandparent	Mother-in-law	Aunt
Brother	Father-in-law	Nephew
Sister	Brother-in-law	Niece
Grandchild	Sister-in-law	

or (b) was a member of your household and had your home as his principal place of abode for the entire taxable year.

**Includes a child who is a member of your household if placed with you by an authorized placement agency for legal adoption or a foster child who is a member of your household for the entire year.*

Definition of Support.—Support includes food, shelter, clothing, medical and dental care, education, and the like. Generally, the amount of an item of support is the expense incurred by the one furnishing it. If an item of support is furnished in the form of property or lodging, the amount of support attributable to such item is its fair market value. In computing the amount of support, include amounts contributed by the dependent for his own support, including amounts ordinarily excludable from income. (For example, social security benefits.)

In figuring whether you provide more than half the support of your child who is a student, disregard amounts he received as scholarships.

Student Dependency and Exemption.—For rules, see **Publication 532,** Tax Information for Students and Parents.

Divorced or Separated Parents.—For rules, see **Publication 501,** Your Exemptions and Exemptions for Dependents.

Birth or Death of Dependent.—You can claim a full $625 exemption for a dependent who was born or died during the year if the tests for claiming an exemption for that dependent are met for the part of the year he lived.

Support by More Than One Taxpayer.—If two or more persons contributed toward the support of an individual and no one person contributed more than 50 percent, see **Form 2120,** Multiple Support Declaration.

Reporting Your Income

All income, in whatever form received, that is not specifically exempt must be included in your income tax return, even though it may be offset by adjustments or deductions. Examples are given below.

Examples of Income That Must Be Reported.—

Wages, salaries, bonuses, commissions, fees, tips, and gratuities.

Dividends.

Earnings (interest) from savings and loan associations, mutual savings banks, credit unions, etc.

Interest on tax refunds.

Interest on bank deposits, bonds, notes.

Interest on U.S. Savings Bonds.

Interest on arbitrage bonds issued after Oct. 9, 1969 by State and local governments.

Profits from business or profession.

Your share of profits from partnerships and small business corporations.

Pensions, annuities, endowments.

Supplemental annuities under Railroad Retirement Act (but not regular Railroad Retirement Act benefits).

Profits from sales or exchanges of real estate, securities, or other property.

Rents and royalties.

Your share of estate or trust income.

Employer unemployment benefits (S.U.B.).

Alimony, separate maintenance or support payments received from and deductible by your husband (wife).

Prizes and awards (contests, raffles, etc.).

Refunds of State and local taxes (principal amounts) if deducted in a prior year and resulted in tax benefits.

Examples of Income That Should Not Be Reported.—

Disability retirement payments and other benefits paid by the Veterans Administration.

Dividends on Veterans' Insurance.

Life insurance proceeds, upon death.

Workmen's compensation, insurance, damages, etc., for injury or sickness.

Interest on certain State and municipal bonds.

Federal social security benefits.

Gifts, inheritances, bequests.

Insurance reimbursements for excess of actual living expenses over normal living expenses resulting from damage to principal residence by fire or other casualty.

Line 12—Wages, Salaries, Tips, etc.—Report the full amount of wages, salaries, fees, commissions, tips, bonuses and other payments for your personal services that you receive from your employer, even though taxes and other amounts have been withheld. If an amount appears on Form W–2 in the box captioned "Other compensation paid in 1970," add this amount to the amount shown in the box captioned "Wages paid subject to withholding in 1970," and include the total with other payments reported on this line. Also include wages for which you did not receive a Form W–2. See instructions for line 43 for treatment of reimbursed employee business expenses.

Tips reported to your employer are included as wages on Form W–2. Tips not reported to your employer are to be included with other amounts on this line. **See Form 4137.** Also see lines 59 and 60.

Payment in Merchandise, etc.—If you are paid in whole or in part in merchandise, services, or other things of value, determine the fair market value of such items and include it in your wages.

Generally, a person who receives compensation in the form of property, such as stock that is subject to a restriction, must report as compensation the unrestricted value of the property at the time of its receipt unless his interest is subject to a substantial risk of forfeiture and is non-transferable. See **Publication 525,** Taxable Income and Nontaxable Income, for further details and irrevocable election to report the value of restricted property at time of receipt in order to get possible capital gain treatment at a later date.

Meals and Living Quarters.—Employees who, as a matter of choice, receive meals and lodging from their employers, whether or not designated as wages, must include the fair market value in income. However, if your meals are furnished at your place of employment for the convenience of your employer, or you are required to accept lodging at your place of employment as a condition of your employment, do not report the value of the meals or lodging.

Exclusions for Military Combat Pay.—An enlisted man may exclude all service compensation for each month he served in a combat zone, or in an area in direct support of such combat zone under conditions that qualified him for Hostile Fire Pay, and each month he was hospitalized as a result of such service.

For this purpose, service for any part of a month is considered a full month. A commissioned officer may exclude up to $500 a month of such compensation. Forms W–2 issued for 1970 by the Armed Forces ordinarily do not include these payments. If you have any doubt whether the amount shown on your Form W–2 includes the nontaxable amount, contact the pay office which issued the form. If the nontaxable portion was included on Form W–2, you will be issued a corrected Form W–2 or a certificate to support exclusion. If you get a certificate, deduct the amount shown on the certificate from the wages shown on Form W–2, include the difference in line 12, and attach the certificate to your return. If you are issued a corrected Form W–2, include in line 12 the amount shown on that form.

Line 13a—Dividends.—Enter total dividends received (gross dividends and other distributions on stock less the sum of capital gain distributions reportable on Schedule D and non-taxable distributions, if any). If over $100, also list in Schedule B, Part I.

Note: If you received capital gain distributions and Schedule D is not needed to report any other gains or losses or to compute the alternative tax, you need not file Schedule D. Instead, enter 50 percent of capital gain distributions on line 39, and identify the source as "50% of cap. gain dist."

Line 13b—Exclusion.—See "Dividends Exclusion" on page 9.

Line 14—Interest.—Include all interest actually received or credited to your account by a bank, savings and loan association, credit union, etc. Also include interest on tax refunds.

Tax—Credits—Payments—

Line 19—Tax.—Find your tax in Tax Tables 1–15 if you do not itemize deductions and line 18 is under $10,000. Figure your tax using Tax Rate Schedule X, Y, or Z if you itemize deductions or if line 18 is $10,000 or more.

Should You Use the Standard Deduction or Should You Itemize Your Deductions?— It will probably be to your advantage to use the standard deduction if your answer to the following question is yes.

Are your actual deductions for charitable contributions, medical expenses, interest, taxes, etc., (see pages 7–9) less than the higher amount you come up with after figuring a. and b., below?

a. $200 ($100 if married, filing separately), plus $100 for each personal exemption, limited to $1,000 ($500 if married, filing separately); or

b. 10 percent of line 18, Form 1040, limited to $1,000 ($500 if married, filing separately).

If your answer to the above question is yes, and line 18, Form 1040, is less than $10,000, you get the standard deduction only by using Tax Tables 1 through 15 in the Form 1040 instructions to find your tax. If line 18 is $10,000 or more, you get the standard deduction by filling in line 47, Form 1040, according to instruction (b) on that line of the form.

If your answer to the above question is *no,* itemize your deductions. But you should also find your tax in Tax Tables 1 through 15 in the Form 1040 instructions, as well as compute your tax by itemizing your actual deductions if:

1. Line 18, Form 1040, is less than $10,000 and your itemized deductions are $1,100 or less; and
2. You are not married, filing separately.

You should then enter the lower of these two taxes on line 19, Form 1040.

Income Averaging.—If your income has increased substantially this year, it may be to your advantage to figure your tax before surcharge under the "averaging method." Obtain Schedule G from an Internal Revenue Service office for full details.

Alternative Tax.—It may be to your advantage to use the alternative tax if your net long-term capital gain exceeds your net short-term capital loss, or if you have a net long-term capital gain only. See Alternative Tax Computation on Schedule D.

Line 26—Federal Income Tax Withheld.—On this line include the total income tax withheld as shown on Forms W–2.

Line 27—Estimated Tax Payments.—If you and your spouse filed a joint declaration of estimated tax for 1970 but do not file a joint income tax return for the year, the total estimated tax paid may be claimed on the separate return of either spouse, or divided in any agreed amounts. In either event, the social security number of both persons should be entered on the separate returns.

If you and your spouse filed separate estimated tax declarations for 1970 and you elect to file a joint income tax return for the year, enter on this line the sum of the amounts paid on the separate declarations. Also enter the social security numbers of both persons in the spaces provided on Form 1040.

Follow the above instructions even if one spouse has died.

Penalty for Underpaying Your Tax During the Year.—Subtract the sum of lines 63 and 64 from line 29 and see if the result is less than 80 percent (66⅔ percent for farmers and fishermen) of an amount equal to the total tax on line 25 less the sum of lines 58, 59, 60 and 63. If so, you may be liable for a penalty unless one or more of the specific exceptions explained on Form 2210 applies to you. (Farmers and fishermen, see Form 2210F.) Attach this form or a statement to your return to support your computation of the penalty or to describe the specific exceptions you believe apply.

If you are liable for the penalty, show the amount in the bottom margin on page 1 of Form 1040, as "penalty-estimated tax" and increase line 30 or decrease line 31 accordingly.

Line 29.—If, as a beneficiary of a trust, you are entitled to a tax credit because of the "throwback" rule, write "throwback credit" and show the amount in the space to the left of the entry line. Also include it in the total for line 29.

Line 30—Balance Due.—

Penalty for Failure to Pay Tax.—Generally, individuals who fail to pay any balance of tax due by the due date for filing the return are subject to a penalty. The penalty is one-half percent of the unpaid tax for each month or fraction thereof until paid. This one-half percent penalty is not deductible. It is in addition to the interest of 6 percent on the unpaid amounts.

Line 32(a)—Overpayments Credited to 1971 Estimated Tax.—Amounts elected for credit to estimated tax will be applied to the account under the number shown on the return as "Your social security number," unless the return is accompanied by a statement requesting that the credit be applied to your spouse's account. This request should include your spouse's social security number, if not shown on the return.

Declarations of Estimated Tax

If you expect that your income tax and self-employment tax for 1971 will exceed by $40 or more the tax to be withheld from your wages, you may be required to file a declaration. For further details, contact an Internal Revenue Service Office.

Instructions for Page 2 of Form 1040

PART II.—Income Other than Wages, Dividends, and Interest

Line 39—Miscellaneous Income.—Report here certain types of income you cannot find a specific place for on your return or related schedules. Identify the source of income reported, and also report amounts received as alimony, separate maintenance, prizes and awards, as well as recoveries of bad debts and other items that reduced your tax in a prior year. Any refund of State income tax should also be entered here. The general rule is that a refund of State income tax is income to the taxpayer if a deduction resulting in a Federal tax benefit was taken for a prior year. Taxpayers using the cash basis report the refund in the year received. Taxpayers using the accrual basis report when the claim is allowed. If no claim is filed, report when the State notifies you of the overpayment.

You may also report certain capital gain distributions on this line. See "Line 13a—Dividends," on page 5.

Net Operating Loss.—If, in 1970, your business or profession lost money, or you had a casualty loss or a loss from the sale or other disposition of depreciable property or real property used in your trade or business, you can apply the losses against your 1970 income. If the losses exceed your income, the excess is a "net operating loss." Generally, it may be used to offset your income for the three years before and the five years after this year. The loss must be carried back to the third prior year and any remaining balance brought forward to each succeeding year. If a "carryback" entitles you to a refund, use **Form 1045** to claim a quick refund.

If you had a loss in a prior year which may be carried over to 1970, you should enter it as a "minus" figure under "Miscellaneous income" and attach your computation.

PART III.—Adjustments to Income

Line 41—Sick Pay Exclusion.—You should exclude from income amounts you received under a wage continuation plan for the period during which you were absent from work because of personal injuries or sickness. If both you and your employer contribute to the plan, you may exclude without limit any benefits attributable to your own contributions. However, there are certain limitations on the exclusion of the benefits attributable to your employer's contributions.

See **Form 2440** for limitations and how to figure your sick pay exclusion. Attach Form 2440 or a statement showing your computation, the period or periods of absence, regular weekly rate of pay, and whether hospitalized.

Line 42—Moving Expenses.—Employees, including new employees, and self-employed persons, including partners, may deduct certain moving expenses in full. These include transportation of household goods, personal effects, and members of the household, as well as meals and lodging while in transit. To a limited extent, they may also deduct expenses for travel, meals, and lodging for premove househunting trips; meals and lodging while in temporary quarters in the general location of the new job location for up to 30 days after obtaining employment; and the expenses incurred in selling, purchasing, or leasing their qualified residence.

See **Form 3903** and **Publication 521,** Tax Information on Moving Expenses, for full details.

You must include on line 12 amounts received as payment for or reimbursement of moving from one residence to another that is attributable to employment or self-employment. The amounts attributable to employment should appear on the Form W–2 your employer gives you.

Line 43—Employee Business Expenses (and Employer Payments).—

Deductible Expenses and Excess Payments.—You may deduct the expenses shown below to the extent they are not paid by your employer. If employer payments exceed the expenses, the excess must be reported as income on your return.

(a) Travel and Transportation.—Bus, taxi, plane, train, etc., fares or the cost of operating an automobile in connection with your duties as an employee.

(b) Meals and Lodging.—These are deductible if you are temporarily away on business at least overnight from the general area where your principal or regular business is located. You may not deduct the cost of meals on daily trips that do not require sleep or rest.

(c) Outside Salesman.—If you are an "outside salesman," you may generally deduct other expenses which are ordinary and necessary in performing your duties, such as selling expenses, stationery, and postage. An "outside salesman" is one engaged in full-time solicitation of business for his employer away from the employer's place of business. It is not one whose principal activities consist of service and delivery as, for example, a milk driver-salesman.

(d) Other Business Expenses.—If you itemize deductions on Schedule A, you may also deduct (under the heading "Miscellaneous deductions") business expenses other than those described above. Examples of such expenses are professional and union dues, and the cost of tools, materials, etc., not paid for by your employer.

Additional information.—If you claim a deduction for employee business expenses, you must submit the following information with your return (you may use **Form 2106** for this purpose):

(a) The total of all amounts received from or charged to your employer for business expenses,

(b) The amount of your business expenses broken down into broad categories, and

(c) The number of days away from home on business.

If you do not claim a deduction, you must attach the information unless you were required to make and did make to your employer an adequate accounting for your expenses. You have made the equivalent of an adequate accounting if you received an allowance not in excess of $25 a day, instead of subsistence; or a mileage allowance not in excess of 15 cents a mile; and have established the time, place, and business purpose of the travel. For higher rates in special cases, such as foreign travel, consult your District Director.

If you operate your own automobile for business purposes, you may deduct, in addition to parking fees and tolls, the cost of operation figured at a standard mileage rate of 12 cents a mile for the first 15,000 miles of business use, and 9 cents a mile for such use in excess of 15,000 miles, rather than deduct the actual expenses. Actual expenses include gasoline, oil, repairs, license tags, insurance and depreciation.

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Use of this simplified method is optional on a yearly basis. However, it cannot be used if depreciation has been claimed using a method other than straight line, or if additional first-year depreciation has been claimed.

Reporting Deductions and Excess Payments.—The expenses and payments are to be reported as follows:

(a) If the employer payments exceed the expenses, report the excess on line 39, under "Miscellaneous income."

(b) If the expenses exceed the payments, the excess expenses for travel and transportation, meals and lodging, and "outside salesman," may be deducted on line 43. If you itemize deductions, the unreimbursed portion of *Other business expenses* may be deducted on Schedule A, under "Miscellaneous deductions."

(c) If the expenses equaled the payments (or the expenses exceeded the payments but you do not wish to claim a deduction for the excess), write on the bottom margin of page 2, Form 1040, "Employer payments did not exceed employee business expenses."

Note: If your employer included the reimbursement on Form W–2, attach a statement containing the information asked for under the caption "Additional Information," on page 6, and include the total expense on line 43.

Line 44—Payments as a Self-employed Person to a Retirement Plan.—If you are self-employed and made contributions to a qualified pension, profit-sharing, annuity or bond purchase plan you are included in, see **Form 2950SE.**

PART V.—Credits

Line 52—Retirement Income Credit.—See instructions for Schedule R.

Line 53—Investment Credit.—See **Form 3468** for exceptions and conditions under which the investment credit may continue to be taken.

Line 54.—Foreign Tax Credit.—You may claim credit for income tax payments to a foreign country or U.S. possession only if you itemize deductions. See **Form 1116.**

Note: For "Throwback Credit," see instruction for line 29 on page 6.

PART VI.—Other Taxes

Line 56 — Self-employment Tax. — Enter amount shown on line 9, Part III, Sch. SE.

Line 57—Tax from Recomputing Prior Year Investment Credit.—Enter the amount by which the credit taken in a prior year or years exceeds the credit as recomputed due to early disposition of property. Attach **Form 4255.**

Line 58—Minimum Tax.—Form 4625, Computation of Minimum Tax, must be filed if an individual has items of tax preference (accelerated depreciation, stock options, long-term capital gains, etc.) in excess of $15,000 even though there is no minimum tax due.

Lines 59 and 60—Tax on Tip Income.—If you failed to report tips to your employer, or if your wages were insufficient for him to withhold social security or railroad retirement tax, you must pay these taxes with your income tax return.

If you owe any such taxes on tips you reported to your employer, he will show the amount due on your Form W–2. Enter that amount on line 60.

For unreported tips subject to social security tax, attach **Form 4137** and enter the tax on line 59. For tips taxable under railroad retirement, contact the nearest Railroad Retirement Board office. Include the tax on line 59 and write "RR tax on tips" in the space to the left of the entry space for line 59.

For income tax purposes, be sure all your tips are included in line 12, Form 1040.

PART VII.—Other Payments

Line 62—Excess Social Security Tax Withheld—Two or More Employers.—If you worked for two or more employers in 1970 and you received FICA wages totaling more than $7,800, you are entitled to claim the excess social security tax withheld as a credit against your income tax. **If a joint return, separate computations must be made for you and your wife. Compute the credit as follows:**

a. Add:
   (1) Social security (FICA) tax withheld by all your employers from your wages as shown on all Forms W–2 for 1970.......... $______
   (2) Uncollected employee tax on tips, if any, as shown on all Forms W–2 for 1970.............. $______
b. Total of (1) and (2)................ $______
c. Subtract $374.40
d. Enter balance on Form 1040, line 62.. $______

Note: If you worked for only one employer and he withheld more than $374.40 for social security tax, you cannot claim credit on Form 1040. Contact your employer for adjustment.

Excess Hospital Insurance Benefits Tax (Railroad Employees and Railroad Employee Representatives).—If in 1970 you received taxable RRTA compensation (exclusive of taxable compensation earned or deemed earned in a year prior to 1968) and you also received FICA (social security) wages and the total of the compensation and wages is more than $7,800, you are entitled to claim on line 62 any excess of that amount that was applied as payment for hospital insurance tax. To compute the excess, see **Form 4469.**

Line 63—Credit for Federal Taxes on Gasoline, Special Fuels, and Lubricating Oil.—Enter on this line any tax credit you are entitled to for (a) gasoline used (1) on a farm for farming purposes, (2) other than as fuel in a highway vehicle such as in a boat and other than as a fuel in noncommercial aircraft, or (3) in vehicles while used in furnishing certain public passenger land transportation service; (b) lubricating oil used other than in a highway motor vehicle; and (c) special fuels used after June 30, 1970 (1) on a farm for farming purposes, (2) in vehicles while used in certain public passenger land transportation service, and (3) for nontaxable uses. Attach **Form 4136.**

Line 64—Credit for Taxes Paid by Regulated Investment Companies.—Enter the credit on this line. **Attach Copy B of Form 2439.**

Instructions for Schedule A (Form 1040)

Itemized Deductions

(See instruction "Should You Use the Standard Deduction or Should You Itemize Your Deductions?" for line 19 on page 5.)

Medical and Dental Expenses

You may deduct, within the limits of lines 1, 3 and 7, the amounts you paid during the year (not compensated by hospital, health or accident insurance, or otherwise) for medical or dental expenses for yourself, your wife, or any dependent who received over half his support from you, whether or not the dependent had $625 or more income.

If you pay someone for both nursing and domestic duties, you may deduct only the nursing cost.

You May Deduct Payments To or For.—Physicians, dentists, nurses, and other professional practitioners; drugs or medicines; hospitals; transportation necessary to get medical care (instead of actual expenses for gas, oil, etc., you may figure your deduction at the rate of 6 cents a mile); eyeglasses, dentures, medical or surgical appliances, braces, etc.; X-ray examinations or treatment; premiums on hospital or medical insurance; and meals and lodging if part of cost of care in a hospital or similar institution.

You May Not Deduct Payments For.—Funeral expenses and cemetery plot; illegal operations or drugs; travel ordered or suggested by your doctor for rest or change; premiums on life insurance; cosmetics.

Medical Care Insurance.—You may deduct an amount equal to one-half (but not more than $150) of the insurance premiums paid without regard to the limitation on line 7. The other one-half, plus any excess over the $150 limit, is deductible subject to the 3 percent limitation shown on line 7. The monthly payments for supplementary medical insurance under "Medicare" are deductible, but the hospital insurance benefits tax that is included as part of the social security tax and withheld from wages or paid on self-employment income is not deductible.

The 1 percent and 3 percent limitations (see lines 3 and 7) apply in all cases, regardless of your age, or the age of your wife or other dependents.

Taxes

You may deduct general State or local retail sales taxes if they are imposed directly upon the consumer, or if they are imposed on the retailer (or wholesaler in case of gasoline taxes) and the amount of the tax is separately stated by the retailer. In certain cases, you may also deduct State or local selective sales or excise taxes, even though not part of a general sales tax (or tax similar to a general sales tax), if imposed at the general rate of that tax. Average general sales tax tables are provided.

If the amount you paid for your automobile tags is based on the value of the automobile, you may deduct as personal property tax the part based on the value of the automobile.

If you had any other deductible tax which does not fall in one of the five categories shown on Schedule A, describe the tax and enter below "Personal property."

Deduct business Federal taxes, or any taxes paid in connection with a business or profession in Schedules C, E, or F.

You May Deduct.—Real estate taxes; State and local gasoline taxes; general sales taxes; State and local income taxes; and personal property taxes.

You May Not Deduct.—Any Federal excise taxes on your personal expenditures, such as taxes on transportation, telephone, gasoline, etc.; Federal social security taxes; hunting licenses, dog licenses; auto inspection fees, tags, driver's licenses; water taxes; taxes you paid for another person; alcoholic beverage, cigarette, and tobacco taxes; or selective sales or excise taxes (such as those on admissions, room occupancy, etc.) even if they are separately stated or imposed on the purchaser, unless imposed at the same rate as the general sales tax.

In general, you may not deduct taxes assessed for pavements or other improvements, including front-foot benefits, which tend to increase the value of your property.

State Gasoline Tax Table

You may figure the deduction for State tax on gasoline used in your car by using the following table based on information available as of August 15, 1970. If all or part of your mileage was driven in a four-cylinder (or less) car, the deduction for that mileage should be one-half of the table amount.

If you can establish that you paid a larger amount, you are entitled to deduct that amount.

Find the rate of gasoline tax for your State in the list below. If the rate of gasoline tax changed in 1970, find the deduction for mileage driven at each rate, and add the two amounts.

Alabama 7¢	Dist. of Col. 7¢	Kansas 7¢	Minnesota 7¢	New Jersey 7¢	Oregon 7¢	Utah 7¢
Alaska 8¢	Florida 7¢	Kentucky 7¢	Mississippi 8¢	New Mexico 7¢	Pennsylvania 7¢	Vermont 8¢
Arizona 7¢	Georgia 6.5¢	Louisiana 8¢	Missouri 5¢	New York 7¢	after March 31, 8¢	Virginia 7¢
Arkansas 7.5¢	Hawaii 5¢	Maine 8¢	Montana 7¢	North Carolina 9¢	Rhode Island 8¢	Washington 9¢
California 7¢	Idaho 7¢	Maryland 7¢	Nebraska 8.5¢	North Dakota 7¢	South Carolina 7¢	West Virginia 7¢
Colorado 7¢	Illinois 7.5¢	Massachusetts 6.5¢	Nevada 6¢	Ohio 7¢	South Dakota 7¢	after June 30, 8.5¢
Connecticut 8¢	Indiana 8¢	Michigan 7¢	New Hampshire 7¢	Oklahoma 6.58¢	Tennessee 7¢	Wisconsin 7¢
Delaware 7¢	Iowa 7¢				Texas 5¢	Wyoming 7¢

Nonbusiness Mileage Driven	RATE PER GALLON							
	5¢	6¢	6.5¢ & 6.58¢	7¢	7.5¢	8¢	8.5¢	9¢
Under 3,000	$7	$9	$9	$10	$11	$11	$12	$13
3,000 to 3,499	12	14	15	16	17	19	20	21
3,500 to 3,999	13	16	17	19	20	21	23	24
4,000 to 4,499	15	18	20	21	23	24	26	27
4,500 to 4,999	17	20	22	24	25	27	29	31
5,000 to 5,499	19	23	24	26	28	30	32	34
5,500 to 5,999	21	25	27	29	31	33	35	37
6,000 to 6,499	22	27	29	31	33	36	38	40
6,500 to 6,999	24	29	31	34	36	39	41	43
7,000 to 7,499	26	31	34	36	39	41	44	47
7,500 to 7,999	28	33	36	39	42	44	47	50
8,000 to 8,499	29	35	38	41	44	47	50	53
8,500 to 8,999	31	38	41	44	47	50	53	56
9,000 to 9,499	33	40	43	46	50	53	56	59
9,500 to 9,999	35	42	45	49	52	56	59	63

Nonbusiness Mileage Driven	RATE PER GALLON							
	5¢	6¢	6.5¢ & 6.58¢	7¢	7.5¢	8¢	8.5¢	9¢
10,000 to 10,999	$38	$45	$49	$53	$56	$60	$64	$68
11,000 to 11,999	41	49	53	57	62	66	70	74
12,000 to 12,999	45	54	58	63	67	71	76	80
13,000 to 13,999	48	58	63	67	72	77	82	87
14,000 to 14,999	52	62	67	73	78	83	88	93
15,000 to 15,999	55	66	72	77	83	89	94	100
16,000 to 16,999	59	71	77	83	88	94	100	106
17,000 to 17,999	63	75	81	88	94	100	106	113
18,000 to 18,999	66	79	86	92	99	106	112	119
19,000 to 19,999	70	84	91	98	104	111	118	125
20,000 miles*	71	86	93	100	107	114	121	129

*For over 20,000 miles, use table amounts corresponding to total mileage driven. For example, for 25,000 miles, add the deduction for 5,000 to the deduction for 20,000 miles.

Contributions

You May Deduct Gifts To.—(a) Religious, charitable, educational, scientific or literary organizations, and organizations for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, unless the organization is operated for personal profit or a substantial part of its activities consists of propaganda or attempting to influence legislation.

(b) Fraternal organizations if the gifts are to be used for charitable, religious, etc., purposes.

(c) Certain veterans' organizations.

(d) Governmental agencies that will use the gifts exclusively for public purposes, including civil defense.

Civil defense volunteers may deduct unreimbursed expenses paid for gasoline and other expenses of participation in official civil defense activities.

You may deduct unreimbursed out-of-pocket expenses directly attributable to services you render to a charitable organization, such as expenses for gas, oil, etc. Instead of actual expenses, you may use the rate of 6 cents a mile to determine your contribution.

A contribution may be made in cash (checks, money orders, etc.) or property but not in services. If in property, give description, date of gift, and method of valuation except for securities. In addition, for each gift valued at more than $200 and each gift of ordinary income or capital gain property, state any conditions attached to the gift; manner of acquisition and cost or other basis if owned by you less than five years or section 170(e) applies. Attach a signed copy of appraisal, if any, state whether you elected to reduce deduction for contributions of capital gain property as described in note under percentage limitations, and attach computation. **Publication 561.** Valuation of Donated Property, gives information and guidelines on appraisals of contributed property. A special rule is provided to determine the amount deductible in the case of a gift of ordinary income property described in section 170(e)(1)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code. Generally, a charitable deduction for a transfer of a future interest in tangible personal property is not allowed until the entire interest has been transferred.

See Publication 526, Income Tax Deduction for Contributions, for special rules, definitions and limitations on charitable deductions for gifts of appreciated property, rent-free use of property, bargain sales to charity, and gifts of use of property.

Percentage Limitations.—The deduction for contributions may not generally exceed:

(1) 50 percent of line 18, Form 1040, for contributions to churches, a convention or association of churches, tax-exempt educational institutions, tax exempt hospitals, certain medical research organizations, certain college or university endowment associations, certain private foundations described in section 170 (b)(1)(E); and organizations referred to in paragraph (a) that are "publicly supported," as well as organizations referred to in paragraph (d), above.

(2) In the case of other contributions—an amount that is the lesser of (a) 20 percent of line 18, Form 1040, or (b) the excess of 50 percent of line 18, Form 1040, over the contributions allowable in (1), above.

Attach computation.

Note: The deduction for contributions of long-term capital gain property generally may not exceed 30 percent of line 18, Form 1040, unless a person elects or is required to reduce the amount otherwise deductible by 50 percent of the amount of long-term capital gain if the contributed property had been sold by the taxpayer at its fair market value.

If your contributions exceed 50 percent of line 18, Form 1040, consult an Internal Revenue Service office for a possible carryover deduction. If you have contributions carried over from a prior year or years, enter them on line 13, Schedule A. Attach computation.

If you supported a student in your home under a written agreement with a charitable or educational institution, you may be entitled to deduct as a contribution part or all of the amounts you spent to maintain him.

You May Deduct Gifts To.—Churches, including assessments paid; Salvation Army, Red Cross, and CARE; United Funds and Community Chests; nonprofit schools and hospitals; certain veterans' organizations; Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and other similar organizations; and nonprofit organizations primarily engaged in research or education for the alleviation and cure of diseases and disabilities such as asthma, cancer, cerebral palsy, cystic fibrosis, heart diseases, diabetes, hemophilia, mental illness and mental retardation, multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, poliomyelitis, tuberculosis, etc.

You May Not Deduct Gifts To.—Relatives, friends, or other individuals; foreign organizations; political organizations or candidates; social clubs; labor unions; chambers of commerce; or propaganda organizations.

Interest Expense

You May Deduct Interest On.—Such nonbusiness items on Schedule A as your personal note to a bank or an individual; a mortgage on your home; a life insurance loan (if interest is paid in cash); and delinquent taxes. Interest paid on business debts should be reported in the separate schedule your business income is reported in. For additional information concerning interest expenses including "Points," see **Publication 545,** Income Tax Deduction for Interest Expense.

You May Not Deduct Interest On.—Indebtedness of another person when you are not legally liable for payment of the interest; a gambling debt or other nonenforceable obligation; a life insurance loan if interest is added to the loan and you report on the cash basis.

Do not deduct interest paid on money borrowed to buy tax-exempt securities or single-premium life insurance. Do not include such items as carrying charges and insurance, which are not deductible, and taxes that may be deductible but which should be itemized separately.

If interest charges are not stated separately on installment purchases of personal property (such as automobiles, televisions, etc.), you may deduct an amount equal to 6 percent of the average unpaid monthly balance.

Miscellaneous Deductions

Care of Children and Other Dependents.—Subject to certain limitations, expenses paid for the care of children and certain other de-

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pendents are deductible if the purpose of their care is to enable you to be gainfully employed or to actively seek gainful employment. To qualify for the deduction, you must be a woman or a widower (including a man who is divorced or legally separated under a decree and who has not remarried) or a husband whose wife is incapacitated or is institutionalized for at least 90 consecutive days, or for a shorter period if she dies.

Limitations.—This deduction is not to exceed a total of $600 for one dependent or $900 for two or more dependents and must be for the care of:

(a) dependent children under 13 years of age; or

(b) dependent persons (excluding husband or wife) physically or mentally incapable of caring for themselves.

For a married woman, the deduction is allowed if:

(a) she files a separate return because she has been deserted by her husband, does not know, and did not know his whereabouts at any time during the year, and has applied to a court to compel him to pay support or otherwise to comply with the law or a judicial order; or

(b) she files a joint return with her husband, in which case the deduction is reduced by the amount (if any) by which their combined income on Form 1040, line 18, exceeds $6,000. *This limitation does not apply to expenses incurred while the husband is incapable of self-support due to mental or physical incapacity.*

In case of a husband whose wife is incapacitated, the deduction is allowed if he files a joint return with his wife. Then, the deduction is reduced by the amount (if any) by which their combined income on Form 1040, line 18, exceeds $6,000. *This limitation does not apply to expenses incurred if the wife is institutionalized for at least 90 consecutive days, or for a shorter period if she dies.*

Do not deduct any child care payments to a person you claim an exemption for.

If the person who receives the payment performs duties not related to dependent care, you may deduct only that part of the payment which is for dependent care.

Attach **Form 2441,** or a statement giving all pertinent information.

Casualty Losses and Thefts.—You may deduct a net loss resulting from the destruction of your property in a fire, storm, automobile accident, shipwreck, or other losses caused by natural forces. See **Form 4684,** Casualties and Thefts Worksheet, for reporting instructions and limitations.

Expenses for Education.—You may deduct expenses for education if they are not personal expenditures or do not constitute an inseparable aggregate of personal and capital expenditures and are for education which:

(a) Maintains or improves skills required in your employment, trade, or business, or

(b) Meets the express requirements of your employer, or the requirements of applicable law or regulations, imposed as a condition to the retention of your established salary, status, or employment.

You may not deduct expenses incurred for education which (a) is required to meet the minimum educational requirements for qualification in your employment, trade, or business; or (b) is part of a program of study that will lead to qualifying for a new trade or business, because they are personal expenses or constitute an inseparable aggregate of personal and capital expenditures.

The rules for reporting deductible education expenses are the same as those on page 6 for employee business expenses. (See **Publication 508,** Tax Information on Educational Expenses.)

Other.—You may deduct several other types of expenses under "Miscellaneous deductions."

If you work for wages or a salary, you may deduct the ordinary and necessary employee business expenses you have not claimed on line 43, Form 1040.

You may deduct all ordinary and necessary expenses connected with the production or collection of income, or for the management or protection of property held for the production of income.

If you are divorced or legally separated and are making periodic payments of alimony or separate maintenance under a court decree, you may deduct these amounts. Periodic payments made under either (a) a written separation agreement entered into after August 16, 1954, or (b) a decree for support entered into after March 1, 1954, are also deductible. Such payments must be included in the wife's income. You may not deduct any voluntary payments not made under a court order or a written separation agreement, lump-sum settlements, or specific maintenance payments for support of minor children.

You may deduct gambling losses only to the extent of gambling winnings.

You May Deduct Cost Of.—Safety equipment, tools, and supplies used in your job; dues to unions, professional societies, chambers of commerce; business entertainment; and fees to employment agencies for securing employment.

You May Not Deduct Cost Of.—Travel to and from work or entertaining friends.

Instructions for Schedule B (Form 1040)

PART I.—Dividend Income

Line 1—Gross Dividends and Other Distributions on Stock.—If you own stock, you must report any payments (dividends) you receive out of the company's earnings and profits. Usually dividends are paid in cash, but if paid in merchandise or other property they are taxable at their fair market value.

If you received gross dividends and other distributions as a stockholder (including capital gain dividends and nontaxable distributions) in excess of $100, list in line 1, Part I, Schedule B the gross amounts received. Include gross amounts received either directly or through a nominee or other intermediary, as a member of a partnership, or as a beneficiary of an estate or trust. If you received dividends through a nominee or other intermediary, list his name.

Dividends that are a reduction of premiums from mutual insurance companies are not to be included. So-called "dividends" on deposits or withdrawable accounts paid by savings and loan associations, mutual savings banks, cooperative banks, and credit unions should be reported as interest.

Special rules apply to stock dividends, liquidations, stock rights, conversions and redemptions. They are discussed in **Publication 550,** Tax Information on Investment Income and Expenses.

Line 3—Capital Gain Distributions.—Enter on this line all capital gain distributions. Also include any amounts received as return of capital which exceed the cost (or other basis) of your stock, even though such amounts are designated as nontaxable distributions by the paying corporations. The amounts included on this line must also be included in line 1, Part I, Schedule B, and reported on separate Schedule D, Part I, line 7.

Line 4—Nontaxable Distributions.—Enter on this line the total of nontaxable distributions (return of capital) not included in line 3. Amounts reported here cannot exceed the cost (or other basis) of your stock in paying corporations since amounts received in excess of cost (or other basis) are taxable as gains and must be reported on separate Schedule D as indicated in line 3, above. Any amount entered on line 4 must also be included in line 1, Part I, Schedule B.

Dividends Exclusion

You may exclude on Form 1040, line 13b, up to $100 of dividends received from qualifying domestic corporations.

If a joint return is filed and both husband and wife have dividend income, each may exclude up to $100 of dividends received from qualifying corporations. However, neither of them may use any portion of the $100 exclusion not used by the other. For example, if the husband had $300 in dividends, and the wife had $20, only $120 may be excluded.

Taxable dividends from the following corporations do not qualify for the dividends exclusion:

(a) Foreign corporations, including your share from a controlled foreign corporation.

(b) So-called exempt organizations (charitable, fraternal, etc.) and exempt farmers' cooperative organizations.

(c) Regulated investment companies, except to the extent designated by the company to be taken into account as a dividend for these purposes.

(d) Real estate investment trusts.

(e) Corporations deriving 80 percent or more of their income from U.S. possessions and 50 percent or more of their income from the active conduct of a business therein.

PART II.—Interest Income

You must report any interest you received or which was credited to your account (whether entered in your passbook or not) and which you can withdraw. If you received interest in excess of $100, list payers and amounts in Part II, Schedule B. Interest on bonds, debentures, notes, savings accounts, or loans is taxable, except on State and municipal bonds and securities. However, interest on arbitrage bonds issued after October 9, 1969, by State and local governments is taxable. **Interest received on tax refunds is taxable and must be included in your return.**

If you own U.S. Savings bonds, the gradual increase in value of each bond is interest, but you need not report this interest until you cash the bond or until the year of final maturity, whichever is earlier. Final maturity means the date after which the bond will yield no further interest. You may at any time elect to report each year the annual increase in value. However, if you do so, you must report in the first year the entire increase to date on all such bonds, and must continue to report the annual increase each year.

Original Issue Bond Discount.—Holders of corporate bonds or other evidence of indebtedness issued after May 27, 1969 (other than evidences of indebtedness issued pursuant to a written commitment which was binding on May 27, 1969, and at all times thereafter), must include in income the ratable monthly portion of the original issue discount multiplied by the number of months and fractions thereof such bond or other evidence of debt was held during the taxable year. The holder's basis of the indebtedness is increased by the amount of original issue discount included in income.

See **Publication 550,** Tax Information on Investment Income and Expenses, for rules for interest received on industrial development bonds and for additional information on original issue bond discount.

Instructions for Schedule D (Form 1040)

(References are to the Internal Revenue Code)

Begin your computation with Parts V, VI, and/or VII if there is a disposition of certain trade or business property held more than six months; or Part VII if there is an involuntary or compulsory conversion of a capital asset held more than six months. For new rules regarding the disposition of certain farm property, see instructions for sections 1251 and 1252 property that follow the instructions for Part VII.

General Instructions

Acquisition Symbol.—In column (c) of Part I and in column (a) of Parts III, V, VI, and VII, use the following symbols to indicate how the property was acquired: "A" for purchase on the open market; "B" for exercise of stock option or through employee stock purchase plan; "C" for inheritance or gift; "D" for exchange involving carryover of prior asset basis; and "E" for other.

Basis.—In determining gain or loss, the basis of property will generally be its cost. If property was acquired by bequest, gift, tax-free exchange, involuntary conversion, or wash sale of stock, see sections 1014, 1015, 1031, 1033, and 1091, respectively. Attach an explanation if the basis used is other than actual cash cost of the property.

If a charitable contribution deduction is allowed by reason of a sale of property to a charitable organization after December 19, 1969, the adjusted basis for determining gain from the sale is an amount which is in the same ratio to the adjusted basis as the amount realized is to the fair market value of the property.

Installment Sales.—If you sold personal property for more than $1,000, or real property, regardless of amount received for it, you may be eligible to report any gain under the installment method if (1) there are no payments in the year of sale or (2) the payments in the year of sale do not exceed 30 percent of the selling price. (See section 453.) Such sales must provide for one or more payments in each of two or more taxable years.

For treatment of a portion of payments as "unstated interest" on deferred payment sales, see section 483.

Obtain **Publication 537**, Installment and Deferred-Payment Sales, from an Internal Revenue Service office for further information.

Livestock Used in a Trade or Business, Held for Draft, Breeding, Dairy, or Sporting Purposes.—Use Part III to report gains and losses on dispositions of qualified cattle and horses acquired after December 31, 1969, and held for a period of less than 24 months from date of acquisition. Also use Part III to report gains and losses on dispositions of qualified cattle and horses acquired before January 1, 1970, and held for a period of less than 12 months from date of acquisition. Use Part V to report gains on dispositions of qualified cattle and horses acquired before January 1, 1970, held for a period of 12 months or more from the date of acquisition; use Part VII, to report such losses.

Use Part III to report gains and losses on dispositions of qualified livestock other than cattle and horses held for a period of less than 12 months from date of acquisition. Use Part V to report gains on dispositions of qualified livestock, other than cattle and horses, held 12 months or more from date of acquisition; use Part VII, to report such losses. See preceding paragraph regarding dispositions of qualified cattle and horses.

PART I, Capital Assets

"Capital Assets" Defined.—The term "capital assets" means property held by the taxpayer (whether or not connected with his trade or business). It does not include—

(a) stock in trade or other property of a kind properly includible in his inventory if on hand at the close of the taxable year;

(b) property held by the taxpayer primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of his trade or business;

(c) property used in the trade or business of a character which is subject to the allowance for depreciation provided in section 167;

(d) real property used in the trade or business of the taxpayer;

(e) certain government obligations issued on or after March 1, 1941, at a discount, payable without interest and maturing at a fixed date not exceeding one year from date of issue;

(f) certain copyrights, literary, musical, or artistic compositions, letters or memorandums, or similar property; or

(g) accounts and notes receivable acquired in the ordinary course of trade or business for services rendered or from the sale of property referred to in (a) or (b), above.

Capital Gain Distributions.—See instructions for Form 1040.

Capital Loss Carryover from 1969 to 1970.—The following line references pertain to the 1969 Form 1040 and related schedules. A capital loss carryover from 1969 to 1970 is the excess of such allowable loss (line 10, Part I, Schedule D) over the lesser of (a) line 3, Schedule T (or line 15c, Form 1040 if the Tax Table is used) computed without capital gains (or losses), or (b) $1,000. Capital losses retain their character as either short-term or long-term when carried over to a succeeding year. To the extent the net capital losses are deducted from ordinary income, the net short-term capital loss must be considered as deducted first.

Special Rules.—The following items may require special treatment: (a) transactions by a securities dealer (section 1236), (b) wash sales of stock or securities (section 1091), (c) bonds and other evidence of indebtedness if original issue discount is a factor (section 1232), (d) certain real property subdivided for sale may be considered a capital asset (section 1237), (e) distributions received attributable to an employee pension, profit-sharing, or bonus plan (sections 401–407), (f) gain on sale of depreciable property between husband and wife or between shareholder and a "controlled corporation" treated as ordinary gain (section 1239).

Sale of Personal Residence.—Tax on a portion or all of the gain from the sale of your principal residence may be deferred if:

(a) within one year after or before the sale, you purchase another residence and use it as your principal residence; or

(b) within one year after or before the sale, you begin construction of a new residence and use it as your principal residence not later than 18 months after the sale.

If you sold property for $20,000 or less on or after your 65th birthday, which was owned and used by you as your principal residence for at least five of the last eight years, any gain on the sale need not be included in income. If the property was sold for more than $20,000, part of the gain may be taken into income. See **Publication 523**, Tax Information on Selling Your Home.

Nonbusiness Debts.—If a debt such as a personal loan becomes totally worthless within the taxable year, the resulting loss shall be considered a loss from the sale or exchange, during the taxable year, of a capital asset held for not more than six months. Enter the loss in column (i) and describe in column (b), Part I. This does not apply to (a) a debt evidenced by a corporate security with interest coupons or in registered form and (b) a debt acquired in your trade or business.

Losses in Transactions Between Certain Persons.—No deduction is allowable for losses from sales or exchanges of property directly or indirectly between (a) members of a family, (b) a corporation and an individual or a fiduciary owning more than 50 percent of the corporation's stock (liquidations excepted), (c) a grantor and fiduciary of any trust, (d) a fiduciary and a beneficiary of the same trust, (e) a fiduciary and a fiduciary or beneficiary of another trust created by the same grantor, or (f) an individual and a tax-exempt organization controlled by the individual or his family. Partners and partnerships see section 707(b).

Long-term Capital Gains from Regulated Investment Companies.—Include in income as a long-term capital gain the amount you are notified of on Form 2439, which constitutes your share of the undistributed capital gains of a regulated investment company. Enter the tax paid by the company as shown on Form 2439 in line 64, Form 1040. Add to the basis of your stock, the excess of the amount included in income over the credit.

Losses on Small Business Stock.—If you had a loss on section 1244 stock which, but for that section would be treated as a loss from the sale or exchange of a capital asset, treat it as a loss from the sale or exchange of an asset that is not a capital asset to the extent provided in that section.

PART III, Ordinary Gains and Losses.—Include gains and losses from the disposition of depreciable property held for six months or less. See General Instructions for rules regarding certain livestock.

If, after grouping all section 1231 transactions in Part VII, (except for certain involuntary conversions) the losses equal or exceed the gains, (a) exclude from such net figure, those losses included therein which must be entered as an itemized deduction on Schedule A, Form 1040, line 16 (for example, personal-use type property losses), and (b) enter the remaining net figure in Part III.

If losses from involuntary conversions arising from casualty or theft of property used in a trade or business (as defined in section 1231) or of any capital asset held more than six months exceed the gains, (a) exclude from such net loss, those losses included therein which must be entered as an itemized deduction on Schedule A, Form 1040, line 16 (for example, personal-use type property losses), and (b) enter the remaining net figure in Part III.

PART IV, Alternative Tax Computation.—If the net long-term capital gain exceeds the net short-term capital loss, or if there is only a net long-term capital gain, compute the tax using the alternative method (section 1201) to determine if the resulting tax is less than the tax computed using the regular method.

"Certain subsection (d) gains" referred to on line 27 consist of:

(a) long-term capital gains (except gains under sections 631 and 1235) received before 1975 from sales or other dispositions under binding contracts that were entered into on or before October 9, 1969, or sales or dispositions consummated on or before October 9, 1969;

(b) long-term capital gains in respect of distributions made by a corporation before October 10, 1970, under a plan of complete liquidation adopted on or before October 9, 1969; and

(c) installment proceeds consisting of long-term capital gains (except gains under sections 631 and 1235) received before 1975 from sales made pursuant to a binding contract that was entered into on or before October 9, 1969, or sales or dispositions consummated on or before October 9, 1969.

PART V, Section 1245, Gain From Disposition of Depreciable Property and Certain Real Property, Held More Than Six Months.—Report any gain from such property held six months or less in Part III. See General Instructions for rules regarding certain livestock.

In general, when section 1245 property as defined below is disposed of (including an involuntary or compulsory conversion), gain will be treated as ordinary income to the extent of depreciation allowed or allowable after 1961. Except for dispositions of certain farm property described in section 1251, enter any balance of gain in Part VII.

Section 1245 property is property which is depreciable (or subject to amortization under section 185) and is either—

(a) tangible and intangible personal property,

(b) elevators and escalators,

(c) real property (other than property described in (d)) subject to amortization under section 169 or 185, or

(d) tangible real property (except buildings and their structural components) if used as an integral part of certain business activities or as a research or storage facility in connection with such activities. These business activities are manufacturing, production, extraction, or furnishing transportation, communications or certain other public utility services.

See section 1245(b) for exceptions and limitations involving (a) disposition by gift, (b) certain tax-free transactions, (c) like kind exchanges; involuntary conversions, (d) sales or exchanges to effectuate FCC policies and exchanges to comply with SEC orders, (e) transfers at death, and (f) property distributed by a partnership to a partner.

Column i.—Enter depreciation allowed or allowable after December 31, 1961. However, use June 30, 1963, for elevators and escalators and December 31, 1969, for livestock. See section 1245(a)(2)(D) regarding the disposition of pollution control facilities or railroad grading and tunnel bores.

PART VI, Section 1250, Gain from Disposition of Depreciable Real Property Held More Than Six Months.—Report any gain from such property held six months or less in Part III.

In general, when section 1250 property as defined below is disposed of (including involuntary or compulsory conversions), all or a portion of the "additional depreciation" will be treated as ordinary income. Enter any balance of the gain in Part VII.

Section 1250 property is depreciable real property other than section 1245 property.

See section 1250(d) for exceptions and limitations involving: (a) disposition by gift, (b) certain tax-free transactions, (c) like kind exchanges; involuntary conversions, (d) sales or exchanges to effectuate FCC policies and exchanges to comply with SEC orders, (e) disposition of qualified low-income housing, (f) transfers at death, (g) property distributed by a partnership to a partner, and (h) disposition of principal residence.

Columns i and j, Additional Depreciation.—In the case of section 1250 property held one year or less, additional depreciation is the total amount of depreciation claimed. In such case, omit columns i through o and enter in column p the lesser of the amount of gain (column h) or the total amount of depreciation claimed (column f).

For property held more than one year, additional depreciation is the excess of actual depreciation attributable to periods after December 31, 1963, over depreciation computed for the same period using the straight line method. Enter in column i the additional depreciation for the period after December 31, 1963, and before January 1, 1970, and in column j the additional depreciation for the period after December 31, 1969.

For additional depreciation attributable to rehabilitation expenditures, see section 1250 (b)(4).

Where substantial improvements have been made, see section 1250(f).

Column l, Applicable Percentage.—Enter 100 percent of column k in column l, except as follows:

(1) In the case of section 1250 property disposed of pursuant to a written contract that was, on July 24, 1969, and at all times thereafter, binding on the owner of the property, the applicable percentage is 100 percent minus 1 percentage point for each full month the property was held after the date it was held 20 full months;

(2) In the case of section 1250 property constructed, reconstructed, or acquired by the taxpayer before January 1, 1975, with respect to which a mortgage is insured under section 221(d)(3) or 236 of the National Housing Act, or housing is financed or assisted by direct loan or tax abatement under similar provisions of the State or local laws, and with respect to which the owner is subject to the restrictions described in section 1039(b)(1)(B), the applicable percentage is 100 percent minus 1 percentage point for each full month the property was held after the date it was held 20 full months;

(3) In the case of residential rental property (as defined in section 167(j)(2)(B)) other than that covered by (1) and (2) above, the applicable percentage is 100% minus 1 percentage point for each full month the property was held after the date it was held 100 full months; and

(4) In the case of section 1250 property for which a depreciation deduction for rehabilitation expenditures was allowed under section 167(k), the applicable percentage is 100 percent minus 1 percentage point for each full month in excess of 100 full months after the date on which the property was placed in service.

Column o, Applicable Percentage.—The applicable percentage is 100 percent minus 1 percentage point for each full month the property was held after the date it was held 20 full months.

PART VII, Section 1231, Sale or Exchange of Property Used in a Trade or Business and/or Involuntary Conversions.—Section 1231 provides special treatment for the gains and losses upon the sale or exchange of "property used in the trade or business" and upon the compulsory or involuntary conversion of (a) such property and (b) capital assets held more than six months.

The term "property used in the trade or business" means property that has been held more than six months, which is used in the trade or business and which is either real property or depreciable property. It also includes (1) certain livestock, (2) timber, coal and domestic iron ore to which section 631 applies, and (3) unharvested crops referred to in section 1231(b)(4). The term does not include (a) inventoriable property, (b) property held primarily for sale to customers, or (c) certain copyrights, literary, musical, or artistic compositions, letters or memorandums, or similar property.

In determining whether gains exceed losses, include the gains to the extent included in gross income and losses to the extent taken into account in determining taxable income, disregarding the limitation of section 1211 on the deductibility of capital losses. For example, the first $100 of loss for each casualty or theft of property (other than (a) trade or business property, or (b) property held for income producing purposes) is not deductible. See **Form 4684** for further information regarding casualties and thefts.

Line 48.—If losses from involuntary conversions of section 1231 property, arising from casualty or theft, exceed the gains, enter the net loss on line 48. If the gains equal or exceed the losses, follow the instruction in the note for line 48.

Gain from Disposition of Sections 1251 and 1252 property

Section 1251, Gain From Disposition of Certain Property Held More Than Six Months Used in Farming where Farm Losses Offset Nonfarm Income.—For any taxable year beginning after December 31, 1969, refer to section 1251 to determine if there is an element of ordinary income in farm recapture property if (1) nonfarm adjusted gross income exceeds $50,000 ($25,000 if married, filing a separate return and spouse has nonfarm adjusted gross income), (2) there is a farm net loss exceeding $25,000 ($12,500 if married, filing a separate return and spouse has nonfarm adjusted gross income) which has been determined by use of an accounting method that does not recognize the use of inventories and the charging of expenditures properly chargeable to a capital account, and (3) there is a disposition of farm recapture property, described in section 1251 (e)(1).

Gain from the disposition of certain farm property that is both section 1251 and section 1245 property must first be entered in Part V. Before any of the gain from such property from Part V can be considered for purposes of section 1231 (Part VII), the gain must first be subject to the ordinary income rules applicable to farm recapture property under section 1251. Attach a statement showing the computation (including the excess deductions account) of gains on dispositions of certain farm property subject to the provisions of section 1251. Enter portion of the total gain which is deemed ordinary income in Part III, and the remaining gain in Part VII.

Section 1252, Gain from Disposition of Certain Farm Land, Held More than Six Months, but Less than 10 Years.—Refer to section 1252 to determine if there is an element of ordinary income on the disposition of certain farm land held for less than 10 years for which deductions have been allowed for expenditures made after December 31, 1969 under sections 175 (soil and water conservation) and 182 (land clearing).

Gain from the disposition of certain farm land may be subject to the ordinary income rules under section 1251 as well as section 1252 before being considered for purposes of section 1231 (Part VII). Attach a statement showing the computation of gains on disposition of certain farm land. Enter portion of the total gain which is deemed ordinary income in Part III, and the remaining gain in Part VII.

Additional information available.—Obtain **Publication 225,** Farmer's Tax Guide, free from your county agricultural agent or an Internal Revenue Service office.

Instructions for Schedule E (Form 1040)

Part I.—Pensions and Annuities

General Rule for Annuities.—Generally, amounts received from annuities and pensions are included in income in an amount which is figured upon your life expectancy. This computation and your life expectancy multiple can be found in the regulations covering annuities and pensions. Once you have obtained the multiple it remains unchanged. It is not necessary to recompute your excludable portion each year. In making this computation you can get help from the Internal Revenue Service as well as from some employers and insurance companies.

Special Rule for Certain Types of Employees' Annuities.—A special rule applies for amounts received as employees' annuities if part of the cost is contributed by the *employer* and if the amount contributed by the *employee* will be returned within three years from the date of the first payment received under the contract. If both of these conditions are met, then all the payments received under the contract during the first three years are to be excluded from income until the employee recovers his cost (the amount contributed by him, plus the contributions made by the employer on which the employee was previously taxed). Thereafter, all amounts received are fully taxable. This method of computing taxable income also applies to the employee's beneficiary if the employee died before receiving any annuity or pension payments.

Example: An employee received $200 a month from an annuity. While he worked, he contributed $4,925 toward the cost of the annuity. His employer also made contributions toward the cost of the annuity for which the employee was not taxed. The retired employee would be paid $7,200 during the first three years, which amount exceeds his contribution of $4,925. He would exclude from income all the payments received from the annuity until he has received $4,925. All payments received thereafter are fully taxable.

Death Benefit Exclusion.—If you receive pension or annuity payments as a beneficiary of a deceased employee, and the employee had received no retirement pension or annuity payments, you may be entitled to a death benefit exclusion of up to $5,000. (For details see **Publication 524,** Retirement Income and Retirement Income Credit.)

Part II.—Rent and Royalty income

Rents.—If you are not engaged in selling real estate, but receive rent from property you own or control, report the total in column (b), Part II, Schedule E. If you received property other than money as rent, report its fair market value.

If you received rental income based upon farm production or if you received crop shares based on the renting of all or part of your crop land on a crop share basis, but you did not materially participate in the operation of the farm, report such income in Part II. Report crop shares received only for the year in which they are reduced to money or its equivalent.

NOTE: For purposes of estimated tax, such income received from crop shares and from rental based upon farm production (but not a fixed rental without reference to farm production) is considered to be income from farming. Therefore, add such income reported in Part II to your other income from farming (or fishing). If the total is at least two-thirds of your gross income, the penalty for failure to pay estimated tax will not apply if you file your tax return, and pay the tax due, on or before March 1, 1971. If you meet the two-thirds requirement, write on line 1 of either Form 2210 or 2210F the words "Exempt Farmer/Fisherman," and attach the form to your return.

In the case of buildings, you can deduct depreciation. You can also deduct all ordinary and necessary expenditures on the property, such as taxes, interest, repairs, insurance, agent's commissions, maintenance, and similar items. However, you cannot deduct capital investments or improvements, but must add them to the basis of the property for the purpose of depreciation. For example, a landlord can deduct the cost of minor repairs, but not the cost of major improvements such as a new roof or remodeling. You cannot deduct the value of your own labor.

If You Rent Part of Your House.—If you rent out only part of your property, you can deduct only that portion of your expenses which relates to the rented part. If you cannot determine these expenses exactly, you may figure them on a proportionate basis. For example, if you rent out half of your home and live in the other half, you can deduct only half of the depreciation and other expenses.

Report amounts received from room rent and other space rentals in this Part, unless you rendered services to the occupant. If service was rendered, the amounts should be reported as business income in separate Schedule C (Form 1040). If you are engaged in the business of selling real estate, you should also report rentals received in separate Schedule C.

Royalties.—Report in column (c) royalties from oil, gas or mineral properties, and royalties from copyrights and patents. However, if you hold an operating oil, gas, or mineral interest, report gross income and expenses in separate Schedule C. Under certain circumstances, amounts received on the disposal of coal and iron ore may be treated as the sale of a capital asset. (See **Publication 544,** Sales and Exchanges of Assets.)

If State or local taxes were withheld from oil or gas payments you received, report in column (c) the gross amount of royalty, and include the taxes withheld by the producer in column (e), other expenses.

Part III.—Partnerships, Etc.

Partnerships.—If you are a member of a partnership, joint venture, or the like, include in Part III, Schedule E, your share of the ordinary income, whether you received it or not, or the net loss for the taxable year which ends within or with the year covered by your return. However, losses are only allowed to the extent of the adjusted basis of your partnership interest at the end of the partnership year in which the losses occurred.

Items of income, deductions, etc., to be carried to your individual return are shown in Schedule K of the partnership return. You should enter on the appropriate lines and schedules of your return your share of income from the following sources:

Dividends from qualifying domestic corporations.

Salaries and interest paid by the partnership.

Gains from the sale or exchange of capital assets and certain other property.

Also, include your share of the specially allocated income and deduction items. Your share of items of tax preference should be included on Form 4625.

The individual partner must include on separate Schedule SE his distributive share of partnership income (or loss) from the operation of a trade or business which constitutes net earnings from self-employment. Members of farm partnerships should complete Part II of Schedule SE first to figure self-employment tax. For further details see **Publication 541,** Tax information on Partnership Income and Losses.

Small Business Corporations.—If you are a shareholder in a small business corporation which elects to have its current taxable income taxed to its stockholders, you should report your share of both the distributed and undistributed current taxable income as ordinary income in Part III, Schedule E, except that portion which is reportable in separate Schedule D as a long-term capital gain. Neither type of income is eligible for the dividends exclusion. Shareholders claiming a deduction for a net operating loss must attach to their return a computation of the adjusted basis of their stock in the corporation and the adjusted basis of any indebtedness of the corporation to the shareholders. See sections 1374 and 1376 and related regulations for limitation on deduction and required adjustments. Your share of items of tax preference should be included on Form 4625.

NOTE: If you are a member of a partnership or a shareholder in a small business corporation reporting income from farming (or fishing) in Part III you may not be liable for penalty for failure to pay estimated tax. To find out whether you are liable, add such income reported in Part III to your other income from farming (or fishing). If the total is at least two-thirds of your gross income, the penalty will not apply if you file your tax return, and pay the tax due, on or before March 1, 1971. If you meet the two-thirds requirement write on line 1 of either Form 2210 or 2210F the words "Exempt Farmer/Fisherman" and attach the form to your return.

Estates and Trusts.—If you are a beneficiary of an estate or trust, report your taxable portion of its income, whether you received it or not. You should enter your share of income of the following classes on the appropriate lines and schedules of your return:

Dividends from qualifying domestic corporations.

Gains from the sale or exchange of capital assets and certain other property.

You should include all other taxable income from estates and trusts in this Part. Any depreciation which is allocable to you on estate or trust property may be subtracted from estate or trust income so that only the net income received will be included in your return. You may get from the fiduciary information regarding these items. Your share of items of tax preference should be included on Form 4625.

Instructions for Schedule R (Form 1040)

Retirement Income Credit

You may qualify for this credit, which is generally 15 percent of retirement income, if you received earned income in excess of $600 in each of any 10 calendar years—not necessarily consecutive—before the beginning of your taxable year.

The maximum amount allowed any individual as a credit against his income tax is $228.60 (15% × $1,524). The maximum allowable credit on a joint return where both husband and wife show $1,524 on Part I, line 6, columns A and B, is $457.20.

Alternative Computation.—The maximum allowable credit on a joint return where both husband and wife are 65 years of age or over, but who would otherwise be limited to $228.60 as a credit because either the husband or wife did not have earned income in excess of $600 in each of any 10 prior calendar years, can be $342.90 (15% × $2,286). If you meet these requirements, also complete the Alternative Computation, in Part I, column C, to determine which computation results in the larger credit.

The term "earned income" means wages, salaries, professional fees, etc., received as compensation for personal services rendered. It does not include any amount received as an annuity or pension. If you were engaged in a trade or business in which both personal services and capital were material income-producing factors, a reasonable allowance as compensation for the personal services you rendered, not in excess of 30 percent of your share of the net profits of the business, shall be considered as earned income.

Both husband and wife may take the retirement income credit if both qualify and both have retirement income. If you are a surviving widow (widower) and have not remarried, you may use the earned income of your deceased husband (wife), or you may combine his (her) earned income with yours to determine if you qualify for the credit.

Retirement income for the purpose of the credit means—

(a) In the case of a person who is not 65 before the end of his taxable year, only income received from pensions and annuities under a public retirement system (one established by the Federal government, a State, county, city, etc.) which is included in income in his return.

Disability annuities received by Federal employees prior to normal retirement age that exceed the sick pay exclusion do not qualify as retirement income.

(b) In the case of a person who is 65 or over before the end of his taxable year, income from pensions, annuities, interest, rents and dividends that are included in gross income in his return. (Gross income from rents for this purpose means gross receipts from rents without reduction for depreciation or any other expenses. Royalties are not considered rents for this purpose.)

Except as provided in the "Alternative computation," the amount of the retirement income used for the credit computation may not exceed $1,524 reduced by:

(a) Any amount received and excluded from income as a pension or annuity under the Social Security Act and Railroad Retirement Acts (but not supplemental annuities) and other tax-exempt pensions or annuities. Line 2(a), Part I, must reflect the gross amount of social security benefits before deduction of any amounts withheld to pay medicare insurance premiums. This reduction does not include (1) that part of a pension or annuity which is excluded from income because it represents, in effect, a return of capital or tax-free proceeds of a like nature, or (2) amounts excluded from income received as compensation for injury or sickness or under accident or health plans; and

(b) Certain adjustments for earned income.

Instructions for Schedule C (Form 1040)—1970

If you owned a business or practiced a profession, fill in Schedule C and enter the net profit (loss) on Form 1040, line 35. If you had more than one business, or if husband and wife had separate businesses, a Schedule C must be completed for each business. Farmers should use Schedule F.

Income from any trade or business is subject to the social security self-employment tax, unless specifically excluded. See Schedule SE. If you filed Form 4029, Application for Exemption from Tax on Self-employment Income and Waiver of Benefits, do not file Schedule SE. Instead write "Exempt—Form 4029" in the bottom margin on the back of Form 1040.

If some of your expenses are part business and part personal, you can deduct the business portion but not the personal portion. For instance, if only half of a businessman's car usage is for business, he can deduct only half its operating expenses.

Compulsory or Involuntary Conversion of Certain Trade or Business Property.—Gains and losses of certain trade or business property (including losses not compensated for by insurance or otherwise) due to destruction, theft, seizure, requisition or condemnation are to be reported in Schedule D.

Accounting Methods and Records.—Your return must be on the "cash method" unless you keep books of account. Otherwise, you may use the "cash method," "accrual method," or other method, such as "completed contract" or "percentage of completion." You may use any of these methods or a combination of them, provided the method or methods used properly reflect your income.

"Cash method" means you generally show all items of taxable income actually or constructively received during the year (whether in cash, property, or services) and those amounts actually paid during the year for deductible expenses. Income is "constructively" received when it is credited to your account or set aside for you to draw upon at any time.

"Accrual method" means you report income when earned, even if not received, and deduct expenses when incurred, even if not paid within the taxable year.

Item A—Principal Business Activity and Product.—Give the one business activity that accounts for the largest percentage of gross income included in Schedule C, page 1, line 1. State the broad field of business activity as well as the product or service. For example, "wholesale—drugs," "retail—apparel."

Item D—Business Address.—Do not use home address as business address unless business is actually conducted from home. Use street address rather than box number.

Item G—Information Returns.—You may be required to file information returns for certain payments of fees and other non-employee compensation, interest, rents, royalties, annuities and pensions. For more detailed information see instructions on Form 1096.

Line 1—Gross receipts or gross sales.—Enter gross receipts or sales from your trade or business, including finance reserve income, discounts received, sale of scrap, bad debt recoveries, interest, etc. **Returns and allowances.**—Enter such items as returned sales, rebates, and allowances from the sale price or service charge.

Installment Sales.—If you use the installment method of reporting income from sales, you must attach to your return a schedule showing separately for the years 1967, 1968, 1969, and 1970 the following: (a) gross sales; (b) cost of goods sold; (c) gross profits; (d) percentage of profits to gross sales; (e) amounts collected; and (f) gross profits on amounts collected.

Cost of Goods Sold

Lines 2–9.—If you are engaged in a trade or business in which the production, purchase, or sale of merchandise is an income producing factor, you must take inventories of merchandise and materials on hand at the beginning and end of the taxable year to reflect the gross profits correctly. The method adopted for the first year in which inventory is taken must be continued unless permission to change is secured from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D.C. 20224. Application for permission to change the method of valuing inventories should be made on Form 3115 and filed with the Commissioner within 90 days after the beginning of the taxable year in which it is desired to effect a change.

Other Business Deductions

Line 11—Depreciation.—You may deduct a reasonable allowance for exhaustion, wear and tear, and obsolescence of property used in the trade or business. For additional information regarding depreciation, see instructions on the back of Form 4562. The depreciation instructions give the alternative standards and procedures for use in determining depreciation under Revenue Procedures 62–21 and 65–13. While not mandatory, the adoption of these procedures will, in most cases, prove advantageous to the taxpayer.

If a deduction is claimed on account of depreciation, fill in Schedule C–2. (Fill in only lines 2, 3, and 4, and the Summary of Depreciation if you use Form 4562.) If obsolescence is included in this deduction, state separately the amount claimed and the basis it is computed on.

Line 14—Repairs.—You may deduct the cost of incidental repairs, including labor (but not the value of your own labor), supplies, and other items, that do not add to the value or appreciably prolong the life of the property. Expenditures for restoring or replacing property are not deductible. They are chargeable to capital accounts or to depreciation reserve, depending on how depreciation is charged on your books.

Line 19—Amortization.—For the election to amortize expenditures for pollution control facilities, research or experimentation, a trademark or trade name, railroad rolling stock, railroad grading and tunnel bores, and certain coal mine safety equipment, see Code sections 169, 174, 177, 184, 185, and 187 respectively.

Line 20—Retirement Plans, etc. (Other than Contributions made on Your Behalf).—Enter deduction for contributions under a qualified pension, profit-sharing, annuity, or bond purchase plan, and compensation paid or otherwise includible in the employee's income under any other deferred payment plan for your employees on this line. If the plan includes you as a self-employed individual, enter contributions made as an employer on your behalf (but not voluntary contributions you made as an employee) on Form 1040, line 44, and attach Form 2950SE. For other plans attach Form 2950 (optional in the first year—see instructions for that form).

Line 22—Bad Debts Arising from Sales or Services.—Include debts, or portions of them arising from sales or professional services that have been included in income and definitely ascertained to be worthless; or a reasonable amount that has been added within the taxable year to a reserve for bad debts. A debt which is deducted as bad and which reduces your tax must, if subsequently collected, be returned as income for the year in which collected.

Line 23—Depletion.—If a deduction is claimed on account of timber depletion, attach Form T to your return.

Line 24—Other Business Expenses.—Include all ordinary and necessary business expenses for which no space is provided in the schedule. Do not include cost of business equipment or furniture, expenditures for replacements or permanent improvements to property, or personal living and family expenses.

Automobile Expenses, Special Rule.—See page 6 of Form 1040 instructions for optional method of computing deductible automobile expenses.

Net Operating Loss Deduction.—Enter as a "minus" figure on Form 1040, line 39.

Expense Account Information.—Expense account allowance means (a) amounts other than compensation received as advances or reimbursements, and (b) amounts paid by or for you for expenses incurred by or on behalf of yourself or your employees, including all amounts charged through any type of credit card, for which a deduction is claimed in this schedule. This term does not include amounts paid for (a) the purchase of goods for resale or use in your business, and (b) incidental expenses, such as the purchase of office supplies or for local transportation in connection with an errand. You should maintain records to substantiate entertainment expenditures.

Instructions for Schedule F (Form 1040)—1970

A. Cash Receipts and Disbursements Method

Include in income (a) cash and the value of merchandise or other property received from the sale of livestock and produce raised during the taxable year or prior years, (b) profits received from the sale of any livestock and other items purchased, and (c) income received from all other sources. Expenses will be the amounts paid during the taxable year, plus deductions such as depreciation.

An election may be made to report crop insurance proceeds in income in the taxable year following the taxable year of destruction or damage if the taxpayer establishes that it is his practice to report income from such crops in a following taxable year. The election must be made at the time the taxpayer files his return for the taxable year of destruction or damage. For further information, contact any Internal Revenue Service office, or refer to **Publication 225,** Farmer's Tax Guide.

B. Accrual Method

The gross profits are computed as indicated in summary of income and deductions on page 2 of Schedule F. Farm expenses are the actual expenses incurred during the year, whether paid or not. You may value inventories according to the "farm-price method," which provides for the valuation of inventories at market price less direct cost of disposition, or use other methods. Farmers raising livestock may value their inventories of animals according to either the "farm-price method" or the "unit-livestock-price method."

C. Income

Generally, you should report all farm income in Schedule F. However, if you received rental income based upon farm production or if you received crop shares based on the renting of all or part of your crop land on a crop share basis, but you did not materially participate in the operation of the farm, report such income in Schedule E, Part II (such income is not subject to self-employment tax). If you materially participated in the operation of a farm, the rental income you received is subject to self-employment tax and should be reported in Schedule F. Report crop shares received only for the year in which they are reduced to money or its equivalent.

Report in Schedule D sales, exchanges, or involuntary conversions of capital assets and other property not provided for in Schedule F.

Anything of value received instead of cash, such as groceries in exchange for produce, must be treated as income to the extent of its market value. The value of farm produce consumed by the farmer and his family need not be reported as income, but expenses incurred in raising such produce must not be claimed as deductions. Recoveries from insurance on growing crops should be included. ("Cash method" taxpayers, see item A, above).

Also include in farm income (1) per-unit retain allocations received from cooperatives in money and qualified per-unit retain certificates (to the extent of stated dollar amounts), and (2) patronage dividends received from cooperatives in money and qualified written notices of allocation (to the extent of stated dollar amount).

Nonqualified per-unit retain certificates and patronage dividends received in the form of nonqualified written notices of allocation are not includible in income at the time of receipt. However, amounts received at the time of redemption, sale, or other disposition must be reported as income.

Patronage dividends received in property other than written notices of allocation are includible in farm income to the extent of fair market value.

Cash advances received from marketing cooperatives you do business with are includible in farm income.

Losses you incurred upon the redemption of qualified written notices of allocation are ordinary losses deductible in the year of redemption provided you acquired the qualified written notices of allocation in the ordinary course of your trade or business.

Patronage dividends received on purchase of capital assets or depreciable property used in farming are not includible in income, but the purchase price of such items must be reduced accordingly. Patronage dividends you received on nonbusiness purchases are not includible in income.

Income from farming is subject to the self-employment tax. (See Schedule SE.) If you have filed Form 4029, do not file Schedule SE. Instead, write "Exempt—Form 4029" in the bottom margin on the back of Form 1040.

Federal Gasoline Tax Credit.—If you use the "cash method," enter in Part I, line 24 any Federal gasoline tax claimed as a credit on Form 1040 for 1969. If you use the "accrual method," enter in Part V, line 60 any Federal gasoline tax you claim as a credit on Form 1040 for 1970.

Agricultural Program Payments.

In Cash.—Enter the total amount of price support payments, diversion payments, and cost share payments received in cash (sight drafts).

In Materials and Services.—If benefits were received in the form of materials, such as fertilizer or lime, or in the form of services, such as grading or the construction of dams, enter the total amount paid by the Department of Agriculture to the vendor or contractor.

Commodity Credit Corporation Loans Forfeited (or Under Election).

If commodities are pledged as security for a loan from the Commodity Credit Corporation, income is not considered received until the commodities are delivered or forfeited to the Corporation, unless an election is made to include the loan in income when received. If you made this election or delivered or forfeited the pledged commodity, enter the amount received on this line. In the case of an election, attach to your return a statement showing details of the loan. You must continue to report similar loans as income until you receive permission from the Commissioner to change your method of accounting.

D. Expenses and Other Deductions

Labor Hired.—You may deduct amounts paid for farm labor. Do not deduct the value of your own labor or that of your family. Deduct only that part of the board which is purchased for hired labor. The value of products furnished by the farm and used in the board of hired labor is not deductible. Do not deduct amounts paid to persons engaged in household work except to the extent their services are used in boarding and otherwise caring for farm laborers.

Repairs and Maintenance.—You may deduct amounts paid for repairs and maintenance of farm buildings (except your dwelling), farm machinery and equipment; and the cost of ordinary tools of short life or small cost, such as shovels, rakes, etc. Amounts paid for replacements of, or additions to, farm machinery, farm buildings, or other farm equipment of a permanent nature are not deductible.

Rent of Farm, Part of Farm, or Pasture.—You may deduct rent paid in cash. A tenant farmer paying rent to his landlord in the form of crops raised on the farm under a crop share agreement may not deduct as rent the value of the crop, but may deduct amounts paid in raising the crop.

Fertilizers, Lime, etc.—May be either capitalized or deducted as an expense.

Taxes.—You may deduct State and local taxes. Do not deduct Federal income taxes; estate, inheritance, legacy, succession, and gift taxes; nor taxes assessed for any improvement or betterment. Do not deduct taxes on your dwelling or household property and other taxes not related to the business of farming.

Conservation Expenses.—You may deduct certain expenditures (including any amount paid on any assessment levied by a soil or water conservation or drainage district to defray expenditures made) for soil or water conservation and the prevention of erosion if the expenditures are in respect of land you use.

The allowable deduction for any one year may not exceed 25 percent of your gross income from farming, but any excess may be carried over to succeeding years with the same limit applying to those years.

To claim a deduction for these expenditures you must (a) elect to do so by claiming the deduction on your return for the first taxable year for which the expenditures are paid; or (b) secure consent from the District Director of Internal Revenue for any other year. Once you have elected to treat the expenditures as deductions, you must continue to do so in all future taxable years unless you secure consent to change from the District Director.

Retirement Plans, etc. (Other than Contributions Made on Your Behalf).—Enter in Part II, line 47, deduction for contributions under a qualified pension, profit-sharing, annuity, or bond purchase plan, and compensation paid or otherwise includible in the employee's income under any other deferred payment plan for your employees. If the plan includes you as a self-employed individual, enter contributions you made as an employer on your behalf (but not voluntary contributions you made as an employee) on Form 1040, line 44, and attach Form 2950SE. For other plans attach Form 2950 (optional in the first year—see instructions for that form).

Automobile Expenses, Special Rule.—See page 6 of Form 1040 instructions for optional method.

Other Farm Expenses.—Include such items as advertising, stationery, stamps, account books, other office supplies, travel, etc.

You may deduct expenditures for clearing land to make it suitable for farming. This deduction is limited to 25 percent of taxable income from farming, or $5,000, whichever is lesser.

Losses of property included in your inventory are taken care of by the reduced amount of the inventory at the end of the year. The loss of a prospective crop by frost, storm, flood, or fire is not deductible. When using the cash method, the value of animals you raised and lost by death is not deductible. For animals purchased and lost by death, the cost less depreciation allowed or allowable is deductible if not compensated by insurance or otherwise. Do not deduct personal losses.

Planting and Developing Citrus Groves.—Charge to capital account expenses attributable to the planting, cultivation, maintenance, or development of any citrus grove (or part thereof), incurred before the close of the fourth taxable year beginning with the taxable year in which trees were planted. Treat the portion of a citrus grove planted in one taxable year separately from the portion of the grove planted in another taxable year. Do not apply the rule for capitalization of such expenses to expenses attributable to a citrus grove which was (a) replanted after having been lost or damaged by reason of freeze, disease, drought, pests or casualty, or (b) planted or replanted prior to December 30, 1969.

Depreciation.—You may deduct allowance for depreciation of buildings, improvements, machinery, or other farm equipment of a permanent nature. Similar assets may be grouped together as one item for reporting purposes in the depreciation schedule in Schedule F. In computing depreciation do not include the value of land. Do not claim depreciation on livestock or any other property included in your inventory. You may claim depreciation on livestock not included in your inventory of livestock purchased or raised for sale if it was acquired for work, breeding, sporting, or dairy purposes. See instructions on back of Form 4562 for methods of computing depreciation. (Fill in only line 54 in Part III, and the Summary of Depreciation if you use Form 4562.)

Net Operating Loss Deduction.—Enter as a "minus" figure on Form 1040, line 39.

Additional Information Available.—You may obtain **Publication 225, Farmer's Tax Guide,** free from your county agricultural agent or an Internal Revenue Service office.

1970 Tax Tables

For persons with incomes under $10,000 who do not itemize deductions on Schedule A, Form 1040.

Select the Tax Table that covers the total number of exemptions. On the appropriate table, read down the income columns until you find the line covering the adjusted gross income you entered on Form 1040, line 18. Then read across to the column heading describing your marital status. Enter the tax you find there on Form 1040, line 19. **Married persons filing separate returns:** *Choose either the low income allowance or percentage standard deduction to figure your tax, but if one uses the percentage standard deduction, then both must use it.* **If you are a married person living apart** from your spouse, see page 4 of the instructions in this package to see if you can be considered to be "unmarried" for purposes of using the tax tables below.

Table 1—Returns claiming ONE exemption (Do not use this table if you itemize deductions.)

If adjusted gross income is— At least	But less than	And you are— Single, not head of household	Head of household	Married filing a separate return claiming— Low income allowance	% Standard deduction
		Your tax is—			
$0	$700	$0	$0	$0	$0
700	725	0	0	0	2
725	750	0	0	0	5
750	775	0	0	0	9
775	800	0	0	0	12
800	825	0	0	0	15
825	850	0	0	2	18
850	875	0	0	5	21
875	900	0	0	9	24
900	925	0	0	12	27
925	950	0	0	16	31
950	975	0	0	19	34
975	1,000	0	0	23	37
1,000	1,025	0	0	26	40
1,025	1,050	0	0	30	43
1,050	1,075	0	0	33	46
1,075	1,100	0	0	37	50
1,100	1,125	0	0	40	53
1,125	1,150	0	0	44	56
1,150	1,175	0	0	47	59
1,175	1,200	0	0	51	62
1,200	1,225	0	0	54	65
1,225	1,250	0	0	58	68
1,250	1,275	0	0	61	72
1,275	1,300	0	0	65	75
1,300	1,325	0	0	68	78
1,325	1,350	0	0	72	82
1,350	1,375	0	0	76	85
1,375	1,400	0	0	79	89
1,400	1,425	0	0	83	92
1,425	1,450	0	0	87	95
1,450	1,475	0	0	91	99
1,475	1,500	0	0	94	102
1,500	1,525	0	0	98	105
1,525	1,550	0	0	102	109
1,550	1,575	0	0	106	112
1,575	1,600	0	0	109	116
1,600	1,625	0	0	113	119
1,625	1,650	0	0	117	122
$1,650	$1,675	$0	$0	$121	$126
1,675	1,700	0	0	124	129
1,700	1,725	0	0	128	132
1,725	1,750	3	3	132	136
1,750	1,775	8	8	136	139
1,775	1,800	13	13	139	143
1,800	1,825	18	18	143	146
1,825	1,850	24	24	147	150
1,850	1,875	29	29	151	153
1,875	1,900	34	34	155	157
1,900	1,925	39	39	159	160
1,925	1,950	45	45	163	164
1,950	1,975	50	50	167	168
1,975	2,000	55	55	171	171
2,000	2,025	60	60	175	175
2,025	2,050	66	66	179	178
2,050	2,075	71	71	183	182
2,075	2,100	77	76	187	186
2,100	2,125	82	81	191	189
2,125	2,150	88	87	195	193
2,150	2,175	93	92	199	196
2,175	2,200	99	97	203	200
2,200	2,225	105	102	207	204
2,225	2,250	110	108	211	207
2,250	2,275	116	113	215	211
2,275	2,300	122	118	219	214
2,300	2,325	127	123	223	218
2,325	2,350	133	129	227	222
2,350	2,375	138	134	231	225
2,375	2,400	144	139	236	229
2,400	2,425	150	145	240	233
2,425	2,450	156	151	244	237
2,450	2,475	162	157	248	241
2,475	2,500	168	163	253	244
2,500	2,525	174	169	257	248
2,525	2,550	180	175	261	252
2,550	2,575	186	181	265	256
2,575	2,600	192	187	270	260
2,600	2,625	198	193	274	263
$2,625	$2,650	$204	$199	$278	$267
2,650	2,675	210	205	282	271
2,675	2,700	216	211	287	275
2,700	2,725	222	217	291	279
2,725	2,750	228	223	295	283
2,750	2,775	235	229	299	286
2,775	2,800	241	235	304	290
2,800	2,825	247	241	308	294
2,825	2,850	254	247	312	298
2,850	2,875	260	253	317	302
2,875	2,900	266	259	322	306
2,900	2,925	273	265	327	309
2,925	2,950	279	271	331	314
2,950	2,975	286	277	336	318
2,975	3,000	292	283	341	322
3,000	3,050	302	292	348	329
3,050	3,100	315	305	358	337
3,100	3,150	329	318	367	346
3,150	3,200	343	332	377	354
3,200	3,250	358	345	386	363
3,250	3,300	371	358	396	371
3,300	3,350	380	366	405	380
3,350	3,400	388	374	415	388
3,400	3,450	397	382	424	397
3,450	3,500	405	390	434	405
3,500	3,550	414	399	443	414
3,550	3,600	423	407	453	423
3,600	3,650	431	415	462	431
3,650	3,700	440	423	472	440
3,700	3,750	448	431	481	448
3,750	3,800	457	439	491	457
3,800	3,850	465	447	500	465
3,850	3,900	474	455	510	474
3,900	3,950	482	463	519	482
3,950	4,000	491	471	529	491
4,000	4,050	500	480	538	500
4,050	4,100	508	488	548	508
4,100	4,150	517	496	557	517
4,150	4,200	525	504	567	525
$4,200	$4,250	$534	$512	$576	$534
4,250	4,300	542	520	586	542
4,300	4,350	551	528	595	551
4,350	4,400	559	536	605	559
4,400	4,450	568	544	614	568
4,450	4,500	576	552	624	576
4,500	4,550	585	561	633	585
4,550	4,600	594	569	643	594
4,600	4,650	602	577	652	602
4,650	4,700	611	585	662	611
4,700	4,750	619	593	671	619
4,750	4,800	628	601	681	628
4,800	4,850	636	609	690	636
4,850	4,900	645	617	701	645
4,900	4,950	653	625	712	653
4,950	5,000	662	633	723	662
5,000	5,050	671	642	734	671
5,050	5,100	679	650	745	681
5,100	5,150	688	658	756	690
5,150	5,200	697	667	767	701
5,200	5,250	707	676	778	712
5,250	5,300	717	685	789	723
5,300	5,350	727	694	800	734
5,350	5,400	737	703	811	745
5,400	5,450	747	712	822	756
5,450	5,500	757	721	833	767
5,500	5,550	766	730	844	778
5,550	5,600	776	739	855	789
5,600	5,650	786	748	866	800
5,650	5,700	796	757	877	811
5,700	5,750	806	766	888	822
5,750	5,800	816	775	899	833
5,800	5,850	826	784	910	844
5,850	5,900	836	793	921	855
5,900	5,950	846	802	932	866
5,950	6,000	856	811	943	877
6,000	6,050	865	820	954	888
6,050	6,100	875	829	965	899
6,100	6,150	885	838	976	910
$6,150	$6,200	$895	$847	$987	$921
6,200	6,250	905	856	998	932
6,250	6,300	915	865	1,009	943
6,300	6,350	925	874	1,020	954
6,350	6,400	935	883	1,031	965
6,400	6,450	945	892	1,042	976
6,450	6,500	955	901	1,053	987
6,500	6,550	964	910	1,064	998
6,550	6,600	974	919	1,075	1,009
6,600	6,650	984	928	1,086	1,020
6,650	6,700	994	937	1,097	1,031
6,700	6,750	1,004	946	1,108	1,042
6,750	6,800	1,014	955	1,119	1,053
6,800	6,850	1,024	964	1,130	1,064
6,850	6,900	1,034	973	1,143	1,075
6,900	6,950	1,044	982	1,155	1,086
6,950	7,000	1,054	991	1,168	1,097
7,000	7,050	1,063	1,000	1,180	1,108
7,050	7,100	1,073	1,009	1,193	1,119
7,100	7,150	1,083	1,018	1,205	1,130
7,150	7,200	1,093	1,027	1,218	1,143
7,200	7,250	1,103	1,036	1,230	1,155
7,250	7,300	1,113	1,045	1,243	1,168
7,300	7,350	1,123	1,054	1,255	1,180
7,350	7,400	1,133	1,063	1,268	1,193
7,400	7,450	1,144	1,073	1,280	1,205
7,450	7,500	1,156	1,083	1,293	1,218
7,500	7,550	1,167	1,092	1,305	1,230
7,550	7,600	1,178	1,102	1,318	1,243
7,600	7,650	1,189	1,112	1,330	1,255
7,650	7,700	1,201	1,122	1,343	1,268
7,700	7,750	1,212	1,132	1,355	1,280
7,750	7,800	1,223	1,142	1,368	1,293
7,800	7,850	1,234	1,152	1,380	1,305
7,850	7,900	1,246	1,162	1,393	1,318
7,900	7,950	1,257	1,172	1,405	1,330
7,950	8,000	1,268	1,182	1,418	1,343
8,000	8,050	1,279	1,191	1,430	1,355
8,050	8,100	1,291	1,201	1,443	1,368
$8,100	$8,150	$1,302	$1,211	$1,455	$1,380
8,150	8,200	1,313	1,221	1,468	1,393
8,200	8,250	1,324	1,231	1,480	1,405
8,250	8,300	1,336	1,241	1,493	1,418
8,300	8,350	1,347	1,251	1,505	1,430
8,350	8,400	1,358	1,261	1,518	1,443
8,400	8,450	1,369	1,271	1,530	1,455
8,450	8,500	1,381	1,281	1,543	1,468
8,500	8,550	1,392	1,290	1,555	1,480
8,550	8,600	1,403	1,300	1,568	1,493
8,600	8,650	1,414	1,310	1,580	1,505
8,650	8,700	1,426	1,320	1,593	1,518
8,700	8,750	1,437	1,330	1,605	1,530
8,750	8,800	1,448	1,340	1,618	1,543
8,800	8,850	1,459	1,350	1,630	1,555
8,850	8,900	1,471	1,360	1,644	1,568
8,900	8,950	1,482	1,370	1,658	1,580
8,950	9,000	1,493	1,380	1,672	1,593
9,000	9,050	1,504	1,389	1,686	1,605
9,050	9,100	1,516	1,399	1,700	1,618
9,100	9,150	1,527	1,409	1,714	1,630
9,150	9,200	1,538	1,419	1,728	1,644
9,200	9,250	1,549	1,429	1,742	1,658
9,250	9,300	1,561	1,439	1,756	1,672
9,300	9,350	1,572	1,449	1,770	1,686
9,350	9,400	1,583	1,459	1,784	1,700
9,400	9,450	1,594	1,469	1,798	1,714
9,450	9,500	1,606	1,479	1,812	1,728
9,500	9,550	1,617	1,488	1,826	1,742
9,550	9,600	1,628	1,498	1,840	1,756
9,600	9,650	1,641	1,509	1,854	1,770
9,650	9,700	1,653	1,521	1,868	1,784
9,700	9,750	1,666	1,532	1,882	1,798
9,750	9,800	1,678	1,543	1,896	1,812
9,800	9,850	1,691	1,554	1,910	1,826
9,850	9,900	1,704	1,566	1,924	1,840
9,900	9,950	1,716	1,577	1,938	1,854
9,950	10,000	1,729	1,588	1,952	1,868

Table 2—Returns claiming TWO exemptions (Do not use this table if you itemize deductions.)

If adjusted gross income is— At least	But less than	And you are— Single, not head of household	Head of household	Married* filing joint return	Married filing a separate return claiming— Low income allowance	% Standard deduction
		Your tax is—				
$0	$1,400	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
1,400	1,425	0	0	0	0	3
1,425	1,450	0	0	0	0	6
1,450	1,475	0	0	0	0	9
1,475	1,500	0	0	0	0	12
1,500	1,525	0	0	0	0	16
1,525	1,550	0	0	0	0	19
1,550	1,575	0	0	0	2	22
1,575	1,600	0	0	0	5	25
1,600	1,625	0	0	0	9	28
1,625	1,650	0	0	0	12	31
1,650	1,675	0	0	0	16	34
1,675	1,700	0	0	0	19	38
1,700	1,725	0	0	0	23	41
1,725	1,750	0	0	0	26	44
1,750	1,775	0	0	0	30	47
1,775	1,800	0	0	0	33	50
$1,800	$1,825	$0	$0	$0	$37	$53
1,825	1,850	0	0	0	40	57
1,850	1,875	0	0	0	44	60
1,875	1,900	0	0	0	47	63
1,900	1,925	0	0	0	51	66
1,925	1,950	0	0	0	54	69
1,950	1,975	0	0	0	58	72
1,975	2,000	0	0	0	61	76
2,000	2,025	0	0	0	65	79
2,025	2,050	0	0	0	68	83
2,050	2,075	0	0	0	72	86
2,075	2,100	0	0	0	76	89
2,100	2,125	0	0	0	79	93
2,125	2,150	0	0	0	83	96
2,150	2,175	0	0	0	87	99
2,175	2,200	0	0	0	91	103
2,200	2,225	0	0	0	94	106
$2,225	$2,250	$0	$0	$0	$98	$110
2,250	2,275	0	0	0	102	113
2,275	2,300	0	0	0	106	116
2,300	2,325	0	0	0	109	120
2,325	2,350	0	0	0	113	123
2,350	2,375	3	3	3	117	126
2,375	2,400	8	8	8	121	130
2,400	2,425	13	13	13	124	133
2,425	2,450	18	18	18	128	137
2,450	2,475	24	24	24	132	140
2,475	2,500	29	29	29	136	143
2,500	2,525	34	34	34	139	147
2,525	2,550	39	39	39	143	150
2,550	2,575	45	45	45	147	154
2,575	2,600	50	50	50	151	158
2,600	2,625	55	55	55	155	161
2,625	2,650	60	60	60	159	165
$2,650	$2,675	$66	$66	$66	$163	$168
2,675	2,700	71	71	71	167	172
2,700	2,725	77	76	76	171	176
2,725	2,750	82	81	81	175	179
2,750	2,775	88	87	87	179	183
2,775	2,800	93	92	92	183	186
2,800	2,825	99	97	97	187	190
2,825	2,850	105	102	102	191	194
2,850	2,875	110	108	108	195	197
2,875	2,900	116	113	113	199	201
2,900	2,925	122	118	118	203	204
2,925	2,950	127	123	123	207	208
2,950	2,975	133	129	129	211	212
2,975	3,000	138	134	134	215	215
3,000	3,050	147	142	142	221	221
3,050	3,100	159	154	153	229	228
3,100	3,150	171	166	164	238	236
$3,150	$3,200	$183	$178	$176	$246	$243
3,200	3,250	195	190	187	255	251
3,250	3,300	207	202	198	263	259
3,300	3,350	219	214	209	272	266
3,350	3,400	231	226	221	280	274
3,400	3,450	244	238	232	289	282
3,450	3,500	257	250	243	297	289
3,500	3,550	270	262	254	306	297
3,550	3,600	282	274	266	315	304
3,600	3,650	295	286	277	324	312
3,650	3,700	308	298	288	334	321
3,700	3,750	322	311	300	343	329
3,750	3,800	334	323	310	353	338
3,800	3,850	343	332	318	362	347
3,850	3,900	353	341	326	372	355

Continued on next page

*This column may also be used by certain widows or widowers who qualify for special tax rates.

Table 2—Returns claiming TWO exemptions (continued) (Do not use this table if you itemize deductions.)

If adjusted gross income is— At least	But less than	And you are— Single, not head of household	Head of household	Married* filing joint return	Married filing a separate return claiming— Low income allowance	% Standard deduction
		Your tax is—				
$3,900	$3,950	$362	$350	$334	$381	$364
3,950	4,000	372	359	342	391	372
4,000	4,050	381	367	350	400	381
4,050	4,100	389	375	357	410	389
4,100	4,150	398	383	364	419	398
4,150	4,200	406	391	371	429	406
4,200	4,250	415	399	378	438	415
4,250	4,300	424	408	386	448	424
4,300	4,350	432	416	393	457	432
4,350	4,400	441	424	400	467	441
4,400	4,450	449	432	407	476	449
4,450	4,500	458	440	414	486	458
4,500	4,550	466	448	422	495	466
4,550	4,600	475	456	429	505	475
4,600	4,650	483	464	436	514	483
4,650	4,700	492	472	443	524	492
4,700	4,750	500	480	450	533	500
4,750	4,800	509	489	458	543	509
4,800	4,850	518	497	466	552	518
4,850	4,900	526	505	473	562	526
4,900	4,950	535	513	481	571	535
4,950	5,000	543	521	489	581	543
5,000	5,050	552	529	496	590	552
5,050	5,100	560	537	504	600	562
5,100	5,150	569	545	512	609	571

If adjusted gross income is— At least	But less than	And you are— Single, not head of household	Head of household	Married* filing joint return	Married filing a separate return claiming— Low income allowance	% Standard deduction
		Your tax is—				
$5,150	$5,200	$577	$553	$519	$619	$581
5,200	5,250	586	561	527	628	590
5,250	5,300	595	570	535	638	600
5,300	5,350	603	578	542	647	609
5,350	5,400	612	586	550	657	619
5,400	5,450	620	594	558	666	628
5,450	5,500	629	602	565	676	638
5,500	5,550	637	610	573	685	647
5,550	5,600	646	618	580	696	657
5,600	5,650	654	626	588	707	666
5,650	5,700	663	634	596	718	676
5,700	5,750	671	642	603	729	685
5,750	5,800	680	651	611	740	696
5,800	5,850	689	659	619	751	707
5,850	5,900	698	668	627	762	718
5,900	5,950	708	677	636	773	729
5,950	6,000	718	686	644	784	740
6,000	6,050	728	695	653	795	751
6,050	6,100	738	704	661	806	762
6,100	6,150	748	713	670	817	773
6,150	6,200	758	722	678	828	784
6,200	6,250	768	731	687	839	795
6,250	6,300	777	740	696	850	806
6,300	6,350	787	749	704	861	817
6,350	6,400	797	758	713	872	828

If adjusted gross income is— At least	But less than	And you are— Single, not head of household	Head of household	Married* filing joint return	Married filing a separate return claiming— Low income allowance	% Standard deduction
		Your tax is—				
$6,400	$6,450	$807	$767	$721	$883	$839
6,450	6,500	817	776	730	894	850
6,500	6,550	827	785	738	905	861
6,550	6,600	837	794	747	916	872
6,600	6,650	847	803	755	927	883
6,650	6,700	857	812	764	938	894
6,700	6,750	867	821	772	949	905
6,750	6,800	876	830	781	960	916
6,800	6,850	886	839	790	971	927
6,850	6,900	896	848	798	982	938
6,900	6,950	906	857	807	993	949
6,950	7,000	916	866	815	1,004	960
7,000	7,050	926	875	824	1,015	971
7,050	7,100	936	884	832	1,026	982
7,100	7,150	946	893	841	1,037	993
7,150	7,200	956	902	849	1,048	1,004
7,200	7,250	966	911	858	1,059	1,015
7,250	7,300	975	920	867	1,070	1,026
7,300	7,350	985	929	875	1,081	1,037
7,350	7,400	995	938	884	1,092	1,048
7,400	7,450	1,005	947	892	1,103	1,059
7,450	7,500	1,015	956	901	1,114	1,070
7,500	7,550	1,025	965	909	1,125	1,081
7,550	7,600	1,035	974	918	1,136	1,092

If adjusted gross income is— At least	But less than	And you are— Single, not head of household	Head of household	Married* filing joint return	Married filing a separate return claiming— Low income allowance	% Standard deduction
		Your tax is—				
$7,600	$7,650	$1,045	$983	$926	$1,149	$1,103
7,650	7,700	1,055	992	935	1,161	1,114
7,700	7,750	1,065	1,001	943	1,174	1,125
7,750	7,800	1,074	1,010	952	1,186	1,136
7,800	7,850	1,084	1,019	961	1,199	1,149
7,850	7,900	1,094	1,028	969	1,211	1,161
7,900	7,950	1,104	1,037	978	1,224	1,174
7,950	8,000	1,114	1,046	986	1,236	1,186
8,000	8,050	1,124	1,055	995	1,249	1,199
8,050	8,100	1,134	1,064	1,003	1,261	1,211
8,100	8,150	1,146	1,074	1,012	1,274	1,224
8,150	8,200	1,157	1,084	1,020	1,286	1,236
8,200	8,250	1,168	1,094	1,029	1,299	1,249
8,250	8,300	1,179	1,103	1,038	1,311	1,261
8,300	8,350	1,191	1,113	1,046	1,324	1,274
8,350	8,400	1,202	1,123	1,055	1,336	1,286
8,400	8,450	1,213	1,133	1,063	1,349	1,299
8,450	8,500	1,224	1,143	1,072	1,361	1,311
8,500	8,550	1,236	1,153	1,080	1,374	1,324
8,550	8,600	1,247	1,163	1,089	1,386	1,336
8,600	8,650	1,258	1,173	1,097	1,399	1,349
8,650	8,700	1,269	1,183	1,106	1,411	1,361
8,700	8,750	1,281	1,193	1,114	1,424	1,374
8,750	8,800	1,292	1,202	1,123	1,436	1,386

If adjusted gross income is— At least	But less than	And you are— Single, not head of household	Head of household	Married* filing joint return	Married filing a separate return claiming— Low income allowance	% Standard deduction
		Your tax is—				
$8,800	$8,850	$1,303	$1,212	$1,132	$1,449	$1,399
8,850	8,900	1,314	1,222	1,140	1,461	1,411
8,900	8,950	1,326	1,232	1,149	1,474	1,424
8,950	9,000	1,337	1,242	1,157	1,486	1,436
9,000	9,050	1,348	1,252	1,166	1,499	1,449
9,050	9,100	1,359	1,262	1,174	1,511	1,461
9,100	9,150	1,371	1,272	1,183	1,524	1,474
9,150	9,200	1,382	1,282	1,191	1,536	1,486
9,200	9,250	1,393	1,292	1,200	1,549	1,499
9,250	9,300	1,404	1,301	1,209	1,561	1,511
9,300	9,350	1,416	1,311	1,217	1,574	1,524
9,350	9,400	1,427	1,321	1,226	1,586	1,536
9,400	9,450	1,438	1,331	1,234	1,599	1,549
9,450	9,500	1,449	1,341	1,243	1,611	1,561
9,500	9,550	1,461	1,351	1,251	1,624	1,574
9,550	9,600	1,472	1,361	1,260	1,637	1,586
9,600	9,650	1,483	1,371	1,268	1,651	1,599
9,650	9,700	1,494	1,381	1,277	1,665	1,611
9,700	9,750	1,506	1,391	1,285	1,679	1,624
9,750	9,800	1,517	1,400	1,294	1,693	1,637
9,800	9,850	1,528	1,410	1,303	1,707	1,651
9,850	9,900	1,539	1,420	1,311	1,721	1,665
9,900	9,950	1,551	1,430	1,320	1,735	1,679
9,950	10,000	1,562	1,440	1,328	1,749	1,693

Table 3—Returns claiming THREE exemptions (Do not use this table if you itemize deductions.)

At least	But less than	Single, not head of household	Head of household	Married* filing joint return	Low income allowance	% Standard deduction
$0	$2,075	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
2,075	2,100	0	0	0	0	1
2,100	2,125	0	0	0	0	4
2,125	2,150	0	0	0	0	7
2,150	2,175	0	0	0	0	10
2,175	2,200	0	0	0	0	13
2,200	2,225	0	0	0	0	16
2,225	2,250	0	0	0	0	19
2,250	2,275	0	0	0	0	23
2,275	2,300	0	0	0	2	26
2,300	2,325	0	0	0	5	29
2,325	2,350	0	0	0	9	32
2,350	2,375	0	0	0	12	35
2,375	2,400	0	0	0	16	38
2,400	2,425	0	0	0	19	41
2,425	2,450	0	0	0	23	45
2,450	2,475	0	0	0	26	48
2,475	2,500	0	0	0	30	51
2,500	2,525	0	0	0	33	54
2,525	2,550	0	0	0	37	57
2,550	2,575	0	0	0	40	60
2,575	2,600	0	0	0	44	64
2,600	2,625	0	0	0	47	67
2,625	2,650	0	0	0	51	70
2,650	2,675	0	0	0	54	73
2,675	2,700	0	0	0	58	77
2,700	2,725	0	0	0	61	80
2,725	2,750	0	0	0	65	83
2,750	2,775	0	0	0	68	87
2,775	2,800	0	0	0	72	90
2,800	2,825	0	0	0	76	93
2,825	2,850	0	0	0	79	97
2,850	2,875	0	0	0	83	100
2,875	2,900	0	0	0	87	104
2,900	2,925	0	0	0	91	107
2,925	2,950	0	0	0	94	110

At least	But less than	Single, not head of household	Head of household	Married* filing joint return	Low income allowance	% Standard deduction
$2,950	$2,975	$0	$0	$0	$98	$114
2,975	3,000	3	3	3	102	117
3,000	3,050	11	11	11	108	122
3,050	3,100	21	21	21	115	129
3,100	3,150	32	32	32	123	136
3,150	3,200	42	42	42	130	142
3,200	3,250	53	53	53	138	149
3,250	3,300	63	63	63	145	157
3,300	3,350	74	74	74	153	164
3,350	3,400	85	84	84	161	171
3,400	3,450	96	95	95	169	178
3,450	3,500	108	105	105	177	185
3,500	3,550	119	116	116	185	193
3,550	3,600	130	126	126	193	200
3,600	3,650	141	137	137	201	207
3,650	3,700	153	148	148	209	214
3,700	3,750	165	160	159	217	221
3,750	3,800	177	172	170	225	229
3,800	3,850	189	184	181	234	236
3,850	3,900	201	196	193	242	244
3,900	3,950	213	208	204	251	252
3,950	4,000	225	220	215	259	259
4,000	4,050	238	232	226	268	267
4,050	4,100	251	244	238	276	275
4,100	4,150	263	256	249	285	282
4,150	4,200	276	268	260	293	290
4,200	4,250	285	276	268	302	298
4,250	4,300	293	284	275	310	305
4,300	4,350	302	292	283	320	313
4,350	4,400	310	300	290	329	322
4,400	4,450	320	309	298	339	330
4,450	4,500	329	318	306	348	339
4,500	4,550	339	327	314	358	348
4,550	4,600	348	336	322	367	356
4,600	4,650	358	345	330	377	365
4,650	4,700	367	354	338	386	373

At least	But less than	Single, not head of household	Head of household	Married* filing joint return	Low income allowance	% Standard deduction
$4,700	$4,750	$377	$363	$346	$396	$382
4,750	4,800	386	372	354	405	390
4,800	4,850	396	381	362	415	399
4,850	4,900	405	390	370	424	407
4,900	4,950	415	399	378	434	416
4,950	5,000	424	408	386	443	424
5,000	5,050	433	417	394	453	434
5,050	5,100	442	425	401	462	443
5,100	5,150	450	433	408	472	453
5,150	5,200	459	441	415	481	462
5,200	5,250	467	449	422	491	472
5,250	5,300	476	457	430	500	481
5,300	5,350	484	465	437	510	491
5,350	5,400	493	473	444	519	500
5,400	5,450	501	481	451	529	510
5,450	5,500	510	489	459	538	519
5,500	5,550	519	498	467	548	529
5,550	5,600	527	506	474	557	538
5,600	5,650	536	514	482	567	548
5,650	5,700	544	522	490	576	557
5,700	5,750	553	530	497	586	567
5,750	5,800	561	538	505	595	576
5,800	5,850	570	546	512	605	586
5,850	5,900	578	554	520	614	595
5,900	5,950	587	562	528	624	605
5,950	6,000	595	570	535	633	614
6,000	6,050	604	579	543	643	624
6,050	6,100	613	587	551	652	633
6,100	6,150	621	595	558	662	643
6,150	6,200	630	603	566	671	652
6,200	6,250	638	611	574	681	662
6,250	6,300	647	619	581	690	671
6,300	6,350	655	627	589	701	681
6,350	6,400	664	635	597	712	690
6,400	6,450	672	643	604	723	701
6,450	6,500	681	651	612	734	712

At least	But less than	Single, not head of household	Head of household	Married* filing joint return	Low income allowance	% Standard deduction
$6,500	$6,550	$690	$660	$620	$745	$723
6,550	6,600	699	669	628	756	734
6,600	6,650	709	678	637	767	745
6,650	6,700	719	687	645	778	756
6,700	6,750	729	696	654	789	767
6,750	6,800	739	705	662	800	778
6,800	6,850	749	714	671	811	789
6,850	6,900	759	723	679	822	800
6,900	6,950	769	732	688	833	811
6,950	7,000	779	741	696	844	822
7,000	7,050	788	750	705	855	833
7,050	7,100	798	759	714	866	844
7,100	7,150	808	768	722	877	855
7,150	7,200	818	777	731	888	866
7,200	7,250	828	786	739	899	877
7,250	7,300	838	795	748	910	888
7,300	7,350	848	804	756	921	899
7,350	7,400	858	813	765	932	910
7,400	7,450	868	822	773	943	921
7,450	7,500	878	831	782	954	932
7,500	7,550	887	840	791	965	943
7,550	7,600	897	849	799	976	954
7,600	7,650	907	858	808	987	965
7,650	7,700	917	867	816	998	976
7,700	7,750	927	876	825	1,009	987
7,750	7,800	937	885	833	1,020	998
7,800	7,850	947	894	842	1,031	1,009
7,850	7,900	957	903	850	1,042	1,020
7,900	7,950	967	912	859	1,053	1,031
7,950	8,000	977	921	867	1,064	1,042
8,000	8,050	986	930	876	1,075	1,053
8,050	8,100	996	939	885	1,086	1,064
8,100	8,150	1,006	948	893	1,097	1,075
8,150	8,200	1,016	957	902	1,108	1,086
8,200	8,250	1,026	966	910	1,119	1,097
8,250	8,300	1,036	975	919	1,130	1,108

At least	But less than	Single, not head of household	Head of household	Married* filing joint return	Low income allowance	% Standard deduction
$8,300	$8,350	$1,046	$984	$927	$1,143	$1,119
8,350	8,400	1,056	993	936	1,155	1,130
8,400	8,450	1,066	1,002	944	1,168	1,143
8,450	8,500	1,076	1,011	953	1,180	1,155
8,500	8,550	1,085	1,020	962	1,193	1,168
8,550	8,600	1,095	1,029	970	1,205	1,180
8,600	8,650	1,105	1,038	979	1,218	1,193
8,650	8,700	1,115	1,047	987	1,230	1,205
8,700	8,750	1,125	1,056	996	1,243	1,218
8,750	8,800	1,136	1,065	1,004	1,255	1,230
8,800	8,850	1,147	1,075	1,013	1,268	1,243
8,850	8,900	1,158	1,085	1,021	1,280	1,255
8,900	8,950	1,169	1,095	1,030	1,293	1,268
8,950	9,000	1,181	1,105	1,038	1,305	1,280
9,000	9,050	1,192	1,114	1,047	1,318	1,293
9,050	9,100	1,203	1,124	1,056	1,330	1,305
9,100	9,150	1,214	1,134	1,064	1,343	1,318
9,150	9,200	1,226	1,144	1,073	1,355	1,330
9,200	9,250	1,237	1,154	1,081	1,368	1,343
9,250	9,300	1,248	1,164	1,090	1,380	1,355
9,300	9,350	1,259	1,174	1,098	1,393	1,368
9,350	9,400	1,271	1,184	1,107	1,405	1,380
9,400	9,450	1,282	1,194	1,115	1,418	1,393
9,450	9,500	1,293	1,204	1,124	1,430	1,405
9,500	9,550	1,304	1,213	1,133	1,443	1,418
9,550	9,600	1,316	1,223	1,141	1,455	1,430
9,600	9,650	1,327	1,233	1,150	1,468	1,443
9,650	9,700	1,338	1,243	1,158	1,480	1,455
9,700	9,750	1,349	1,253	1,167	1,493	1,468
9,750	9,800	1,361	1,263	1,175	1,505	1,480
9,800	9,850	1,372	1,273	1,184	1,518	1,493
9,850	9,900	1,383	1,283	1,192	1,530	1,505
9,900	9,950	1,394	1,293	1,201	1,543	1,518
9,950	10,000	1,406	1,303	1,209	1,555	1,530

Table 4—Returns claiming FOUR exemptions (Do not use this table if you itemize deductions.)

At least	But less than	Single, not head of household	Head of household	Married* filing joint return	Low income allowance	% Standard deduction
$0	$2,775	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
2,775	2,800	0	0	0	0	1
2,800	2,825	0	0	0	0	4
2,825	2,850	0	0	0	0	8
2,850	2,875	0	0	0	0	11
2,875	2,900	0	0	0	0	14
2,900	2,925	0	0	0	0	17
2,925	2,950	0	0	0	0	20

At least	But less than	Single, not head of household	Head of household	Married* filing joint return	Low income allowance	% Standard deduction
$2,950	$2,975	$0	$0	$0	$0	$23
2,975	3,000	0	0	0	0	26
3,000	3,050	0	0	0	4	31
3,050	3,100	0	0	0	11	37
3,100	3,150	0	0	0	18	44
3,150	3,200	0	0	0	25	50
3,200	3,250	0	0	0	32	56
3,250	3,300	0	0	0	39	63

At least	But less than	Single, not head of household	Head of household	Married* filing joint return	Low income allowance	% Standard deduction
$3,300	$3,350	$0	$0	$0	$46	$69
3,350	3,400	0	0	0	53	76
3,400	3,450	0	0	0	60	82
3,450	3,500	0	0	0	67	89
3,500	3,550	0	0	0	74	96
3,550	3,600	0	0	0	81	103
3,600	3,650	5	5	5	89	109
3,650	3,700	16	16	16	96	116

At least	But less than	Single, not head of household	Head of household	Married* filing joint return	Low income allowance	% Standard deduction
$3,700	$3,750	$26	$26	$26	$104	$123
3,750	3,800	37	37	37	111	130
3,800	3,850	47	47	47	119	136
3,850	3,900	58	58	58	126	143
3,900	3,950	68	68	68	134	150
3,950	4,000	79	79	79	141	157
4,000	4,050	91	89	89	149	165
4,050	4,100	102	100	100	157	172

At least	But less than	Single, not head of household	Head of household	Married* filing joint return	Low income allowance	% Standard deduction
$4,100	$4,150	$113	$110	$110	$165	$179
4,150	4,200	124	121	121	173	186
4,200	4,250	136	131	131	181	193
4,250	4,300	147	142	142	189	201
4,300	4,350	159	154	153	197	208
4,350	4,400	171	166	164	205	215

Continued on next page

*This column may also be used by certain widows or widowers who qualify for special tax rates.

Table 4—Returns claiming FOUR exemptions (continued) (Do not use this table if you itemize deductions.)

If adjusted gross income is— At least	But less than	And you are— Single, not head of household	Head of household	Married* filing joint return	Married filing a separate return claiming— Low income allowance	Married filing a separate return claiming— % Standard deduction
		Your tax is—				
$4,400	$4,450	$183	$178	$176	$213	$222
4,450	4,500	195	190	187	221	230
4,500	4,550	207	202	198	229	237
4,550	4,600	219	214	209	238	245
4,600	4,650	229	224	219	246	253
4,650	4,700	238	232	226	255	260
4,700	4,750	246	240	234	263	268
4,750	4,800	255	248	241	272	276
4,800	4,850	263	256	249	280	283
4,850	4,900	272	264	256	289	291
4,900	4,950	280	272	264	297	299
4,950	5,000	289	280	271	306	306
5,000	5,050	297	288	279	315	315
5,050	5,100	306	296	286	324	324
5,100	5,150	315	305	294	334	334
5,150	5,200	324	314	302	343	343
5,200	5,250	334	323	310	353	353
5,250	5,300	343	332	318	362	362
5,300	5,350	353	341	326	372	372
5,350	5,400	362	350	334	381	381
5,400	5,450	372	359	342	391	391
5,450	5,500	381	368	350	400	400
5,500	5,550	391	377	358	410	410

If adjusted gross income is— At least	But less than	And you are— Single, not head of household	Head of household	Married* filing joint return	Married filing a separate return claiming— Low income allowance	Married filing a separate return claiming— % Standard deduction
		Your tax is—				
$5,550	$5,600	$400	$386	$366	$419	$419
5,600	5,650	410	395	374	429	429
5,650	5,700	419	404	382	438	438
5,700	5,750	429	413	390	448	448
5,750	5,800	438	422	398	457	457
5,800	5,850	448	431	406	467	467
5,850	5,900	457	440	414	476	476
5,900	5,950	467	449	422	486	486
5,950	6,000	476	458	430	495	495
6,000	6,050	485	466	438	505	505
6,050	6,100	494	474	445	514	514
6,100	6,150	502	482	452	524	524
6,150	6,200	511	490	460	533	533
6,200	6,250	519	498	467	543	543
6,250	6,300	528	507	475	552	552
6,300	6,350	537	515	483	562	562
6,350	6,400	545	523	490	571	571
6,400	6,450	554	531	498	581	581
6,450	6,500	562	539	506	590	590
6,500	6,550	571	547	513	600	600
6,550	6,600	579	555	521	609	609
6,600	6,650	588	563	529	619	619
6,650	6,700	596	571	536	628	628

If adjusted gross income is— At least	But less than	And you are— Single, not head of household	Head of household	Married* filing joint return	Married filing a separate return claiming— Low income allowance	Married filing a separate return claiming— % Standard deduction
		Your tax is—				
$6,700	$6,750	$605	$579	$544	$638	$638
6,750	6,800	614	588	552	647	647
6,800	6,850	622	596	559	657	657
6,850	6,900	631	604	567	666	666
6,900	6,950	639	612	575	676	676
6,950	7,000	648	620	582	685	685
7,000	7,050	656	628	590	696	696
7,050	7,100	665	636	597	707	707
7,100	7,150	673	644	605	718	718
7,150	7,200	682	652	613	729	729
7,200	7,250	691	661	620	740	740
7,250	7,300	700	670	629	751	751
7,300	7,350	710	679	638	762	762
7,350	7,400	720	688	646	773	773
7,400	7,450	730	697	655	784	784
7,450	7,500	740	706	663	795	795
7,500	7,550	750	715	672	806	806
7,550	7,600	760	724	680	817	817
7,600	7,650	770	733	689	828	828
7,650	7,700	780	742	697	839	839
7,700	7,750	790	751	706	850	850
7,750	7,800	799	760	715	861	861
7,800	7,850	809	769	723	872	872

If adjusted gross income is— At least	But less than	And you are— Single, not head of household	Head of household	Married* filing joint return	Married filing a separate return claiming— Low income allowance	Married filing a separate return claiming— % Standard deduction
		Your tax is—				
$7,850	$7,900	$819	$778	$732	$883	$883
7,900	7,950	829	787	740	894	894
7,950	8,000	839	796	749	905	905
8,000	8,050	849	805	757	916	916
8,050	8,100	859	814	766	927	927
8,100	8,150	869	823	774	938	938
8,150	8,200	879	832	783	949	949
8,200	8,250	889	841	791	960	960
8,250	8,300	898	850	800	971	971
8,300	8,350	908	859	809	982	982
8,350	8,400	918	868	817	993	993
8,400	8,450	928	877	826	1,004	1,004
8,450	8,500	938	886	834	1,015	1,015
8,500	8,550	948	895	843	1,026	1,026
8,550	8,600	958	904	851	1,037	1,037
8,600	8,650	968	913	860	1,048	1,048
8,650	8,700	978	922	868	1,059	1,059
8,700	8,750	988	931	877	1,070	1,070
8,750	8,800	997	940	886	1,081	1,081
8,800	8,850	1,007	949	894	1,092	1,092
8,850	8,900	1,017	958	903	1,103	1,103
8,900	8,950	1,027	967	911	1,114	1,114
8,950	9,000	1,037	976	920	1,125	1,125

If adjusted gross income is— At least	But less than	And you are— Single, not head of household	Head of household	Married* filing joint return	Married filing a separate return claiming— Low income allowance	Married filing a separate return claiming— % Standard deduction
		Your tax is—				
$9,000	$9,050	$1,047	$985	$928	$1,136	$1,136
9,050	9,100	1,057	994	937	1,149	1,149
9,100	9,150	1,067	1,003	945	1,161	1,161
9,150	9,200	1,077	1,012	954	1,174	1,174
9,200	9,250	1,087	1,021	962	1,186	1,186
9,250	9,300	1,096	1,030	971	1,199	1,199
9,300	9,350	1,106	1,039	980	1,211	1,211
9,350	9,400	1,116	1,048	988	1,224	1,224
9,400	9,450	1,126	1,057	997	1,236	1,236
9,450	9,500	1,137	1,066	1,005	1,249	1,249
9,500	9,550	1,148	1,076	1,014	1,261	1,261
9,550	9,600	1,159	1,086	1,022	1,274	1,274
9,600	9,650	1,171	1,096	1,031	1,286	1,286
9,650	9,700	1,182	1,106	1,039	1,299	1,299
9,700	9,750	1,193	1,116	1,048	1,311	1,311
9,750	9,800	1,204	1,125	1,057	1,324	1,324
9,800	9,850	1,216	1,135	1,065	1,336	1,336
9,850	9,900	1,227	1,145	1,074	1,349	1,349
9,900	9,950	1,238	1,155	1,082	1,361	1,361
9,950	10,000	1,249	1,165	1,091	1,374	1,374

Table 5—Returns claiming FIVE exemptions (Do not use this table if you itemize deductions.)

$0	$3,500	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
3,500	3,550	0	0	0	0	7
3,550	3,600	0	0	0	0	13
3,600	3,650	0	0	0	0	19
3,650	3,700	0	0	0	7	26
3,700	3,750	0	0	0	14	32
3,750	3,800	0	0	0	21	38
3,800	3,850	0	0	0	28	44
3,850	3,900	0	0	0	35	51
3,900	3,950	0	0	0	42	57
3,950	4,000	0	0	0	49	63
4,000	4,050	0	0	0	56	70
4,050	4,100	0	0	0	63	76
4,100	4,150	0	0	0	70	83
4,150	4,200	0	0	0	78	90
4,200	4,250	0	0	0	85	97
4,250	4,300	11	11	11	93	103
4,300	4,350	21	21	21	100	110
4,350	4,400	32	32	32	108	117
4,400	4,450	42	42	42	115	124
4,450	4,500	53	53	53	123	130
4,500	4,550	63	63	63	130	137
4,550	4,600	74	74	74	138	144
4,600	4,650	85	84	84	145	151
4,650	4,700	96	95	95	153	158
4,700	4,750	108	105	105	161	165
4,750	4,800	119	116	116	169	173

$4,800	$4,850	$130	$126	$126	$177	$180
4,850	4,900	141	137	137	185	187
4,900	4,950	153	148	148	193	194
4,950	5,000	165	160	159	201	201
5,000	5,050	177	172	170	209	209
5,050	5,100	185	180	178	217	217
5,100	5,150	193	188	185	225	225
5,150	5,200	201	196	193	234	234
5,200	5,250	209	204	200	242	242
5,250	5,300	217	212	208	251	251
5,300	5,350	225	220	215	259	259
5,350	5,400	234	228	223	268	268
5,400	5,450	242	236	230	276	276
5,450	5,500	251	244	238	285	285
5,500	5,550	259	252	245	293	293
5,550	5,600	268	260	253	302	302
5,600	5,650	276	268	260	310	310
5,650	5,700	285	276	268	320	320
5,700	5,750	293	284	275	329	329
5,750	5,800	302	292	283	339	339
5,800	5,850	310	300	290	348	348
5,850	5,900	320	309	298	358	358
5,900	5,950	329	318	306	367	367
5,950	6,000	339	327	314	377	377
6,000	6,050	348	336	322	386	386
6,050	6,100	358	345	330	396	396
6,100	6,150	367	354	338	405	405

$6,150	$6,200	$377	$363	$346	$415	$415
6,200	6,250	386	372	354	424	424
6,250	6,300	396	381	362	434	434
6,300	6,350	405	390	370	443	443
6,350	6,400	415	399	378	453	453
6,400	6,450	424	408	386	462	462
6,450	6,500	434	417	394	472	472
6,500	6,550	443	426	402	481	481
6,550	6,600	453	435	410	491	491
6,600	6,650	462	444	418	500	500
6,650	6,700	472	453	426	510	510
6,700	6,750	481	462	434	519	519
6,750	6,800	491	471	442	529	529
6,800	6,850	500	480	450	538	538
6,850	6,900	510	489	459	548	548
6,900	6,950	519	498	467	557	557
6,950	7,000	529	507	476	567	567
7,000	7,050	538	516	484	576	576
7,050	7,100	546	524	491	586	586
7,100	7,150	555	532	499	595	595
7,150	7,200	563	540	507	605	605
7,200	7,250	572	548	514	614	614
7,250	7,300	580	556	522	624	624
7,300	7,350	589	564	529	633	633
7,350	7,400	597	572	537	643	643
7,400	7,450	606	580	545	652	652
7,450	7,500	614	588	552	662	662

$7,500	$7,550	$623	$597	$560	$671	$671
7,550	7,600	632	605	568	681	681
7,600	7,650	640	613	575	690	690
7,650	7,700	649	621	583	701	701
7,700	7,750	657	629	591	712	712
7,750	7,800	666	637	598	723	723
7,800	7,850	674	645	606	734	734
7,850	7,900	683	653	614	745	745
7,900	7,950	692	662	621	756	756
7,950	8,000	702	671	630	767	767
8,000	8,050	711	680	639	778	778
8,050	8,100	721	689	647	789	789
8,100	8,150	731	698	656	800	800
8,150	8,200	741	707	664	811	811
8,200	8,250	751	716	673	822	822
8,250	8,300	761	725	681	833	833
8,300	8,350	771	734	690	844	844
8,350	8,400	781	743	698	855	855
8,400	8,450	791	752	707	866	866
8,450	8,500	801	761	715	877	877
8,500	8,550	810	770	724	888	888
8,550	8,600	820	779	733	899	899
8,600	8,650	830	788	741	910	910
8,650	8,700	840	797	750	921	921
8,700	8,750	850	806	758	932	932
8,750	8,800	860	815	767	943	943
8,800	8,850	870	824	775	954	954

$8,850	$8,900	$880	$833	$784	$965	$965
8,900	8,950	890	842	792	976	976
8,950	9,000	900	851	801	987	987
9,000	9,050	909	860	810	998	998
9,050	9,100	919	869	818	1,009	1,009
9,100	9,150	929	878	827	1,020	1,020
9,150	9,200	939	887	835	1,031	1,031
9,200	9,250	949	896	844	1,042	1,042
9,250	9,300	959	905	852	1,053	1,053
9,300	9,350	969	914	861	1,064	1,064
9,350	9,400	979	923	869	1,075	1,075
9,400	9,450	989	932	878	1,086	1,086
9,450	9,500	999	941	886	1,097	1,097
9,500	9,550	1,008	950	895	1,108	1,108
9,550	9,600	1,018	959	904	1,119	1,119
9,600	9,650	1,028	968	912	1,130	1,130
9,650	9,700	1,038	977	921	1,143	1,143
9,700	9,750	1,048	986	929	1,155	1,155
9,750	9,800	1,058	995	938	1,168	1,168
9,800	9,850	1,068	1,004	946	1,180	1,180
9,850	9,900	1,078	1,013	955	1,193	1,193
9,900	9,950	1,088	1,022	963	1,205	1,205
9,950	10,000	1,098	1,031	972	1,218	1,218

Table 6—Returns claiming SIX exemptions (Do not use this table if you itemize deductions.)

$0	$4,150	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
4,150	4,200	0	0	0	0	1
4,200	4,250	0	0	0	0	7
4,250	4,300	0	0	0	4	14
4,300	4,350	0	0	0	11	20
4,350	4,400	0	0	0	18	26
4,400	4,450	0	0	0	25	33
4,450	4,500	0	0	0	32	39
4,500	4,550	0	0	0	39	45
4,550	4,600	0	0	0	46	51
4,600	4,650	0	0	0	53	58
4,650	4,700	0	0	0	60	64
4,700	4,750	0	0	0	67	70
4,750	4,800	0	0	0	74	77
4,800	4,850	0	0	0	81	84
4,850	4,900	5	5	5	89	91
4,900	4,950	16	16	16	96	97
4,950	5,000	26	26	26	104	104

$5,000	$5,050	$37	$37	$37	$111	$111
5,050	5,100	47	47	47	119	119
5,100	5,150	58	58	58	126	126
5,150	5,200	68	68	68	134	134
5,200	5,250	79	79	79	141	141
5,250	5,300	91	89	89	149	149
5,300	5,350	102	100	100	157	157
5,350	5,400	113	110	110	165	165
5,400	5,450	124	121	121	173	173
5,450	5,500	134	130	130	181	181
5,500	5,550	141	137	137	189	189
5,550	5,600	149	144	144	197	197
5,600	5,650	157	152	151	205	205
5,650	5,700	165	160	159	213	213
5,700	5,750	173	168	166	221	221
5,750	5,800	181	176	174	229	229
5,800	5,850	189	184	181	238	238
5,850	5,900	197	192	189	246	246

$5,900	$5,950	$205	$200	$196	$255	$255
5,950	6,000	213	208	204	263	263
6,000	6,050	221	216	211	272	272
6,050	6,100	229	224	219	280	280
6,100	6,150	238	232	226	289	289
6,150	6,200	246	240	234	297	297
6,200	6,250	255	248	241	306	306
6,250	6,300	263	256	249	315	315
6,300	6,350	272	264	256	324	324
6,350	6,400	280	272	264	334	334
6,400	6,450	289	280	271	343	343
6,450	6,500	297	288	279	353	353
6,500	6,550	306	296	286	362	362
6,550	6,600	315	305	294	372	372
6,600	6,650	324	314	302	381	381
6,650	6,700	334	323	310	391	391
6,700	6,750	343	332	318	400	400
6,750	6,800	353	341	326	410	410

$6,800	$6,850	$362	$350	$334	$419	$419
6,850	6,900	372	359	342	429	429
6,900	6,950	381	368	350	438	438
6,950	7,000	391	377	358	448	448
7,000	7,050	400	386	366	457	457
7,050	7,100	410	395	374	467	467
7,100	7,150	419	404	382	476	476
7,150	7,200	429	413	390	486	486
7,200	7,250	438	422	398	495	495
7,250	7,300	448	431	406	505	505
7,300	7,350	457	440	414	514	514
7,350	7,400	467	449	422	524	524
7,400	7,450	476	458	430	533	533
7,450	7,500	486	467	438	543	543
7,500	7,550	495	476	446	552	552
7,550	7,600	505	485	454	562	562
7,600	7,650	514	494	463	571	571
7,650	7,700	524	503	471	581	581

$7,700	$7,750	$533	$512	$480	$590	$590
7,750	7,800	543	521	488	600	600
7,800	7,850	552	530	497	609	609
7,850	7,900	562	539	505	619	619
7,900	7,950	571	548	514	628	628
7,950	8,000	581	557	522	638	638
8,000	8,050	590	565	530	647	647
8,050	8,100	598	573	538	657	657
8,100	8,150	607	581	546	666	666
8,150	8,200	615	589	553	676	676
8,200	8,250	624	597	561	685	685
8,250	8,300	633	606	569	696	696
8,300	8,350	641	614	576	707	707
8,350	8,400	650	622	584	718	718
8,400	8,450	658	630	592	729	729
8,450	8,500	667	638	599	740	740

Continued on next page

*This column may also be used by certain widows or widowers who qualify for special tax rates.

Table 6—Returns claiming SIX exemptions (continued) (Do not use this table if you itemize deductions.)

If adjusted gross income is— At least	But less than	And you are— Single, not head of household	Head of household	Married* filing joint return	Married filing a separate return claiming— Low income allowance	% Standard deduction
		Your tax is—				
$8,500	$8,550	$675	$646	$607	$751	$751
8,550	8,600	684	654	614	762	762
8,600	8,650	693	663	622	773	773
8,650	8,700	703	672	631	784	784
8,700	8,750	713	681	639	795	795
8,750	8,800	722	690	648	806	806

If adjusted gross income is— At least	But less than	And you are— Single, not head of household	Head of household	Married* filing joint return	Married filing a separate return claiming— Low income allowance	% Standard deduction
		Your tax is—				
$8,800	$8,850	$732	$699	$657	$817	$817
8,850	8,900	742	708	665	828	828
8,900	8,950	752	717	674	839	839
8,950	9,000	762	726	682	850	850
9,000	9,050	772	735	691	861	861
9,050	9,100	782	744	699	872	872

If adjusted gross income is— At least	But less than	And you are— Single, not head of household	Head of household	Married* filing joint return	Married filing a separate return claiming— Low income allowance	% Standard deduction
		Your tax is—				
$9,100	$9,150	$792	$753	$708	$883	$883
9,150	9,200	802	762	716	894	894
9,200	9,250	812	771	725	905	905
9,250	9,300	821	780	734	916	916
9,300	9,350	831	789	742	927	927
9,350	9,400	841	798	751	938	938

If adjusted gross income is— At least	But less than	And you are— Single, not head of household	Head of household	Married* filing joint return	Married filing a separate return claiming— Low income allowance	% Standard deduction
		Your tax is—				
$9,400	$9,450	$851	$807	$759	$949	$949
9,450	9,500	861	816	768	960	960
9,500	9,550	871	825	776	971	971
9,550	9,600	881	834	785	982	982
9,600	9,650	891	843	793	993	993
9,650	9,700	901	852	802	1,004	1,004

If adjusted gross income is— At least	But less than	And you are— Single, not head of household	Head of household	Married* filing joint return	Married filing a separate return claiming— Low income allowance	% Standard deduction
		Your tax is—				
$9,700	$9,750	$911	$861	$810	$1,015	$1,015
9,750	9,800	920	870	819	1,026	1,026
9,800	9,850	930	879	828	1,037	1,037
9,850	9,900	940	888	836	1,048	1,048
9,900	9,950	950	897	845	1,059	1,059
9,950	10,000	960	906	853	1,070	1,070

Table 7—Returns claiming SEVEN exemptions (Do not use this table if you itemize deductions.)

At least	But less than	Single, not head of household	Head of household	Married* filing joint return	Low income allowance	% Standard deduction
$0	$4,850	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
4,850	4,900	0	0	0	0	2
4,900	4,950	0	0	0	7	8
4,950	5,000	0	0	0	14	14
5,000	5,050	0	0	0	21	21
5,050	5,100	0	0	0	28	28
5,100	5,150	0	0	0	35	35
5,150	5,200	0	0	0	42	42
5,200	5,250	0	0	0	49	49
5,250	5,300	0	0	0	56	56
5,300	5,350	0	0	0	63	63
5,350	5,400	0	0	0	70	70
5,400	5,450	0	0	0	78	78
5,450	5,500	0	0	0	85	85
5,500	5,550	11	11	11	93	93
5,550	5,600	21	21	21	100	100
5,600	5,650	32	32	32	108	108
5,650	5,700	42	42	42	115	115
5,700	5,750	53	53	53	123	123
5,750	5,800	63	63	63	130	130
5,800	5,850	74	74	74	138	138

At least	But less than	Single, not head of household	Head of household	Married* filing joint return	Low income allowance	% Standard deduction
$5,850	$5,900	$85	$84	$84	$145	$145
5,900	5,950	93	91	91	153	153
5,950	6,000	100	98	98	161	161
6,000	6,050	108	105	105	169	169
6,050	6,100	115	112	112	177	177
6,100	6,150	123	119	119	185	185
6,150	6,200	130	126	126	193	193
6,200	6,250	138	133	133	201	201
6,250	6,300	145	140	140	209	209
6,300	6,350	153	148	148	217	217
6,350	6,400	161	156	155	225	225
6,400	6,450	169	164	163	234	234
6,450	6,500	177	172	170	242	242
6,500	6,550	185	180	178	251	251
6,550	6,600	193	188	185	259	259
6,600	6,650	201	196	193	268	268
6,650	6,700	209	204	200	276	276
6,700	6,750	217	212	208	285	285
6,750	6,800	225	220	215	293	293
6,800	6,850	234	228	223	302	302
6,850	6,900	242	236	230	310	310

At least	But less than	Single, not head of household	Head of household	Married* filing joint return	Low income allowance	% Standard deduction
$6,900	$6,950	$251	$244	$238	$320	$320
6,950	7,000	259	252	245	329	329
7,000	7,050	268	260	253	339	339
7,050	7,100	276	268	260	348	348
7,100	7,150	285	276	268	358	358
7,150	7,200	293	284	275	367	367
7,200	7,250	302	292	283	377	377
7,250	7,300	310	300	290	386	386
7,300	7,350	320	309	298	396	396
7,350	7,400	329	318	306	405	405
7,400	7,450	339	327	314	415	415
7,450	7,500	348	336	322	424	424
7,500	7,550	358	345	330	434	434
7,550	7,600	367	354	338	443	443
7,600	7,650	377	363	346	453	453
7,650	7,700	386	372	354	462	462
7,700	7,750	396	381	362	472	472
7,750	7,800	405	390	370	481	481
7,800	7,850	415	399	378	491	491
7,850	7,900	424	408	386	500	500
7,900	7,950	434	417	394	510	510

At least	But less than	Single, not head of household	Head of household	Married* filing joint return	Low income allowance	% Standard deduction
$7,950	$8,000	$443	$426	$402	$519	$519
8,000	8,050	453	435	410	529	529
8,050	8,100	462	444	418	538	538
8,100	8,150	472	453	426	548	548
8,150	8,200	481	462	434	557	557
8,200	8,250	491	471	442	567	567
8,250	8,300	500	480	450	576	576
8,300	8,350	510	489	459	586	586
8,350	8,400	519	498	467	595	595
8,400	8,450	529	507	476	605	605
8,450	8,500	538	516	484	614	614
8,500	8,550	548	525	493	624	624
8,550	8,600	557	534	501	633	633
8,600	8,650	567	543	510	643	643
8,650	8,700	576	552	518	652	652
8,700	8,750	586	561	527	662	662
8,750	8,800	595	570	535	671	671
8,800	8,850	605	579	544	681	681
8,850	8,900	614	588	552	690	690
8,900	8,950	624	597	561	701	701
8,950	9,000	633	606	569	712	712

At least	But less than	Single, not head of household	Head of household	Married* filing joint return	Low income allowance	% Standard deduction
$9,000	$9,050	$642	$615	$577	$723	$723
9,050	9,100	651	623	585	734	734
9,100	9,150	659	631	592	745	745
9,150	9,200	668	639	600	756	756
9,200	9,250	676	647	608	767	767
9,250	9,300	685	655	615	778	778
9,300	9,350	694	664	623	789	789
9,350	9,400	704	673	632	800	800
9,400	9,450	714	682	640	811	811
9,450	9,500	724	691	649	822	822
9,500	9,550	733	700	658	833	833
9,550	9,600	743	709	666	844	844
9,600	9,650	753	718	675	855	855
9,650	9,700	763	727	683	866	866
9,700	9,750	773	736	692	877	877
9,750	9,800	783	745	700	888	888
9,800	9,850	793	754	709	899	899
9,850	9,900	803	763	717	910	910
9,900	9,950	813	772	726	921	921
9,950	10,000	823	781	734	932	932

Table 8—Returns claiming EIGHT exemptions (Do not use this table if you itemize deductions.)

At least	But less than	Single, not head of household	Head of household	Married* filing joint return	Low income allowance	% Standard deduction
$0	$5,500	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
5,500	5,550	0	0	0	4	4
5,550	5,600	0	0	0	11	11
5,600	5,650	0	0	0	18	18
5,650	5,700	0	0	0	25	25
5,700	5,750	0	0	0	32	32
5,750	5,800	0	0	0	39	39
5,800	5,850	0	0	0	46	46
5,850	5,900	0	0	0	53	53
5,900	5,950	0	0	0	60	60
5,950	6,000	0	0	0	67	67
6,000	6,050	0	0	0	74	74
6,050	6,100	0	0	0	81	81
6,100	6,150	5	5	5	89	89
6,150	6,200	16	16	16	96	96
6,200	6,250	26	26	26	104	104
6,250	6,300	37	37	37	111	111
6,300	6,350	46	46	46	119	119
6,350	6,400	53	53	53	126	126

At least	But less than	Single, not head of household	Head of household	Married* filing joint return	Low income allowance	% Standard deduction
$6,400	$6,450	$60	$60	$60	$134	$134
6,450	6,500	67	67	67	141	141
6,500	6,550	74	74	74	149	149
6,550	6,600	81	81	81	157	157
6,600	6,650	89	88	88	165	165
6,650	6,700	96	95	95	173	173
6,700	6,750	104	102	102	181	181
6,750	6,800	111	109	109	189	189
6,800	6,850	119	116	116	197	197
6,850	6,900	126	123	123	205	205
6,900	6,950	134	130	130	213	213
6,950	7,000	141	137	137	221	221
7,000	7,050	149	144	144	229	229
7,050	7,100	157	152	151	238	238
7,100	7,150	165	160	159	246	246
7,150	7,200	173	168	166	255	255
7,200	7,250	181	176	174	263	263
7,250	7,300	189	184	181	272	272
7,300	7,350	197	192	189	280	280

At least	But less than	Single, not head of household	Head of household	Married* filing joint return	Low income allowance	% Standard deduction
$7,350	$7,400	$205	$200	$196	$289	$289
7,400	7,450	213	208	204	297	297
7,450	7,500	221	216	211	306	306
7,500	7,550	229	224	219	315	315
7,550	7,600	238	232	226	324	324
7,600	7,650	246	240	234	334	334
7,650	7,700	255	248	241	343	343
7,700	7,750	263	256	249	353	353
7,750	7,800	272	264	256	362	362
7,800	7,850	280	272	264	372	372
7,850	7,900	289	280	271	381	381
7,900	7,950	297	288	279	391	391
7,950	8,000	306	296	286	400	400
8,000	8,050	315	305	294	410	410
8,050	8,100	324	314	302	419	419
8,100	8,150	334	323	310	429	429
8,150	8,200	343	332	318	438	438
8,200	8,250	353	341	326	448	448
8,250	8,300	362	350	334	457	457

At least	But less than	Single, not head of household	Head of household	Married* filing joint return	Low income allowance	% Standard deduction
$8,300	$8,350	$372	$359	$342	$467	$467
8,350	8,400	381	368	350	476	476
8,400	8,450	391	377	358	486	486
8,450	8,500	400	386	366	495	495
8,500	8,550	410	395	374	505	505
8,550	8,600	419	404	382	514	514
8,600	8,650	429	413	390	524	524
8,650	8,700	438	422	398	533	533
8,700	8,750	448	431	406	543	543
8,750	8,800	457	440	414	552	552
8,800	8,850	467	449	422	562	562
8,850	8,900	476	458	430	571	571
8,900	8,950	486	467	438	581	581
8,950	9,000	495	476	446	590	590
9,000	9,050	505	485	454	600	600
9,050	9,100	514	494	463	609	609
9,100	9,150	524	503	471	619	619
9,150	9,200	533	512	480	628	628
9,200	9,250	543	521	488	638	638

At least	But less than	Single, not head of household	Head of household	Married* filing joint return	Low income allowance	% Standard deduction
$9,250	$9,300	$552	$530	$497	$647	$647
9,300	9,350	562	539	505	657	657
9,350	9,400	571	548	514	666	666
9,400	9,450	581	557	522	676	676
9,450	9,500	590	566	531	685	685
9,500	9,550	600	575	539	696	696
9,550	9,600	609	584	548	707	707
9,600	9,650	619	593	556	718	718
9,650	9,700	628	602	565	729	729
9,700	9,750	638	611	573	740	740
9,750	9,800	647	620	582	751	751
9,800	9,850	657	629	590	762	762
9,850	9,900	666	638	599	773	773
9,900	9,950	676	647	607	784	784
9,950	10,000	685	656	616	795	795

Table 9—Returns claiming NINE exemptions (Do not use this table if you itemize deductions.)

At least	But less than	Single, not head of household	Head of household	Married* filing joint return	Low income allowance	% Standard deduction
$0	$6,150	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
6,150	6,200	0	0	0	7	7
6,200	6,250	0	0	0	14	14
6,250	6,300	0	0	0	21	21
6,300	6,350	0	0	0	28	28
6,350	6,400	0	0	0	35	35
6,400	6,450	0	0	0	42	42
6,450	6,500	0	0	0	49	49
6,500	6,550	0	0	0	56	56
6,550	6,600	0	0	0	63	63
6,600	6,650	0	0	0	70	70
6,650	6,700	7	7	7	78	78
6,700	6,750	14	14	14	85	85
6,750	6,800	21	21	21	93	93
6,800	6,850	28	28	28	100	100
6,850	6,900	35	35	35	108	108

At least	But less than	Single, not head of household	Head of household	Married* filing joint return	Low income allowance	% Standard deduction
$6,900	$6,950	$42	$42	$42	$115	$115
6,950	7,000	49	49	49	123	123
7,000	7,050	56	56	56	130	130
7,050	7,100	63	63	63	138	138
7,100	7,150	70	70	70	145	145
7,150	7,200	78	77	77	153	153
7,200	7,250	85	84	84	161	161
7,250	7,300	93	91	91	169	169
7,300	7,350	100	98	98	177	177
7,350	7,400	108	105	105	185	185
7,400	7,450	115	112	112	193	193
7,450	7,500	123	119	119	201	201
7,500	7,550	130	126	126	209	209
7,550	7,600	138	133	133	217	217
7,600	7,650	145	140	140	225	225
7,650	7,700	153	148	148	234	234

At least	But less than	Single, not head of household	Head of household	Married* filing joint return	Low income allowance	% Standard deduction
$7,700	$7,750	$161	$156	$155	$242	$242
7,750	7,800	169	164	163	251	251
7,800	7,850	177	172	170	259	259
7,850	7,900	185	180	178	268	268
7,900	7,950	193	188	185	276	276
7,950	8,000	201	196	193	285	285
8,000	8,050	209	204	200	293	293
8,050	8,100	217	212	208	302	302
8,100	8,150	225	220	215	310	310
8,150	8,200	234	228	223	320	320
8,200	8,250	242	236	230	329	329
8,250	8,300	251	244	238	339	339
8,300	8,350	259	252	245	348	348
8,350	8,400	268	260	253	358	358
8,400	8,450	276	268	260	367	367
8,450	8,500	285	276	268	377	377

At least	But less than	Single, not head of household	Head of household	Married* filing joint return	Low income allowance	% Standard deduction
$8,500	$8,550	$293	$284	$275	$386	$386
8,550	8,600	302	292	283	396	396
8,600	8,650	310	300	290	405	405
8,650	8,700	320	309	298	415	415
8,700	8,750	329	318	306	424	424
8,750	8,800	339	327	314	434	434
8,800	8,850	348	336	322	443	443
8,850	8,900	358	345	330	453	453
8,900	8,950	367	354	338	462	462
8,950	9,000	377	363	346	472	472
9,000	9,050	386	372	354	481	481
9,050	9,100	396	381	362	491	491
9,100	9,150	405	390	370	500	500
9,150	9,200	415	399	378	510	510
9,200	9,250	424	408	386	519	519
9,250	9,300	434	417	394	529	529

At least	But less than	Single, not head of household	Head of household	Married* filing joint return	Low income allowance	% Standard deduction
$9,300	$9,350	$443	$426	$402	$538	$538
9,350	9,400	453	435	410	548	548
9,400	9,450	462	444	418	557	557
9,450	9,500	472	453	426	567	567
9,500	9,550	481	462	434	576	576
9,550	9,600	491	471	442	586	586
9,600	9,650	500	480	450	595	595
9,650	9,700	510	489	459	605	605
9,700	9,750	519	498	467	614	614
9,750	9,800	529	507	476	624	624
9,800	9,850	538	516	484	633	633
9,850	9,900	548	525	493	643	643
9,900	9,950	557	534	501	652	652
9,950	10,000	567	543	510	662	662

*This column may also be used by certain widows or widowers who qualify for special tax rates.

Table 10—Returns claiming TEN exemptions (Do not use this table if you itemize deductions.)

If adjusted gross income is— At least	But less than	And you are— Single, not head of household	Head of household	Married* filing joint return	Married filing a separate return claiming— Low income allowance	% Standard deduction
		Your tax is—				
$0	$6,750	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
6,750	6,800	0	0	0	4	4
6,800	6,850	0	0	0	11	11
6,850	6,900	0	0	0	18	18
6,900	6,950	0	0	0	25	25
6,950	7,000	0	0	0	32	32
7,000	7,050	0	0	0	39	39
7,050	7,100	0	0	0	46	46
7,100	7,150	0	0	0	53	53
7,150	7,200	0	0	0	60	60
7,200	7,250	0	0	0	67	67
7,250	7,300	4	4	4	74	74
7,300	7,350	11	11	11	81	81
7,350	7,400	18	18	18	89	89
$7,400	$7,450	$25	$25	$25	$96	$96
7,450	7,500	32	32	32	104	104
7,500	7,550	39	39	39	111	111
7,550	7,600	46	46	46	119	119
7,600	7,650	53	53	53	126	126
7,650	7,700	60	60	60	134	134
7,700	7,750	67	67	67	141	141
7,750	7,800	74	74	74	149	149
7,800	7,850	81	81	81	157	157
7,850	7,900	89	88	88	165	165
7,900	7,950	96	95	95	173	173
7,950	8,000	104	102	102	181	181
8,000	8,050	111	109	109	189	189
8,050	8,100	119	116	116	197	197
$8,100	$8,150	$126	$123	$123	$205	$205
8,150	8,200	134	130	130	213	213
8,200	8,250	141	137	137	221	221
8,250	8,300	149	144	144	229	229
8,300	8,350	157	152	151	238	238
8,350	8,400	165	160	159	246	246
8,400	8,450	173	168	166	255	255
8,450	8,500	181	176	174	263	263
8,500	8,550	189	184	181	272	272
8,550	8,600	197	192	189	280	280
8,600	8,650	205	200	196	289	289
8,650	8,700	213	208	204	297	297
8,700	8,750	221	216	211	306	306
8,750	8,800	229	224	219	315	315
$8,800	$8,850	$238	$232	$226	$324	$324
8,850	8,900	246	240	234	334	334
8,900	8,950	255	248	241	343	343
8,950	9,000	263	256	249	353	353
9,000	9,050	272	264	256	362	362
9,050	9,100	280	272	264	372	372
9,100	9,150	289	280	271	381	381
9,150	9,200	297	288	279	391	391
9,200	9,250	306	296	286	400	400
9,250	9,300	315	305	294	410	410
9,300	9,350	324	314	302	419	419
9,350	9,400	334	323	310	429	429
9,400	9,450	343	332	318	438	438
9,450	9,500	353	341	326	448	448
$9,500	$9,550	$362	$350	$334	$457	$457
9,550	9,600	372	359	342	467	467
9,600	9,650	381	368	350	476	476
9,650	9,700	391	377	358	486	486
9,700	9,750	400	386	366	495	495
9,750	9,800	410	395	374	505	505
9,800	9,850	419	404	382	514	514
9,850	9,900	429	413	390	524	524
9,900	9,950	438	422	398	533	533
9,950	10,000	448	431	406	543	543

Table 11—Returns claiming ELEVEN exemptions (Do not use this table if you itemize deductions.)

At least	But less than	Single, not head of household	Head of household	Married* filing joint return	Low income allowance	% Standard deduction
$0	$7,400	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
7,400	7,450	0	0	0	7	7
7,450	7,500	0	0	0	14	14
7,500	7,550	0	0	0	21	21
7,550	7,600	0	0	0	28	28
7,600	7,650	0	0	0	35	35
7,650	7,700	0	0	0	42	42
7,700	7,750	0	0	0	49	49
7,750	7,800	0	0	0	56	56
7,800	7,850	0	0	0	63	63
7,850	7,900	0	0	0	70	70
$7,900	$7,950	$7	$7	$7	$78	$78
7,950	8,000	14	14	14	85	85
8,000	8,050	21	21	21	93	93
8,050	8,100	28	28	28	100	100
8,100	8,150	35	35	35	108	108
8,150	8,200	42	42	42	115	115
8,200	8,250	49	49	49	123	123
8,250	8,300	56	56	56	130	130
8,300	8,350	63	63	63	138	138
8,350	8,400	70	70	70	145	145
8,400	8,450	78	77	77	153	153
$8,450	$8,500	$85	$84	$84	$161	$161
8,500	8,550	93	91	91	169	169
8,550	8,600	100	98	98	177	177
8,600	8,650	108	105	105	185	185
8,650	8,700	115	112	112	193	193
8,700	8,750	123	119	119	201	201
8,750	8,800	130	126	126	209	209
8,800	8,850	138	133	133	217	217
8,850	8,900	145	140	140	225	225
8,900	8,950	153	148	148	234	234
8,950	9,000	161	156	155	242	242
$9,000	$9,050	$169	$164	$163	$251	$251
9,050	9,100	177	172	170	259	259
9,100	9,150	185	180	178	268	268
9,150	9,200	193	188	185	276	276
9,200	9,250	201	196	193	285	285
9,250	9,300	209	204	200	293	293
9,300	9,350	217	212	208	302	302
9,350	9,400	225	220	215	310	310
9,400	9,450	234	228	223	320	320
9,450	9,500	242	236	230	329	329
9,500	9,550	251	244	238	339	339
$9,550	$9,600	$259	$252	$245	$348	$348
9,600	9,650	268	260	253	358	358
9,650	9,700	276	268	260	367	367
9,700	9,750	285	276	268	377	377
9,750	9,800	293	284	275	386	386
9,800	9,850	302	292	283	396	396
9,850	9,900	310	300	290	405	405
9,900	9,950	320	309	298	415	415
9,950	10,000	329	318	306	424	424

Table 12—Returns claiming TWELVE exemptions (Do not use this table if you itemize deductions.)

At least	But less than	Single, not head of household	Head of household	Married* filing joint return	Low income allowance	% Standard deduction
$0	$8,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
8,000	8,050	0	0	0	4	4
8,050	8,100	0	0	0	11	11
8,100	8,150	0	0	0	18	18
8,150	8,200	0	0	0	25	25
8,200	8,250	0	0	0	32	32
8,250	8,300	0	0	0	39	39
8,300	8,350	0	0	0	46	46
8,350	8,400	0	0	0	53	53
$8,400	$8,450	$0	$0	$0	$60	$60
8,450	8,500	0	0	0	67	67
8,500	8,550	4	4	4	74	74
8,550	8,600	11	11	11	81	81
8,600	8,650	18	18	18	89	89
8,650	8,700	25	25	25	96	96
8,700	8,750	32	32	32	104	104
8,750	8,800	39	39	39	111	111
8,800	8,850	46	46	46	119	119
$8,850	$8,900	$53	$53	$53	$126	$126
8,900	8,950	60	60	60	134	134
8,950	9,000	67	67	67	141	141
9,000	9,050	74	74	74	149	149
9,050	9,100	81	81	81	157	157
9,100	9,150	89	88	88	165	165
9,150	9,200	96	95	95	173	173
9,200	9,250	104	102	102	181	181
9,250	9,300	111	109	109	189	189
$9,300	$9,350	$119	$116	$116	$197	$197
9,350	9,400	126	123	123	205	205
9,400	9,450	134	130	130	213	213
9,450	9,500	141	137	137	221	221
9,500	9,550	149	144	144	229	229
9,550	9,600	157	152	151	238	238
9,600	9,650	165	160	159	246	246
9,650	9,700	173	168	166	255	255
9,700	9,750	181	176	174	263	263
$9,750	$9,800	$189	$184	$181	$272	$272
9,800	9,850	197	192	189	280	280
9,850	9,900	205	200	196	289	289
9,900	9,950	213	208	204	297	297
9,950	10,000	221	216	211	306	306

Table 13—Returns claiming THIRTEEN exemptions (Do not use this table if you itemize deductions.)

At least	But less than	Single, not head of household	Head of household	Married* filing joint return	Low income allowance	% Standard deduction
$0	$8,650	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
8,650	8,700	0	0	0	7	7
8,700	8,750	0	0	0	14	14
8,750	8,800	0	0	0	21	21
8,800	8,850	0	0	0	28	28
8,850	8,900	0	0	0	35	35
$8,900	$8,950	$0	$0	$0	$42	$42
8,950	9,000	0	0	0	49	49
9,000	9,050	0	0	0	56	56
9,050	9,100	0	0	0	63	63
9,100	9,150	0	0	0	70	70
9,150	9,200	7	7	7	78	78
$9,200	$9,250	$14	$14	$14	$85	$85
9,250	9,300	21	21	21	93	93
9,300	9,350	28	28	28	100	100
9,350	9,400	35	35	35	108	108
9,400	9,450	42	42	42	115	115
9,450	9,500	49	49	49	123	123
$9,500	$9,550	$56	$56	$56	$130	$130
9,550	9,600	63	63	63	138	138
9,600	9,650	70	70	70	145	145
9,650	9,700	78	77	77	153	153
9,700	9,750	85	84	84	161	161
9,750	9,800	93	91	91	169	169
$9,800	$9,850	$100	$98	$98	$177	$177
9,850	9,900	108	105	105	185	185
9,900	9,950	115	112	112	193	193
9,950	10,000	123	119	119	201	201

Table 14—Returns claiming FOURTEEN exemptions (Do not use this table if you itemize deductions.)

At least	But less than	Single, not head of household	Head of household	Married* filing joint return	Low income allowance	% Standard deduction
$0	$9,250	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
9,250	9,300	0	0	0	4	4
9,300	9,350	0	0	0	11	11
9,350	9,400	0	0	0	18	18
$9,400	$9,450	$0	$0	$0	$25	$25
9,450	9,500	0	0	0	32	32
9,500	9,550	0	0	0	39	39
$9,550	$9,600	$0	$0	$0	$46	$46
9,600	9,650	0	0	0	53	53
9,650	9,700	0	0	0	60	60
$9,700	$9,750	$0	$0	$0	$67	$67
9,750	9,800	4	4	4	74	74
9,800	9,850	11	11	11	81	81
$9,850	$9,900	$18	$18	$18	$89	$89
9,900	9,950	25	25	25	96	96
9,950	10,000	32	32	32	104	104

Table 15—Returns claiming FIFTEEN exemptions (Do not use this table if you itemize deductions.)

At least	But less than	Single, not head of household	Head of household	Married* filing joint return	Low income allowance	% Standard deduction
$0	$9,900	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
$9,900	$9,950	$0	$0	$0	$7	$7
$9,950	$10,000	$0	$0	$0	$14	$14

*This column may also be used by certain widows or widowers who qualify for special tax rates.

1970 Tax Rate Schedules

If you do not use one of the Tax Tables, figure your tax on the amount on line 50, Form 1040, by using the appropriate Tax Rate Schedule on this page. Enter tax on lines 19 and 51, Form 1040. **Also see Tax Surcharge Tables below for tax surcharge.**

Schedule X—Single Taxpayers and Married Persons Filing Separate Returns

If the amount on line 50, Form 1040 is: / Enter on lines 19 and 51, Form 1040:

Not over $500......14% of the amount on line 50.

Over—	But not over—		of excess over—
$500	$1,000	$70+15%	$500
$1,000	$1,500	$145+16%	$1,000
$1,500	$2,000	$225+17%	$1,500
$2,000	$4,000	$310+19%	$2,000
$4,000	$6,000	$690+22%	$4,000
$6,000	$8,000	$1,130+25%	$6,000
$8,000	$10,000	$1,630+28%	$8,000
$10,000	$12,000	$2,190+32%	$10,000
$12,000	$14,000	$2,830+36%	$12,000
$14,000	$16,000	$3,550+39%	$14,000
$16,000	$18,000	$4,330+42%	$16,000
$18,000	$20,000	$5,170+45%	$18,000
$20,000	$22,000	$6,070+48%	$20,000
$22,000	$26,000	$7,030+50%	$22,000
$26,000	$32,000	$9,030+53%	$26,000
$32,000	$38,000	$12,210+55%	$32,000
$38,000	$44,000	$15,510+58%	$38,000
$44,000	$50,000	$18,990+60%	$44,000
$50,000	$60,000	$22,590+62%	$50,000
$60,000	$70,000	$28,790+64%	$60,000
$70,000	$80,000	$35,190+66%	$70,000
$80,000	$90,000	$41,790+68%	$80,000
$90,000	$100,000	$48,590+69%	$90,000
$100,000	....	$55,490+70%	$100,000

Schedule Y—Married Taxpayers Filing Joint Returns and Certain Widows and Widowers (See page 4)

If the amount on line 50, Form 1040 is: / Enter on lines 19 and 51, Form 1040:

Not over $1,000....14% of the amount on line 50.

Over—	But not over—		of excess over—
$1,000	$2,000	$140+15%	$1,000
$2,000	$3,000	$290+16%	$2,000
$3,000	$4,000	$450+17%	$3,000
$4,000	$8,000	$620+19%	$4,000
$8,000	$12,000	$1,380+22%	$8,000
$12,000	$16,000	$2,260+25%	$12,000
$16,000	$20,000	$3,260+28%	$16,000
$20,000	$24,000	$4,380+32%	$20,000
$24,000	$28,000	$5,660+36%	$24,000
$28,000	$32,000	$7,100+39%	$28,000
$32,000	$36,000	$8,660+42%	$32,000
$36,000	$40,000	$10,340+45%	$36,000
$40,000	$44,000	$12,140+48%	$40,000
$44,000	$52,000	$14,060+50%	$44,000
$52,000	$64,000	$18,060+53%	$52,000
$64,000	$76,000	$24,420+55%	$64,000
$76,000	$88,000	$31,020+58%	$76,000
$88,000	$100,000	$37,980+60%	$88,000
$100,000	$120,000	$45,180+62%	$100,000
$120,000	$140,000	$57,580+64%	$120,000
$140,000	$160,000	$70,380+66%	$140,000
$160,000	$180,000	$83,580+68%	$160,000
$180,000	$200,000	$97,180+69%	$180,000
$200,000	....	$110,980+70%	$200,000

Schedule Z—Unmarried (or legally separated) Taxpayers Who Qualify as Heads of Household (See page 4)

If the amount on line 50, Form 1040 is: / Enter on lines 19 and 51, Form 1040:

Not over $1,000....14% of the amount on line 50.

Over—	But not over—		of excess over—
$1,000	$2,000	$140+16%	$1,000
$2,000	$4,000	$300+18%	$2,000
$4,000	$6,000	$660+20%	$4,000
$6,000	$8,000	$1,060+22%	$6,000
$8,000	$10,000	$1,500+25%	$8,000
$10,000	$12,000	$2,000+27%	$10,000
$12,000	$14,000	$2,540+31%	$12,000
$14,000	$16,000	$3,160+32%	$14,000
$16,000	$18,000	$3,800+35%	$16,000
$18,000	$20,000	$4,500+36%	$18,000
$20,000	$22,000	$5,220+40%	$20,000
$22,000	$24,000	$6,020+41%	$22,000
$24,000	$26,000	$6,840+43%	$24,000
$26,000	$28,000	$7,700+45%	$26,000
$28,000	$32,000	$8,600+46%	$28,000
$32,000	$36,000	$10,440+48%	$32,000
$36,000	$38,000	$12,360+50%	$36,000
$38,000	$40,000	$13,360+52%	$38 000
$40,000	$44,000	$14,400+53%	$40,000
$44,000	$50,000	$16,520+55%	$44,000
$50,000	$52,000	$19,820+56%	$50,000
$52,000	$64,000	$20,940+58%	$52,000
$64,000	$70,000	$27,900+59%	$64,000
$70,000	$76,000	$31,440+61%	$70,000
$76,000	$80,000	$35,100+62%	$76,000
$80,000	$88,000	$37,580+63%	$80,000
$88,000	$100,000	$42,620+64%	$88,000
$100,000	$120,000	$50,300+66%	$100,000
$120,000	$140,000	$63,500+67%	$120,000
$140,000	$160,000	$76,900+68%	$140,000
$160,000	$180,000	$90,500+69%	$160,000
$180,000	....	$104,300+70%	$180,000

1970 Tax Surcharge Tables

[1] **Your Tax**—Amount shown on line 19, Form 1040 (or line 11, Part I, Schedule R or line 16, Part II, Schedule R, whichever is applicable, if you claim the retirement income credit).
[2] Enter **your Tax Surcharge** on line 20, Form 1040 (and on line 12, Part I, Schedule R or on line 17, Part II, Schedule R, whichever is applicable, if you claim the retirement income credit).

TABLE A—Single Taxpayers and Married Persons Filing Separate Returns

If your tax [1] is at least:	But less than	Your tax surcharge [2] is:	If your tax [1] is at least:	But less than	Your tax surcharge [2] is:
0	$155	0	$1,020	$1,060	$26
$155	175	$1	1,060	1,100	27
175	195	2	1,100	1,140	28
195	215	3	1,140	1,180	29
215	235	4	1,180	1,220	30
235	255	5	1,220	1,260	31
255	275	6	1,260	1,300	32
275	300	7	1,300	1,340	33
300	340	8	1,340	1,380	34
340	380	9	1,380	1,420	35
380	420	10	1,420	1,460	36
420	460	11	1,460	1,500	37
460	500	12	1,500	1,540	38
500	540	13	1,540	1,580	39
540	580	14	1,580	1,620	40
580	620	15	1,620	1,660	41
620	660	16	1,660	1,700	42
660	700	17	1,700	1,740	43
700	740	18	1,740	1,780	44
740	780	19	1,780	1,820	45
780	820	20	1,820	1,860	46
820	860	21	1,860	1,900	47
860	900	22	1,900	1,940	48
900	940	23	1,940	1,980	49
940	980	24	1,980	2,020	50
980	1,020	25			

If $2,020 or more multiply **your tax**[1] by .025. Enter result on line 20.

TABLE B—Married Taxpayers Filing Joint Returns and Certain Widows and Widowers

If your tax [1] is at least:	But less than	Your tax surcharge [2] is:	If your tax [1] is at least:	But less than	Your tax surcharge [2] is:
0	$300	0	$1,020	$1,060	$26
$300	320	$1	1,060	1,100	27
320	340	2	1,100	1,140	28
340	360	3	1,140	1,180	29
360	380	4	1,180	1,220	30
380	400	5	1,220	1,260	31
400	420	6	1,260	1,300	32
420	440	7	1,300	1,340	33
440	460	8	1,340	1,380	34
460	480	9	1,380	1,420	35
480	500	10	1,420	1,460	36
500	520	11	1,460	1,500	37
520	540	12	1,500	1,540	38
540	560	13	1,540	1,580	39
560	580	14	1,580	1,620	40
580	620	15	1,620	1,660	41
620	660	16	1,660	1,700	42
660	700	17	1,700	1,740	43
700	740	18	1,740	1,780	44
740	780	19	1,780	1,820	45
780	820	20	1,820	1,860	46
820	860	21	1,860	1,900	47
860	900	22	1,900	1,940	48
900	940	23	1,940	1,980	49
940	980	24	1,980	2,020	50
980	1,020	25			

If $2,020 or more multiply **your tax**[1] by .025. Enter result on line 20.

TABLE C—Unmarried (or legally separated) Taxpayers Who Qualify as Heads of Household

If your tax [1] is at least:	But less than	Your tax surcharge [2] is:	If your tax [1] is at least:	But less than	Your tax surcharge [2] is:
0	$230	0	$1,020	$1,060	$26
$230	250	$1	1,060	1,100	27
250	270	2	1,100	1,140	28
270	290	3	1,140	1,180	29
290	310	4	1,180	1,220	30
310	330	5	1,220	1,260	31
330	350	6	1,260	1,300	32
350	370	7	1,300	1,340	33
370	390	8	1,340	1,380	34
390	410	9	1,380	1,420	35
410	430	10	1,420	1,460	36
430	460	11	1,460	1,500	37
460	500	12	1,500	1,540	38
500	540	13	1,540	1,580	39
540	580	14	1,580	1,620	40
580	620	15	1,620	1,660	41
620	660	16	1,660	1,700	42
660	700	17	1,700	1,740	43
700	740	18	1,740	1,780	44
740	780	19	1,780	1,820	45
780	820	20	1,820	1,860	46
820	860	21	1,860	1,900	47
860	900	22	1,900	1,940	48
900	940	23	1,940	1,980	49
940	980	24	1,980	2,020	50
980	1,020	25			

If $2,020 or more multiply **your tax**[1] by .025. Enter result on line 20.

1970 Optional State Sales Tax Tables

If you itemize your deductions, you may use these tables to determine the general sales tax to be entered on Schedule A. However, if you are able to establish that you paid an amount larger than that shown, you are entitled to deduct the larger amount. The sales tax paid on the purchase of an automobile may be added to the table amount except in Vermont.

If your income was more than $19,999, but less than $100,000, compute your deduction as follows:

Step 1—For the first $19,999, find the amount for your family size in the table for your State.

Step 2—For each $1,000 of income (or fraction thereof) over $19,999, but less than $50,000, add 2 percent of the amount you determined in Step 1, above.

Step 3—For each $1,000 of income (or fraction thereof) over $49,999, but less than $100,000, add 1 percent of the amount you determined in Step 1, above.

If your income was $100,000 or more, simply deduct 210 percent of the amount determined in Step 1, above.

Income [1]	Alabama [2] Family size (persons)					Arizona [3] Family size (persons)						Arkansas [2] Family size (persons)					California [4] Family size (persons)			
	1	2	3&4	5	Over 5	1	2	3	4	5	Over 5	1	2	3&4	5	Over 5	1&2	3&4	5	Over 5
Under $3,000	$51	$61	$73	$79	$79	$41	$53	$55	$64	$64	$65	$37	$44	$53	$57	$58	$40	$46	$50	$50
$3,000–$3,999	62	76	90	98	100	50	65	68	77	79	81	46	55	65	71	73	51	59	65	65
$4,000–$4,999	72	90	105	116	118	59	75	80	89	92	96	53	65	77	84	87	63	72	78	78
$5,000–$5,999	82	102	119	132	136	67	85	90	99	104	109	60	74	87	96	100	73	83	91	91
$6,000–$6,999	90	114	132	147	152	74	94	100	109	116	121	66	82	97	108	112	83	94	105	105
$7,000–$7,999	98	125	144	161	168	81	102	110	118	127	133	72	90	106	119	124	93	106	116	117
$8,000–$8,999	106	136	156	175	183	87	110	119	126	137	144	78	98	115	129	135	103	116	127	129
$9,000–$9,999	113	146	167	188	198	93	118	127	134	147	155	83	106	123	139	146	112	126	138	140
$10,000–$10,999	120	156	178	201	212	99	125	135	142	156	165	88	114	131	149	156	121	135	150	152
$11,000–$11,999	127	165	188	213	226	105	132	143	149	165	175	93	122	139	158	166	129	145	160	163
$12,000–$12,999	133	174	198	225	239	111	139	151	156	174	185	98	129	146	167	176	137	154	170	173
$13,000–$13,999	139	183	208	236	252	116	145	158	163	182	194	103	136	153	176	186	146	163	180	183
$14,000–$14,999	145	192	218	247	265	121	151	165	170	190	203	108	142	160	185	195	154	172	191	194
$15,000–$15,999	151	201	227	258	277	126	157	172	176	198	212	112	148	167	193	204	162	181	201	204
$16,000–$16,999	157	209	236	269	289	131	163	179	182	206	221	116	154	174	201	213	170	191	211	214
$17,000–$17,999	162	217	245	280	301	136	169	186	188	214	230	120	160	181	209	222	178	199	220	224
$18,000–$18,999	167	225	253	290	313	141	175	193	194	222	238	124	166	187	217	231	187	207	230	234
$19,000–$19,999	172	233	261	300	324	145	180	199	199	229	246	128	172	193	225	239	194	215	239	243

Income [1]	Colorado [3] Family size (persons)						Connecticut Family size (persons)				Dist. of Columbia Family size (persons)					Florida Family size (persons)				Georgia Family size (persons)					Hawaii Family size (persons)				
	1	2	3	4	5	Over 5	1&2	3&4	5	Over 5	1	2	3&4	5	Over 5	1&2	3&4	5	Over 5	1	2	3&4	5	Over 5	1	2	3&4	5	Over 5
Under $3,000	$35	$48	$49	$59	$59	$60	$32	$37	$44	$44	$34	$43	$54	$58	$58	$39	$48	$51	$51	$40	$49	$59	$65	$65	$69	$87	$91	$101	$101
$3,000–$3,999	44	58	61	71	73	75	43	49	57	57	41	54	66	72	72	51	61	65	65	50	61	72	80	80	85	105	111	123	123
$4,000–$4,999	51	68	72	82	85	88	53	60	70	70	47	64	77	84	85	62	73	78	78	58	72	85	94	94	99	120	129	143	144
$5,000–$5,999	58	76	82	91	97	100	63	71	82	82	52	73	87	96	98	72	84	90	90	65	82	96	106	107	112	135	145	161	163
$6,000–$6,999	64	84	91	100	107	112	73	82	93	93	57	81	96	107	110	82	94	101	101	72	91	106	118	120	123	148	159	178	181
$7,000–$7,999	70	92	100	109	117	123	83	92	104	104	62	89	105	117	121	91	104	112	112	79	100	116	129	133	134	160	173	193	198
$8,000–$8,999	76	99	108	117	127	133	92	102	114	114	66	97	113	127	132	100	114	123	124	85	109	125	140	145	145	172	186	208	215
$9,000–$9,999	81	106	116	124	136	143	101	112	124	125	70	104	121	136	143	109	123	133	135	91	117	134	150	157	155	183	199	222	230
$10,000–$10,999	86	112	124	131	145	153	110	122	134	136	74	111	128	145	153	118	132	143	146	96	125	143	159	168	165	193	211	236	245
$11,000–$11,999	91	118	132	138	154	163	119	132	144	146	78	118	135	154	163	126	141	153	157	102	133	151	169	179	174	203	222	249	260
$12,000–$12,999	96	124	139	145	162	172	128	141	154	157	82	125	142	163	173	134	150	162	167	107	140	159	178	190	183	213	233	261	274
$13,000–$13,999	101	130	146	151	170	181	137	150	164	168	85	131	149	171	182	142	158	171	177	112	147	167	187	200	192	222	244	273	287
$14,000–$14,999	106	136	153	157	178	190	146	159	173	178	88	137	156	179	191	150	166	180	187	117	154	174	196	210	200	231	254	285	300
$15,000–$15,999	110	141	160	163	186	198	155	168	182	188	91	143	163	187	200	158	174	189	197	122	161	181	204	220	208	240	264	296	313
$16,000–$16,999	114	146	167	169	194	206	164	177	191	198	94	149	169	195	209	166	182	198	207	127	168	188	212	230	216	248	274	307	326
$17,000–$17,999	118	151	173	175	201	214	172	186	200	208	97	155	175	202	218	174	190	206	217	132	174	195	220	240	224	256	284	318	338
$18,000–$18,999	122	156	179	181	208	222	180	195	209	218	100	161	181	209	227	182	197	214	226	136	180	202	228	250	232	264	293	329	350
$19,000–$19,999	126	161	185	186	215	230	188	203	217	228	103	166	186	216	235	189	204	222	235	140	186	208	235	259	239	272	302	339	362

Income [1]	Idaho Family size (persons)						Illinois [5] Family size (persons)						Indiana Family size (persons)						Iowa Family size (persons)						Kansas [2] Family size (persons)					
	1	2	3	4	5	Over 5	1	2	3	4	5	Over 5	1	2	3	4	5	Over 5	1	2	3	4	5	Over 5	1	2	3	4	5	Over 5
Under $3,000	$34	$45	$47	$57	$57	$58	$54	$70	$80	$92	$92	$97	$25	$34	$37	$43	$43	$45	$40	$51	$56	$63	$63	$66	$38	$49	$54	$61	$61	$65
$3,000–$3,999	42	55	59	69	69	72	66	86	98	111	113	121	31	41	46	52	53	56	49	63	69	77	78	83	47	60	66	74	75	81
$4,000–$4,999	49	64	69	79	82	85	77	100	115	128	133	142	36	48	54	60	63	65	57	73	81	89	92	98	54	70	78	86	89	95
$5,000–$5,999	56	73	79	88	93	97	87	114	131	144	151	162	41	54	61	67	71	75	65	83	92	101	105	112	61	79	89	97	101	109
$6,000–$6,999	62	81	88	97	104	109	97	126	145	158	168	181	46	60	68	74	79	83	72	92	103	111	117	125	68	88	99	107	113	122
$7,000–$7,999	68	88	97	105	114	120	106	138	159	171	184	199	50	65	74	80	86	91	78	101	113	121	129	138	74	96	108	116	124	134
$8,000–$8,999	74	95	105	113	124	130	115	149	172	184	199	216	54	70	80	86	93	99	84	109	122	131	140	150	80	104	117	125	135	145
$9,000–$9,999	79	102	113	120	133	140	123	160	184	196	214	232	58	75	86	91	100	107	90	117	131	140	151	162	85	111	126	134	145	156
$10,000–$10,999	84	109	121	127	142	150	131	170	196	208	228	248	61	80	91	96	106	114	96	124	140	148	161	173	90	118	134	142	155	167
$11,000–$11,999	89	115	129	134	151	159	138	180	207	219	242	263	65	85	97	101	112	121	102	131	149	156	171	184	95	125	142	150	165	178
$12,000–$12,999	94	121	136	140	159	168	145	190	218	230	255	277	68	89	102	106	118	128	107	138	157	164	181	194	100	131	150	157	174	188
$13,000–$13,999	99	127	143	146	167	177	152	199	229	240	268	291	71	93	107	111	124	135	112	145	165	172	190	204	105	137	157	164	183	198
$14,000–$14,999	104	133	150	152	175	186	159	208	240	250	281	305	74	97	112	116	130	141	117	151	173	180	199	214	110	143	164	171	192	207
$15,000–$15,999	109	139	157	158	183	194	166	217	250	260	293	319	77	101	117	121	136	147	122	157	181	187	208	224	115	149	171	178	201	216
$16,000–$16,999	113	145	164	164	191	202	173	226	260	269	305	332	80	105	122	125	141	153	127	163	188	194	217	234	119	155	178	185	209	225
$17,000–$17,999	117	150	170	170	198	210	179	234	270	278	317	345	83	109	127	129	146	159	132	169	195	201	226	243	123	161	185	192	217	234
$18,000–$18,999	121	155	176	176	205	218	185	242	280	287	328	358	86	113	131	133	151	165	136	175	202	208	234	252	127	166	192	198	225	243
$19,000–$19,999	125	160	182	182	212	226	191	250	289	295	339	371	88	116	135	137	156	170	140	181	209	214	242	261	131	171	199	204	233	252

Income [1]	Kentucky Family size (persons)					Louisiana [2] Family size (persons)					Maine Family size (persons)					Maryland Family size (persons)				Massachusetts Family size (persons)			Michigan Family size (persons)						Minnesota [2] Family size (persons)		
	1	2	3&4	5	Over 5	1	2	3&4	5	Over 5	1&2	3	4	5	Over 5	1&2	3&4	5	Over 5	1	2, 3&4	5 and over	1	2	3	4	5	Over 5	1&2	3, 4&5	Over 5
Under $3,000	$63	$76	$91	$98	$98	$28	$32	$40	$43	$43	$40	$48	$56	$57	$57	$33	$42	$46	$46	$8	$11	$15	$49	$65	$71	$82	$82	$85	$21	$23	$23
$3,000–$3,999	77	94	112	122	124	35	41	49	54	54	52	61	70	72	72	43	54	58	58	10	14	19	60	79	88	99	101	106	27	30	30
$4,000–$4,999	89	111	130	144	147	41	49	58	64	64	64	74	83	87	87	52	64	70	70	12	17	23	69	92	103	114	119	125	33	36	37
$5,000–$5,999	101	126	147	163	168	47	56	66	73	74	75	86	96	101	101	61	74	81	81	14	20	27	78	104	116	128	134	143	38	42	44
$6,000–$6,999	111	141	163	182	189	52	63	74	82	83	86	98	107	114	114	69	84	91	92	16	23	30	87	115	129	140	149	159	43	48	50
$7,000–$7,999	121	154	178	200	208	57	70	81	91	92	97	109	118	126	126	77	93	101	103	18	26	33	95	125	141	152	163	175	48	53	56
$8,000–$8,999	130	167	193	216	227	62	77	88	99	101	107	120	129	138	139	85	101	111	114	20	29	36	102	135	153	163	176	190	53	58	62
$9,000–$9,999	139	179	207	232	245	67	83	95	107	110	117	130	139	150	152	93	109	120	124	22	32	39	109	144	164	173	189	204	57	63	67
$10,000–$10,999	147	191	220	248	262	72	89	101	114	118	127	140	149	161	165	101	118	129	134	24	34	42	116	153	174	183	201	218	61	68	73
$11,000–$11,999	155	203	232	263	279	76	95	107	121	126	136	150	158	172	177	109	126	138	144	26	37	45	123	162	184	193	213	231	65	73	78
$12,000–$12,999	163	214	244	277	295	80	101	113	128	134	145	160	167	183	189	116	134	147	154	27	40	48	129	170	194	203	224	244	69	78	83
$13,000–$13,999	171	225	256	291	311	84	107	119	135	142	154	170	176	194	201	123	141	156	164	28	42	50	135	178	204	212	235	257	73	82	89
$14,000–$14,999	178	236	268	305	327	88	112	125	142	149	163	179	185	204	212	130	148	164	173	30	45	53	141	186	213	221	246	269	77	87	94
$15,000–$15,999	185	246	279	319	342	92	117	131	149	156	172	188	194	214	223	137	155	172	182	31	47	56	147	194	222	229	256	281	81	91	99
$16,000–$16,999	192	256	290	332	357	96	122	136	155	163	181	197	203	224	234	144	162	180	191	33	50	58	153	201	231	237	266	293	85	96	104
$17,000–$17,999	199	266	301	345	372	100	127	141	161	170	190	206	211	234	245	151	169	188	200	34	52	61	158	208	240	245	276	304	89	100	109
$18,000–$18,999	206	276	312	357	386	104	132	146	167	177	199	215	219	244	256	157	176	196	209	36	55	63	163	215	249	253	286	315	93	104	114
$19,000–$19,999	212	285	322	369	400	107	137	151	173	184	207	223	227	253	267	163	183	203	218	37	57	65	168	222	257	260	295	326	96	108	119

[1] Income as shown on Form 1040, line 18, plus amounts from other sources such as social security, railroad retirement, etc.

[2] Local sales taxes are not included. Add an amount based on the ratio between the local and State sales tax rates considering the number of months the taxes have been in effect.

[3] Local sales taxes are not included. Add the amount paid.

[4] One percent local sales tax is included. If the ½ cent local rapid transit sales tax is paid, add 1 percent for each month the tax is in effect.

[5] Local sales taxes are included.

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1970 Optional State Sales Tax Tables

If you itemize your deductions, you may use these tables to determine the general sales tax to be entered on Schedule A. However, if you are able to establish that you paid an amount larger than that shown, you are entitled to deduct the larger amount. The sales tax paid on the purchase of an automobile may be added to the table amount except in Vermont.

If your income was more than $19,999, but less than $100,000, compute your deduction as follows:

Step 1—For the first $19,999, find the amount for your family size in the table for your State.

Step 2—For each $1,000 of income (or fraction thereof) over $19,999, but less than $50,000, add 2 percent of the amount you determined in Step 1, above.

Step 3—For each $1,000 of income (or fraction thereof) over $49,999, but less than $100,000, add 1 percent of the amount you determined in Step 1, above.

If your income was $100,000 or more, simply deduct 210 percent of the amount determined in Step 1, above.

Income [1]	Mississippi					Missouri [2]						Nebraska [2]						Nevada [3]					
Family size (persons)	1	2	3&4	5	Over 5	1	2	3	4	5	Over 5	1	2	3	4	5	Over 5	1	2	3	4	5	Over 5
Under $3,000	$70	$83	$100	$109	$109	$37	$48	$52	$59	$59	$63	$30	$39	$43	$49	$50	$53	$33	$45	$47	$57	$57	$58
$3,000–$3,999	86	104	124	135	135	45	58	65	72	74	79	37	48	54	60	62	66	41	54	58	68	69	72
$4,000–$4,999	100	123	144	159	159	53	68	76	83	87	93	43	56	63	69	73	78	48	63	68	78	80	84
$5,000–$5,999	113	141	163	181	182	59	77	86	94	99	106	49	63	71	78	83	89	54	71	77	86	91	95
$6,000–$6,999	125	158	181	201	204	65	85	95	103	111	118	54	70	79	86	92	99	60	78	86	94	101	106
$7,000–$7,999	136	173	198	220	225	71	93	104	112	122	130	59	76	87	94	101	109	65	85	94	102	110	116
$8,000–$8,999	147	188	214	238	246	77	100	113	121	132	141	64	82	94	101	109	118	70	92	102	109	119	126
$9,000–$9,999	157	203	230	256	266	83	107	121	129	142	152	68	88	101	108	117	127	75	98	109	115	128	135
$10,000–$10,999	167	217	244	273	285	88	114	129	137	151	162	72	94	108	114	125	136	80	104	116	121	136	144
$11,000–$11,999	176	230	258	289	304	93	121	137	145	160	172	76	99	114	120	133	144	85	110	123	127	144	152
$12,000–$12,999	185	243	272	305	322	98	127	144	152	169	182	80	104	120	126	140	152	89	116	130	133	152	160
$13,000–$13,999	194	256	285	320	340	103	133	151	159	178	191	84	109	126	132	147	160	93	121	136	139	159	168
$14,000–$14,999	202	269	298	335	358	107	139	158	166	187	200	88	114	132	138	154	168	97	126	142	144	166	176
$15,000–$15,999	210	281	311	350	375	111	145	165	173	195	209	92	119	138	144	161	175	101	131	148	149	173	184
$16,000–$16,999	218	293	323	364	392	115	151	172	179	203	218	96	124	143	149	168	182	105	136	154	154	180	191
$17,000–$17,999	226	305	335	378	408	119	156	179	185	211	227	99	128	148	154	174	189	109	141	160	160	187	198
$18,000–$18,999	234	316	347	392	424	123	161	185	191	219	235	102	132	153	159	180	196	113	146	166	166	194	205
$19,000–$19,999	241	327	359	405	440	127	166	191	197	226	243	105	136	158	164	186	203	117	150	172	172	200	212

Income [1]	New Jersey		New Mexico [2]						New York [4]					North Carolina [5]					North Dakota					Ohio [6]				Oklahoma [2]				
Family size (persons)	4 or under	5 and over	1	2	3	4	5	Over 5	1&2	3	4	5	Over 5	1	2	3&4	5	Over 5	1	2	3&4	5	Over 5	1&2	3&4	5	Over 5	1	2	3&4	5	Over 5
Under $3,000	$24	$32	$58	$77	$78	$92	$92	$92	$28	$33	$40	$42	$42	$35	$40	$50	$54	$55	$41	$50	$57	$61	$63	$29	$35	$36	$36	$25	$29	$35	$38	$38
$3,000–$3,999	33	41	71	94	96	111	111	113	36	43	50	53	53	43	51	62	68	69	51	62	71	77	81	38	45	47	47	31	37	43	47	48
$4,000–$4,999	41	50	83	109	113	128	128	134	44	52	59	63	63	50	60	73	80	82	60	73	84	92	96	46	55	58	58	36	44	51	56	58
$5,000–$5,999	49	59	94	123	129	143	146	153	52	60	67	72	72	57	69	82	92	94	69	84	96	106	111	54	64	68	69	41	50	58	64	66
$6,000–$6,999	57	67	104	135	144	157	163	171	60	68	75	81	81	63	77	91	102	106	77	94	108	119	125	62	73	78	80	45	56	64	72	74
$7,000–$7,999	65	75	113	147	158	170	179	188	67	76	83	90	90	69	85	100	112	116	85	103	119	131	138	70	82	87	90	49	61	70	79	82
$8,000–$8,999	72	83	122	158	171	183	194	204	74	84	90	98	98	74	93	108	122	126	92	112	129	143	151	78	90	96	100	53	66	76	86	89
$9,000–$9,999	79	90	131	169	184	195	209	220	81	92	97	106	107	79	100	116	131	136	99	121	139	154	164	85	98	105	110	57	71	82	93	96
$10,000–$10,999	86	97	139	179	196	206	223	235	88	99	104	113	115	84	107	123	140	146	106	129	149	165	176	92	106	114	119	60	76	87	99	103
$11,000–$11,999	93	104	147	189	208	217	237	250	95	106	111	120	124	89	114	131	149	156	112	137	158	176	188	99	114	123	128	64	81	92	105	110
$12,000–$12,999	100	111	155	199	220	227	250	264	101	113	117	127	132	94	121	138	158	165	118	145	167	186	199	106	121	132	137	68	86	97	111	117
$13,000–$13,999	107	118	162	208	231	237	263	278	107	120	123	134	140	98	128	145	166	174	124	152	176	196	210	113	128	141	146	71	91	102	117	123
$14,000–$14,999	114	125	169	217	242	247	276	291	113	127	129	141	148	102	134	152	174	183	130	159	184	206	221	120	135	149	155	74	96	107	123	129
$15,000–$15,999	121	132	176	226	253	256	289	304	119	134	135	148	156	106	140	158	182	192	136	166	192	216	232	127	142	157	164	77	100	112	129	135
$16,000–$16,999	128	138	183	235	263	265	301	317	125	140	141	154	164	110	146	164	190	200	142	173	200	226	243	133	149	165	173	80	104	117	134	141
$17,000–$17,999	135	144	190	243	273	274	313	330	131	146	147	160	172	114	152	170	197	208	148	180	208	235	253	139	156	173	182	83	108	121	139	147
$18,000–$18,999	142	150	196	251	283	283	324	342	137	152	152	166	179	118	158	176	204	216	153	187	216	244	263	145	163	181	191	86	112	125	144	153
$19,000–$19,999	149	156	202	259	293	293	335	354	143	158	158	172	186	122	164	181	211	224	158	194	224	253	273	151	170	189	199	88	116	129	149	159

Income [1]	Pennsylvania			Rhode Island					South Carolina					South Dakota [2]						Tennessee [2]					Texas [2]			
Family size (persons)	4 or under	5	Over 5	1&2	3	4	5	Over 5	1	2	3&4	5	Over 5	1	2	3	4	5	Over 5	1	2	3&4	5	Over 5	1&2	3&4	5	Over 5
Under $3,000	$42	$55	$55	$42	$48	$58	$61	$61	$52	$61	$73	$80	$80	$52	$66	$71	$81	$81	$83	$41	$48	$57	$62	$62	$27	$34	$36	$36
$3,000–$3,999	55	70	70	55	62	73	77	77	63	76	90	99	99	64	81	88	99	99	105	49	60	70	77	77	35	43	46	46
$4,000–$4,999	68	83	83	67	75	87	92	92	73	90	105	116	118	75	95	104	115	117	125	57	70	82	90	92	42	51	55	55
$5,000–$5,999	79	95	95	79	88	99	106	106	83	102	119	132	135	84	107	118	130	134	144	64	80	93	103	105	49	59	64	64
$6,000–$6,999	90	107	107	90	100	111	120	120	91	114	132	147	151	93	119	132	144	150	161	71	89	103	115	118	56	67	73	73
$7,000–$7,999	101	118	118	101	112	123	133	133	99	125	144	161	167	102	130	145	157	165	178	77	98	113	126	131	63	74	81	81
$8,000–$8,999	112	129	129	111	123	134	145	146	107	136	156	174	182	110	141	157	169	179	194	83	106	122	137	143	70	81	89	89
$9,000–$9,999	122	139	139	121	134	144	157	159	114	146	167	187	196	118	151	169	181	193	210	89	114	131	147	154	76	88	96	97
$10,000–$10,999	132	149	150	131	145	154	168	172	121	156	178	200	210	125	161	181	192	207	225	94	122	139	157	165	82	94	103	105
$11,000–$11,999	142	159	161	141	155	164	179	185	128	166	188	212	224	132	170	192	203	220	240	99	130	147	166	176	88	100	110	112
$12,000–$12,999	152	168	172	151	165	173	190	197	134	175	198	224	237	139	179	203	213	233	254	104	137	155	175	186	94	106	117	119
$13,000–$13,999	162	178	183	160	175	182	201	209	140	184	208	235	250	146	188	213	223	245	268	109	144	163	184	196	100	112	124	126
$14,000–$14,999	171	187	194	169	185	191	211	221	146	193	217	246	262	153	197	223	233	257	281	114	151	170	193	206	106	118	131	133
$15,000–$15,999	180	196	204	178	195	200	221	233	152	202	226	257	274	159	205	233	242	269	294	119	158	177	202	216	112	124	138	140
$16,000–$16,999	189	205	214	187	205	209	231	245	158	210	235	267	286	165	213	243	251	280	307	124	165	184	210	225	118	130	144	147
$17,000–$17,999	198	213	224	196	215	218	241	256	163	218	244	277	298	171	221	253	260	291	320	128	171	191	218	234	123	135	150	154
$18,000–$18,999	207	221	234	205	224	226	250	267	168	226	252	287	310	177	229	262	269	302	333	132	177	198	226	243	128	140	156	161
$19,000–$19,999	216	229	244	213	233	234	259	278	173	234	260	297	321	182	236	271	278	313	345	136	183	204	234	252	133	145	162	167

Income [1]	Utah [7]						Vermont					Virginia [8]					Washington [2]						West Virginia					Wisconsin [2]				Wyoming					
Family size (persons)	1	2	3	4	5	Over 5	1	2	3&4	5	Over 5	1	2	3&4	5	Over 5	1	2	3	4	5	Over 5	1	2	3&4	5	Over 5	1&2	3&4	5	Over 5	1	2	3	4	5	Over 5
Under $3,000	$60	$78	$81	$95	$95	$95	$16	$20	$25	$30	$30	$43	$50	$63	$69	$70	$54	$72	$74	$88	$88	$88	$36	$42	$52	$57	$57	$38	$44	$45	$45	$39	$51	$53	$62	$62	$62
$3,000–$3,999	73	96	100	115	115	119	20	26	32	38	38	52	63	78	86	88	67	88	92	107	108	111	45	53	65	71	71	49	57	58	59	48	63	65	75	76	78
$4,000–$4,999	86	111	118	132	135	141	24	31	38	46	46	61	75	91	101	104	78	103	109	124	128	131	52	63	76	84	85	59	69	71	73	56	73	77	87	89	92
$5,000–$5,999	97	126	134	148	153	160	28	36	44	52	53	69	86	103	115	119	89	116	125	139	145	150	59	73	86	96	97	69	80	83	86	64	82	88	97	101	106
$6,000–$6,999	108	139	149	163	171	179	32	41	49	58	59	76	96	114	128	133	99	129	139	153	163	168	66	82	96	107	109	78	91	95	99	71	91	98	107	113	118
$7,000–$7,999	118	151	163	176	188	197	35	46	54	64	66	83	106	125	141	147	108	141	153	166	179	185	72	90	105	118	121	87	101	106	111	77	99	107	116	124	130
$8,000–$8,999	127	163	177	189	204	214	38	51	59	70	72	90	115	135	153	160	117	152	167	178	194	202	78	98	114	128	132	95	111	117	123	83	107	116	125	134	141
$9,000–$9,999	136	174	190	201	219	230	41	55	64	76	78	96	124	145	164	172	126	163	179	190	209	218	84	106	122	138	143	103	121	128	135	89	115	125	133	144	152
$10,000–$10,999	145	185	203	213	234	246	44	59	69	81	84	102	132	154	175	184	134	173	192	201	223	233	89	113	130	147	153	111	131	139	146	95	122	134	140	154	163
$11,000–$11,999	153	196	215	224	248	261	47	63	74	86	89	108	140	163	186	196	142	183	204	212	237	248	94	121	138	156	163	119	140	149	157	101	129	142	148	163	173
$12,000–$12,999	161	206	227	235	262	276	50	67	78	91	95	114	148	172	196	208	150	193	216	222	250	262	99	128	145	165	173	127	149	159	168	106	136	150	155	172	183
$13,000–$13,999	169	216	239	245	275	291	52	71	83	96	100	119	156	180	206	219	157	203	227	232	263	276	104	135	152	174	183	135	158	169	179	111	142	158	162	181	193
$14,000–$14,999	177	225	250	255	288	305	55	75	87	101	106	124	164	188	216	230	164	212	238	242	276	290	109	142	159	182	192	143	167	179	190	116	148	165	169	190	202
$15,000–$15,999	185	234	261	265	301	319	57	79	91	106	111	129	172	196	225	240	171	221	249	251	288	304	114	148	166	190	201	150	176	189	201	121	154	172	175	199	211
$16,000–$16,999	192	243	272	274	313	332	60	83	96	110	116	134	179	204	234	250	178	230	260	260	300	317	119	154	173	198	210	157	184	199	212	126	160	179	181	207	220
$17,000–$17,999	199	252	282	283	325	345	62	87	100	115	121	139	186	212	243	260	185	238	270	270	312	330	123	160	180	206	219	164	192	208	222	131	166	186	187	215	229
$18,000–$18,999	206	260	292	292	337	358	65	91	104	119	126	144	193	219	252	270	192	246	280	280	324	343	127	166	186	214	228	171	200	217	232	136	172	193	193	223	238
$19,000–$19,999	213	268	302	302	349	371	67	94	108	124	131	149	200	226	261	280	199	254	290	290	335	355	131	172	192	221	236	178	208	226	242	140	177	200	200	231	246

[1] Income as shown on Form 1040, line 18, plus amounts from other sources such as social security, railroad retirement, etc.
[2] Local sales taxes are not included. Add an amount based on the ratio between the local and State sales tax rates considering the number of months the taxes have been in effect.
[3] One percent local sales tax is included. If the optional ½ cent County-City Relief Tax is paid, add 1 percent for each month the tax is in effect.
[4] Local sales taxes are not included. If paid all year add (a) 33 percent if the local tax rate is 1 percent, (b) 67 percent if the local tax rate is 2 percent, (c) 100 percent if the local tax rate is 3 percent. Otherwise, add a proportionate amount.
[5] Local sales taxes are not included. Add 33 percent if paid all year. Otherwise, add a proportionate amount.
[6] Local sales taxes of ½ cent are not included. Add 1 percent of the table amount for each month the county tax is in effect.
[7] Local sales taxes are included. Taxpayers not paying local sales taxes should use 90 percent of the amount allowed.
[8] Local sales taxes are included.

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