1973

Instructions for Form 1040

AND for Schedules

A, C, D, E, F, R, and SE

New Features

- Provision has been made on Form 1040 to designate $1 (on a joint return, $1 each for husband and wife) of your taxes for the **Presidential Election Campaign Fund.** See line 8.
- On Schedule A, a separate listing for certain charitable contributions and medical expenses is no longer required.
- Schedule B has been eliminated since a detailed listing of dividends and interest is no longer required.
- **Call us toll free** for answers to your Federal tax questions. See page 2 (or page 30 for California) for telephone numbers.

From The Commissioner

This instruction pamphlet contains information needed to complete Form 1040 and Schedules A, C, D, E, F, R, and SE.

One item in particular I want to call to your attention is the Presidential Election Campaign Fund Check-Off. Without increasing your tax or decreasing your refund, you have the right to earmark $1 (on a joint return, $1 each for husband and wife) of your taxes for a general fund to meet campaign expenses of the 1976 Presidential Election. This check-off is on line 8 of the Form 1040.

With the information in these instructions, you should be able to prepare your own return. If you need help, please call us at the number listed for your area on page 2 (see page 30 for California numbers) or visit your nearest Internal Revenue office. If you have someone else help you, be sure to select a qualified person.

You can help yourself and us if you check your return to make sure that it is correct and then file it early. Thanks for your cooperation.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

To Call IRS Toll Free for Answers to Your Federal Tax Questions, Use the Numbers Listed Below for Your Area

ALABAMA
Birmingham, 252–1155
Decatur, 355–1855
Huntsville, 539–0651
Mobile, 433–5532
Montgomery, 269–9101
Elsewhere in Alabama, 800–292–6300

ALASKA
Anchorage, 279–0681
Fairbanks, 452–1951
Juneau, 586–7166
Elsewhere in Alaska, call operator and ask for Enterprise 3700

ARIZONA
Phoenix, 258–8751
Elsewhere in Arizona, 800–352–6911

ARKANSAS
Little Rock, 376–4401
Elsewhere in Arkansas, 800–482–9350

COLORADO
Denver, 825–7041
Greeley, 352–2197
Pueblo, 544–5406
Elsewhere in Colorado, 800–332–2060

CONNECTICUT
Bridgeport, 367–8636
Hartford, 249–8251
New Haven, 239–5381
Stamford, 348–6235
Elsewhere in Connecticut, 1–800–842–1120

DELAWARE
Wilmington, 652–3411
Elsewhere in Delaware, 800–292–9575

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Call 488–3100

FLORIDA
Fort Lauderdale, 565–1681
Jacksonville, 354–1760
Miami, 358–5072
Orlando, 896–0331
St. Petersburg, 893–3381
Tampa, 228–2311
West Palm Beach, 659–1111
Residents in area code 305, call 1–800–432–7575
Residents in area codes 904 and 813, call 1–800–342–8300

GEORGIA
Atlanta, 522–0050
Elsewhere in Georgia, 1–800–222–1040

HAWAII
Hilo, 935–4895
Honolulu, 546–8660
Kauai, 245–2731
Lanai, call operator and ask for Enterprise 8036
Maui, 244–0685
Molokai, call operator and ask for Enterprise 8034

IDAHO
Boise, 336–1040
Elsewhere in Idaho, 800–632–5990

ILLINOIS
Chicago, 435–1040
Springfield, 789–4220
Residents in area code 312 (except city of Chicago) and residents in Joliet Region Telephone Directory, 800–972–5400
Residents in all other locations in Illinois, 800–252–2921

INDIANA
Evansville, 424–6481
Fort Wayne, 423–2331
Gary, 938–0560
Indianapolis, 635–2275
South Bend, 232–3981
Elsewhere in Indiana, 800–382–9740

IOWA
Cedar Rapids, 366–0436
Council Bluffs, 221–3305
Davenport, 326–4066
Des Moines, 284–4662
Sioux City, 277–8850
Waterloo, 234–4483
Elsewhere in Iowa, 800–362–2030

KANSAS
Kansas City, 374–4361
Topeka, 357–5311
Wichita, 263–2161
Elsewhere in Kansas, 800–362–2190

KENTUCKY
Lexington, 252–2312
Louisville, 582–5321
Northern Kentucky (Cincinnati local dialing area), 621–6281
Elsewhere in Kentucky, 800–292–6570

LOUISIANA
Baton Rouge, 348–2206
New Orleans, 581–2440
Shreveport, 424–6301
Elsewhere in Louisiana, 800–362–6900

MAINE
Augusta, 622–3761
Bangor, 942–7030
Biddeford, 283–3951
Lewiston, 784–6419
Portland, 772–4821
Presque Isle, 764–4451
Waterville, 872–6372
Elsewhere in Maine, 800–452–8750

MARYLAND
Baltimore, 837–1040
Prince George's County, 488–3100
Montgomery County, 488–3100
Elsewhere in Maryland, 800–492–0460

MASSACHUSETTS
Boston, 223–3431
Springfield, 785–1201
Worcester, 757–2712
Elsewhere in Massachusetts, 800–392–6288

MICHIGAN
Ann Arbor, 665–9741
Detroit, 355–0900
Flint, 767–8830
Grand Rapids, 774–8300
Lansing, 392–1550
Mount Clemens, 465–6511
Muskegon, 726–7971
Pontiac, 858–2530
Residents in area code 313, call 800–552–8590
Residents in area codes 906, 616, and 517, call 800–632–8701

MINNESOTA
Twin Cities, 291–1422
Elsewhere in Minnesota, 800–652–9062

MISSISSIPPI
Jackson, 948–4500
Elsewhere in Mississippi, 1–800–222–8070

MISSOURI
Kansas City, 374–2811
St. Louis, 342–1040
Elsewhere in Missouri, 800–392–4200

MONTANA
Helena, 443–2320
Elsewhere in Montana, 800–332–2275

NEBRASKA
Omaha, 422–1500
Elsewhere in Nebraska, 800–642–9960

NEVADA
Las Vegas, 385–6291
Reno, 784–5521
Elsewhere in Nevada, 800–992–5770

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Manchester, 668–2100
Portsmouth, 436–8810
Elsewhere in New Hampshire, 800–582–7200

NEW JERSEY
Asbury Park, 775–1800
Atlantic City, 348–3184
Camden, 966–7333
Hackensack, 487–8981
Jersey City, 659–9038
Morristown, 538–3950
Newark, 645–3200
New Brunswick, 246–1423
Paterson, 279–2626
Perth Amboy, 442–3074
Toms River, 244–6500
Trenton, 394–7113
Residents in area code 201, call 800–242–5876
Residents in area code 609, call 800–322–8680

NEW MEXICO
Albuquerque, 766–3401
Elsewhere in New Mexico, 800–432–6880

NEW YORK
Albany District
Albany, 449–3120
Poughkeepsie, 452–7800

NEW YORK (cont.)
Elsewhere in Albany District, 800–342–3700
Brooklyn District
Brooklyn, 596–3770
Nassau County, 248–3620
Queens, 596–3770
Suffolk County:
Amagansett, 267–8787
Greenport, 477–2238
Mattituck, 298–8484
Riverhead, 727–1224
Sag Harbor, 725–3331
Smithtown, 724–5000
Buffalo District
Buffalo, 855–3955
Niagara Falls, 285–9361
Rochester, 263–6770
Syracuse, 473–3365
Elsewhere in Buffalo District, 800–462–1560
Manhattan District
Bronx, 732–0100
Manhattan, 732–0100
Peekskill, 739–9191
Spring Valley, 352–8900
Staten Island, 732–0100
White Plains, 946–3573
Yonkers, 968–5800

NORTH CAROLINA
Greensboro, 274–2711
Elsewhere in North Carolina, 800–822–8800

NORTH DAKOTA
Fargo, 293–0650
Elsewhere in North Dakota, 800–342–4710

OHIO
Akron, 253–1141
Canton, 455–6781
Cincinnati, 621–6281
Cleveland, 522–3000
Columbus, 228–0520
Dayton, 228–0557
Toledo, 255–3730
Youngstown, 746–1811
Northern Ohio, 800–362–9050
Southern Ohio, 800–582–1700

OKLAHOMA
Oklahoma City, 231–5121
Tulsa, 581–7141
Elsewhere in Oklahoma, 800–962–3456

OREGON
Eugene, 342–8205
Medford, 779–3375
Portland, 221–3960
Salem, 581–8774
Elsewhere in Oregon, 800–452–1980

PENNSYLVANIA
Allentown, 433–6059
Bethlehem, 868–8541
Chester, 874–5381
Harrisburg, 782–4513
Philadelphia, 574–9900
Pittsburgh, 281–0112
Scranton, 346–7731
Residents in area codes 215 and 717, call 800–462–4000
Residents in area codes 412 and 814, call 800–242–0250

RHODE ISLAND
Hope Valley, 539–2361

RHODE ISLAND (cont.)
Newport, 846–4016 or 847–2463
Pascoag, 568–3100
Pawtucket, 722–9245
Providence, 528–5291
Tiverton, 624–4809

SOUTH CAROLINA
Charleston, 722–1601
Columbia, 765–5851
Greenville, 242–5434
Elsewhere in South Carolina, 800–922–8810

SOUTH DAKOTA
Aberdeen, 225–0250
Elsewhere in South Dakota, 800–592–1870

TENNESSEE
Chattanooga, 892–3010
Johnson City, 926–9133
Knoxville, 584–0241
Memphis, 522–1250
Nashville, 259–4601
Elsewhere in Tennessee, 800–342–8420

TEXAS
Austin, 472–1974
Dallas, 742–2440
El Paso, 543–7572
Ft. Worth, 334–3811
Houston, 224–8211
San Antonio, 225–6881
Southern Texas, 800–252–1000
Northern Texas, 800–492–4830

UTAH
Salt Lake City, 524–4060
Elsewhere in Utah, 800–662–5370

VERMONT
Burlington, 658–1870
Elsewhere in Vermont, 1–800–642–3110

VIRGINIA
Baileys Crossroads (Northern Virginia), 557–9230
Chesapeake, 424–3770
Norfolk, 424–3770
Portsmouth, 424–3770
Richmond, 649–2361
Virginia Beach, 424–3770
Elsewhere in Virginia, 800–552–9500

WASHINGTON
Everett, 259–0861
Seattle, 442–1040
Spokane, 456–2120
Tacoma, 383–2021
Vancouver, 695–9252
Wenatchee, 663–2645
Yakima, 248–6891
Elsewhere in Washington, 800–732–1040

WEST VIRGINIA
Parkersburg, 422–8551, extension 232
Elsewhere in West Virginia, 800–642–1931

WISCONSIN
Milwaukee, 271–3780
Elsewhere in Wisconsin, 800–452–9100

WYOMING
Cheyenne, 778–2220, extension 2116
Elsewhere in Wyoming, 800–442–1301

See page 30 for California numbers.

Guide for Preparing a Return

You may find it helpful in completing your Form 1040 to follow these steps and check them off as you go.

—— **Step 1.—Gather up your income records** including Forms W–2, W–2P, and 1099. If your employer does not give you a Form W–2 by January 31, or if the one you have is not correct, contact your employer as soon as possible. Only he can issue your W–2 or correct it.

—— **Step 2.—If you are going to itemize your deductions, collect your expense records,** such as medical and dental bills, real estate taxes, State income tax, home mortgage interest, and charitable contributions. To make sure you do not forget any items, look on pages 10 through 13 of these instructions. Check the types of expenses you can deduct. Put these records aside until later.

—— **Step 3.—Get the forms or schedules you need** but did not receive by mail. See the order blank. It will help you decide which ones you will need.

—— **Step 4.—Name and Address.** Use the mailing label on the forms we sent you. Correct your name and address if necessary. Also show your apartment number if you have one. If you did not receive forms with a label, print or type your name and address. If you are in the Armed Forces, use your permanent home address. (**Note:** *Show your own address unless you want us to mail your refund or other correspondence to a person acting for you. In this case, attach to your return a power of attorney that tells exactly what you want done.*)

—— **Step 5.—County of Residence.** Fill in this block. See instructions for County of Residence on page 4.

—— **Step 6.—Social Security Number.** If your social security number is wrong on the label or if you did not receive a label, show your correct number on your return. If you are married and your spouse has a social security number, please give numbers of both you and your spouse whether you file jointly or separately.

If you do not have a social security number, get an application **Form SS–5** from a Social Security Administration office, post office, or from IRS. File it with the local office of the Social Security Administration. Do this early enough to make sure you receive a number before April 15. If you do not receive your number by April 15, file your return without it and write "Applied for" in the space for social security number.

Don't forget to show occupations in spaces in upper right corner just below social security blocks.

—— **Step 7.—Filing Status.** Check only one block (lines 1 through 5). Your tax rate depends on the block you check. So before you decide, see instructions for Filing Status on page 4.

—— **Step 8.—Exemptions.** Fill in lines 6a, b, c, d, and 7. See instructions for Exemptions on page 5.

—— **Step 9.—**Check appropriate box(es) on line 8, if you wish to designate $1 (if joint return, $1 each for husband and wife) to the Presidential Election Campaign Fund. If you check the box(es), it will not increase your tax or reduce your refund.

—— **Step 10.—Fill in the schedules and forms** mentioned for lines 28 through 32, and 39 through 42 if you need to. Enter the totals from your schedules on the correct lines on Form 1040.

If you need more space on forms or schedules, attach separate sheets that follow the same size and arrangement of the printed forms, but show your totals on the printed forms. Be sure to put your name and social security number on these separate sheets.

—— **Step 11.—Fill in lines 9 through 15.** This will give you your adjusted gross income. The instructions between lines 15 and 16 are guides to tell you where to proceed after you have filled in line 15. If the third instruction is applicable, be sure to check the block.

—— **Step 12.—Decide whether to use the standard deduction or itemize your deductions.** The instructions Should You Use the Standard Deduction or Itemize Your Deductions? on page 7 will help you decide.

—— **Step 13.—Figure your tax if you decided to take the standard deduction and you DID NOT check the block between lines 15 and 16 (if you checked the block, follow the instructions on page 7; or, if you decided to itemize, skip to Step 14).** If line 15 is under $10,000, find your tax in Tax Tables 1 through 12. (The standard deduction is included and your tax is already figured out for you.) Enter the amount on line 16. Skip the rest of this step and step 14.

If line 15 is $10,000 or more, fill in lines 44 through 48 on the back of your return. (Your standard deduction goes on line 45.) Use Tax Rate Schedule X, Y, or Z to figure your tax. Show the amount on line 16. Skip step 14.

—— **Step 14.—Figure your tax if you decided to itemize deductions.** Fill in Schedule A and enter your total deductions on line 45 of Form 1040. Fill in lines 44, 46, 47, and 48. Use Tax Rate Schedule X, Y, or Z to figure your tax. Show the amount on line 16.

—— **Step 15.—Fill in lines 49 through 65 if you have credits, other taxes, or other payments to report.** Complete the forms or schedules asked for. Enter the amounts from these lines on the front of your return. Fill in any other amounts needed for lines 17 through 26.

—— **Step 16.—Check the appropriate block to answer the Foreign Account Question after line 65.** See instructions for Do You Have an Account in a Foreign Country? on page 10.

—— **Step 17.—If you owe tax,** show amount on line 23. Attach check or money order for full amount when you file. Make it out to "Internal Revenue Service" and be sure to write your social security number on it. If line 23 is under $1, you do not have to pay.

—— **Step 18.—If we owe you a refund,** show amount on line 24. On line 25 or 26, show whether you want some or all of the money refunded or credited to 1974 estimated tax. If line 24 is under $1, we will send you a refund only on written request.

—— **Step 19.—Recheck Your Return.** Go over all items and make sure they are right. Also check your arithmetic.

—— **Step 20.—Sign Your Return.** It is not considered a return unless you do. Both you and your spouse must sign a joint return. If you pay someone to prepare your return, be sure that person also signs. If prepared by a firm or corporation, it should be signed in the name of the firm or corporation. If prepared by your regular, full-time employee, such as a clerk, secretary, or bookkeeper, the employee does not have to sign.

—— **Step 21.—Attachments.** Attach Forms W–2 or W–2P (copy B) to front of Form 1040. If you took an adjustment for sick pay on line 39, be sure to attach Form 2440 or statement if the sick pay is not shown on Forms W–2 and W–2P. Attach schedules in alphabetical order and forms other than W–2 or W–2P in numbered order to the back of Form 1040. If you owe tax, be sure to attach your payment to the front of Form 1040.

Note: *If you move to a new address after filing your return and you are expecting a refund, be sure to file a change of address with the post office serving your old address. Unless you do this, the post office cannot forward your check to your new address.*

Form 1040 Instructions

Where to Get Forms

In general, we mail forms and schedules directly to you based on what you filed last year. Many people will need only Form 1040. The order blank inside the tax forms package will help you get many of the forms, schedules, and publications referred to in these instructions. Many banks and post offices have the same material. However, if you don't find what you need there, please fill out the order blank and we will send them to you.

Who Must File

(See page 6 for examples of income)

File a return if you are:	And your gross income is at least:
Single or are a widow or widower, and are under 65	$2,050
Single or are a widow or widower, and are 65 or older	2,800
Single, can be claimed as a dependent on your parent's return, and have taxable dividends, interest, or other unearned income	750
Married filing jointly, living together at end of 1973 (or at date of death of spouse), and both are under 65	2,800
Married filing jointly, living together at end of 1973 (or at date of death of spouse), and one is 65 or older	$3,550
Married filing jointly, living together at end of 1973 (or at date of death of spouse), and both are 65 or older	4,300
Married filing separate return or married, but not living together at end of 1973	750
A person with income from sources within U.S. possessions	750
Self-employed and your net earnings from self-employment were at least $400	

If income tax was withheld even though you are not required to file a return, you should file to get a refund.

The filing requirement rules are for all U.S. citizens and resident aliens, including those under 21 years of age.

Deceased Taxpayer.—If a person died in 1973, or in 1974 before filing a return for 1973, the surviving spouse or executor or administrator of the estate must file a return for the deceased.

The executor or administrator can file a joint return with the surviving spouse. If an executor or administrator has not been appointed, the survivor can **still** file a joint return. All the income of both husband and wife must be included on it.

If you are filing such a joint return, write in the signature area that you are filing as surviving spouse. Show the date of death in the name and address space. If a refund is due, attach Form 1310 to your return. For more information on this, **get Publication 559,** Federal Tax Guide for Survivors, Executors, and Administrators.

Rounding Off to Whole Dollars.—You may round off cents to the nearest whole dollar on your return and schedules. You can drop amounts under 50 cents—increase amounts from 50 to 99 cents to next dollar. Example, $1.39 becomes $1 and $2.69 becomes $3.

IRS will figure your tax if your income on line 15 is $20,000 or less, was only from wages, salary and tips, dividends, interest, pensions and annuities, and you want to take the standard deduction.

All you do is:

1. Place your name and address label on your return, or fill in name, address, and social security number. Also fill in County of Residence and occupation. On a joint return, show names, numbers and occupations of both husband and wife. If you are married, give numbers of both you and your spouse even though you file separately.

2. Fill in lines 1 through 7.

3. Check box(es) on line 8 if you want to participate in the presidential election campaign fund "check-off."

4. Fill in lines 9 through 15, lines 17, 19, 21a, b, and d, if necessary. Answer the foreign accounts question after line 65.

5. On a joint return, show you and your spouse's income separately on the dotted line to the left of the line 15 entry space.

6. Sign your return. Both you and your spouse must sign a joint return.

7. File on or before April 15, 1974.

We will then figure your tax and send you a refund check if you paid too much or bill you if you did not pay enough.

Note: *If you have a retirement income credit, we will figure that also. Just attach* **Schedule R** *after you have answered the question for columns A and B, and filled in lines 2 and 5. Then write* **RIC** *on line 17 of Form 1040.*

Recordkeeping Requirements.—Get Publication 552, Recordkeeping Requirements And A Guide To Tax Publications, for details.

When To File.—As soon as you can after January 1, but not later than April 15, 1974.

Where To File.—Mail your return to the Internal Revenue Service Center for the place where you live. Use the addressed envelope that came with your return.

Instructions for Page 1 of Form 1040

County of Residence

Print or type the full name (do not abbreviate) of the County ("Parish" in Louisiana; organized "borough" in Alaska) in which you live, unless you live in one of the cities listed below, or in the District of Columbia, or in Alaska but not in an organized borough.

If you live in one of the following cities, enter its name, followed by the word "City."

Baltimore City, Maryland
Carson City, Nevada
Columbus, Georgia
St. Louis City, Missouri
Certain cities in Virginia—

Alexandria	Lynchburg
Bedford	Martinsville
Bristol	Nansemond
Buena Vista	Newport News
Charlottesville	Norfolk
Chesapeake	Norton
Clifton Forge	Petersburg
Colonial Heights	Portsmouth
Covington	Radford
Danville	Richmond
Emporia	Roanoke
Fairfax	Salem
Falls Church	South Boston
Franklin	Staunton
Fredericksburg	Suffolk
Galax	Virginia Beach
Hampton	Waynesboro
Harrisonburg	Williamsburg
Hopewell	Winchester
Lexington	

If you live in Washington, D.C., enter "D.C." If you live in Alaska not within one of the organized boroughs, enter the letter "U."

Note: If your principal residence is in a State other than the one shown in the mailing address, also show in the County of Residence block the State in which you reside.

Filing Status

Decide How You Should File From the Explanations Below

Were You Married or Single?—If you were married on December 31, consider yourself married for the whole year. If you were single, divorced, or legally separated on December 31, consider yourself single for the whole year. If you were a "Married person living apart from your spouse" as described below, consider yourself single for the whole year.

If your spouse died during 1973, consider yourself married for the whole year.

Married People.—Should you file joint or separate returns?

Joint Return.—In most cases, married couples will pay less tax if they file jointly.

You and your spouse can file a joint return even if you did not live together for the full year, or if one of you was a resident alien for the whole year. But you cannot file jointly if one of you was a nonresident alien at any time during the year. Both you and your spouse are responsible for any tax due on a joint return, so if one of you does not pay, the other will have to.

Things to Remember on a Joint Return.—Use the mailing label sent you with your return if it shows names and social security numbers of both you and your spouse. If it does not, or if you did not receive a label, show first names and middle initials of both. For example: John F. and Mary L. Doe. Enter social security numbers for both. Show all income, exemptions, and deductions of you and your spouse. Both of you must sign the return.

Separate Returns.—You can file separately if both you and your spouse had income or if only one of you had income. Both you and your spouse must figure your tax the same way. This means if one itemizes deductions, the other must itemize. If one takes the percentage standard deduction, the other must take the percentage standard deduction and cannot take the low-income allowance (this is $650 for a separate return). You each report only your own income, exemptions, and deductions, and you are responsible only for the tax due on your own return. If you and your spouse live in a community property State and both itemize deductions, those paid from joint funds can be divided equally between you. See **Publication 555,** Community Property and the Federal Income Tax.

Tax Savings.—Before you file a separate return, see if you can reduce your tax by meeting the tests described below in "Were You Married and Living Apart From Your Spouse?" If so, use the Single filing status or, if you qualify, Unmarried Head of Household.

Things to Remember on a Separate Return.—Check the block on line 3, "Married filing separately." If both you and your spouse file separate returns, write your spouse's full name in space provided on line 3 and enter spouse's social security number in designated space.

Check the applicable boxes on line 6b if you can claim the exemptions for your spouse. See instructions for Exemptions on page 5. Only the one who had income should sign the return.

Were You Married and Living Apart from Your Spouse?—Some married people can file as Single or as Unmarried Head of Household and ignore the rules for married people filing separate returns. This means that if your spouse itemizes deductions, you do not have to. You can use the standard deduction if you want. And, if you use the standard deduction to figure your tax, you can take the full amount allowed. You are not limited to $1,000. Both you and your spouse can file this way if both meet the tests.

You can file as a single person, and check the block on line 1 for Single, if you meet **all** of the following tests:

(1) **You file a separate return.**

(2) **You paid more than half the cost to keep up your home for 1973.**

(3) Your spouse did not live in your home at any time during 1973.

(4) For over six months of 1973, your home was the main home of your child or stepchild whom you can claim as a dependent.

You can check the block on line 4 for Unmarried Head of Household if your home in test (4), above, was the child's main home for **all** of 1973.

Were You an Unmarried Head of Household?—There are special tax rates for a person who can meet the tests for being an Unmarried Head of Household. See Tax Tables and Tax Rate Schedule Z.

To use unmarried head of household tax rates, you must, on December 31, 1973, be single or legally separated, and meet test (1) or (2) below.

(1) **You paid more than half the cost of keeping up a home which was the main home of your father or mother you can claim as a dependent** (you did not have to live with that parent).

(2) **You paid more than half the cost of keeping up your home which, except for** temporary absences for vacation and school, etc., was lived in all year by one of the following:

(a) Your unmarried child, grandchild, foster child or stepchild. This person did not have to be your dependent.

(b) Any other relative you can claim as a dependent (see list under "Exemptions" on this page) provided he or she is not your dependent under a multiple support agreement (this is where two or more taxpayers supported the relative and no one gave more than half the support).

Taxpayers married to nonresident aliens can qualify as unmarried head of household under certain circumstances. See an IRS office for further information.

Were You a Widow or Widower with a Dependent Child?—You may still be able to use joint return tax rates for 1973. (See Tax Tables and Tax Rate Schedule Y.)

If your spouse died during 1972 or 1971, you can file a return for 1973 showing only your own income, exemptions, and deductions, and figure the tax at joint return rates if you meet **all** of the following tests:

(1) You did not remarry during 1973.

(2) **You could have filed a joint return** with your spouse for the year your spouse died. Whether you actually filed jointly does not matter.

(3) **You have a child or stepchild you can claim as a dependent.**

(4) **Your home was the main home of** that child during 1973, except for temporary absences for vacation and school.

Check the block on line 5 "Widow(er) with dependent child" and give year of death in the parentheses. Do not claim an exemption for your spouse. You can do this only for the year he died.

If your spouse died in 1973 and you did not remarry, read "Were You Married Or Single?" on page 4.

Exemptions ($750 for Each Exemption You Can Take)

Note: ***If you take your tax from Tax** Tables 1–12, do not take a separate deduction for exemptions. The deduction has already been allowed in the tax tables.*

Lines 6a and 6b—You and Your Spouse.—

For You.—You can always take one exemption for yourself. Take two exemptions if you were blind, or are 65 or older. Take **three if you were both blind and 65 or older.** Be sure to check all the boxes for the exemptions you can take.

Age and blindness are decided as of December 31. However, if your 65th birthday was on January 1, 1974, you can consider yourself 65 on December 31, 1973.

You can take the age and blindness exemptions for you and your spouse if your spouse does not file a separate return. Do not take these exemptions for your children or other dependents.

For Your Spouse.—If you are filing a joint return, you can take an exemption for your spouse. If you file a separate return, you can take an exemption for your spouse only if your spouse had no income and was not the dependent of someone else.

The exemptions for your spouse are like your own—one, if your spouse was neither blind nor 65 or older—two, if blind or 65 or older—three, if both blind and 65 or older.

If your spouse was a nonresident alien, you may claim your spouse's exemptions only if your spouse had no income and is not the dependent of another taxpayer. Use line 27, to claim exemption for a nonresident alien spouse instead of line 6b. Write your spouse's full name in column (a). Specify whether wife or husband in column (b). Write Nonresident Alien across columns (c) and (d). Use columns (e) and (f) to claim any additional exemptions for age or blindness. Write Blind or 65 or Over, if applicable.

In Case of Death.—If your spouse died during 1973, decide the number of exemptions you can take for your spouse at the date of death.

Proof of Blindness.—If you are completely blind, attach a statement to this effect. In cases of partial blindness, submit with your return each year a statement from an eye physician or registered optometrist that you: (a) cannot see over 20/200 with glasses or (b) your field of view does not exceed 20 degrees. If, however, this eye condition will never improve beyond the standards in (a) or (b), you may submit a certified opinion to this effect from a skilled examining eye physician. You need to attach this opinion only once to your return. In subsequent years attach only a statement referring to this opinion.

Lines 6c and 6d—Children and Other Dependents.—Show on line 6c the first names **and the total number of your dependent** children who lived with you during 1973.

If you claim other dependents, complete columns (a) through (f) on line 27. If the dependent died or was born during 1973, write in column (c) D for died or B for born. Enter on line 6d the total number of dependents shown on line 27.

Each person you claim as a dependent has to meet **all** of the following tests:

(1) Income.—Received less than $750 **income. (If your child* was under 19 or was a full-time student, ignore this test.)**

(2) Support.—Received over half his support from you or is treated as receiving over half of his support from you under rules for "Children of divorced or separated parents" or "Dependent supported by two or more taxpayers." If you file a joint return, the support can be from either spouse. See "Meaning of Support."

(3) Married Dependents.—Did not file a joint return with his spouse.

(4) Citizenship or Residence.—Was a citizen or resident of the U.S., a resident of Canada, Mexico, the Republic of Panama or Canal Zone, or an alien child adopted by and living with a U.S. citizen in a foreign country.

(5) Relationship.—Met one of the following tests:

(a) Was related to you in one of the following ways (if you file jointly, the dependent can be related to either you or your spouse)—

*Child	Stepbrother	Daughter-in-law
Stepchild	Stepsister	If related by blood.
Mother	Stepmother	Uncle
Father	Stepfather	Aunt
Grand-parent	Mother-in-law	Nephew
Brother	Father-in-law	Niece
Sister	Brother-in-law	
Grandchild	Sister-in-law	
	Son-in-law	

***Child includes:**

Your son, daughter, stepson, stepdaughter.

A child who lived in your home as a member of your family if placed with you by an authorized placement agency for legal adoption.

A foster child who lived in your home as a member of your family for the whole year.

(b) Was a person who lived in your home as a member of your family for the whole year.

Meaning of Support.—Support includes **things like food, a place to live, clothes,** medical and dental care, and education.

Generally in figuring support, you use the actual cost of these things. **But if you provide a place for the dependent to live, include it at fair rental value.**

Support **DOES NOT** include things like purchase of an automobile, furniture or appliances, income taxes and social security taxes, premiums for life insurance or funeral expenses for a deceased dependent.

In figuring who furnished over half of a dependent's support, include the dependent's own money used for his support, even if his money was not taxable. For example, include social security benefits, but if your child was a student, do not include amounts he received as scholarships.

Student Dependent.—Even if your child **had income of $750 or more, you can** claim him as a dependent if he was a full-time student and met tests (2), (3), and (4) above.

To qualify as a student, your child had to meet one of the following tests.

(1) was enrolled as a full-time student at an educational institution* during any 5 months of 1973, or

(2) took a full-time, on-farm training course during any 5 months of 1973. (The course had to be given by an educational institution* or a State, county, or local government agency.)

*Educational institution means a school that has a regular teaching staff, course of study, and body of students in attendance. It includes elementary schools, junior and senior high schools, colleges, universities, technical and mechanical schools. It also includes a night school in which the student is enrolled for the number of hours or classes that is considered full-time attendance at a similar day school. It does not include on-the-job training courses, correspondence schools, etc.

For more information, get Publication 532, Tax Information for Students and Parents.

Children of Divorced or Separated Parents.—In most cases, the parent who has custody of the child for the greater part of the year can take the exemption. But there are exceptions. The parent who does NOT have custody (or who has the child for the shorter time), may take the exemption if:

1. he contributed at least $600 toward the child's support during 1973, and the decree of divorce or separate maintenance (or a written agreement between the parents) states he can take the exemption, or
2. he contributed $1,200 or more for child support during 1973 (regardless of how many children), and the parent having custody cannot prove that he contributed more than the other parent contributed.

NOTE: For purpose of determining the amount of child support, the parent who has remarried and has custody may count the support furnished by the new spouse.

For exceptions and other information get **Publication 501,** Your Exemptions and Exemptions for Dependents.

Dependent Supported by Two or More Taxpayers.—If two or more taxpayers supported a person and no one gave more than half the support, get Form 2120 and Publication 501.

Birth or Death of Dependent.—Take a $750 exemption for a dependent who died or was born during 1973 if he met the tests for a dependent for the time he lived.

Line 8.—Presidential Election Campaign Fund.—You can tell us to turn over $1 of your tax to the presidential election campaign fund by checking the appropriate box on line 8. On a joint return, the election to designate or not designate is available to both spouses. For example: (1) Both may elect to designate $1 each for a total of $2. (2) Both may elect not to designate. (3) One may elect to designate $1 and the other choose not to.

If you check the box(es), it will not increase your tax or reduce your refund.

What Income To Report

Examples of Income You Must Report.—

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

Dividends.

Earned income from sources outside U.S. (See Form 2555.)

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 businesses and professions.

Your share of profits from partnerships and small business corporations.

Pensions, annuities, endowments.

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

Profits from the sale or exchange of real estate, securities, or other property.

Rents and royalties.

Your share of estate or trust income.

Employer supplemental unemployment benefits.

Alimony, separate maintenance or support payments received from and deductible by your spouse or a former spouse.

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

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

Fees received for jury duty and precinct election board duty.

Fees received by an Executor, Administrator, or Director.

Embezzled or other illegal income.

Examples of Income You Do Not Report.—

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

Dividends on veterans' insurance.

Life insurance sums received at a person's death.

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

Interest on certain State and municipal bonds.

Federal social security benefits.

Gifts, money or other property you inherited or that was willed to you.

Insurance repayments that were more than the cost of your normal living expenses if you lost the use of your home because of fire or other casualty. Repayment of the amount you spent for normal living expenses must be reported as income.

Combat pay (see explanation below).

Line 9.—Wages, Salaries, Tips, etc.—Show the total of all wages, salaries, fees, commissions, tips, bonuses, and other amounts your employers paid you before they took out for taxes, insurance, etc. Include in this total:

(1) The amount shown on Form W–2 in the box "Wages, Tips and Other Compensation" in 1973. See explanation below if you received combat pay.

(2) Tips you did not report to your employer (Show any social security tax due on these tips on line 59—instructions for this are on page 9).

(3) Wages you received but do not have a Form W–2 for.

(4) Fair market value of meals and living quarters if given by your employer as a matter of your choice and not for his convenience. If your employer provided meals where you worked and for his convenience, do not report their value. Do not report the value of living quarters if you had to accept them as a condition of employment.

(5) Strike and lockout benefits paid by a union from union dues, including both cash and the fair market value of goods received, unless the facts clearly show that such benefits were intended as a gift.

Get Publication 525, Taxable Income and Nontaxable Income, for more information on reporting income received in the form of goods, property, meals, etc.

If your employer paid you more than you spent for business expenses, see the instructions for Reporting Deductions and Excess Payments on page 9.

Service in a Combat Zone (and Prisoners of War or Missing) before July 1, 1973.—An enlisted man does not have to pay tax on wages for any month during which he served in a combat zone or qualified for Hostile Fire Pay. Furthermore, he does not have to include wages received before or after June 30, 1973, while in a hospital because of injuries or sickness resulting from combat zone service prior to July 1, 1973.

A commissioned officer does not have to pay tax on the first $500 he received for any month during which he served in a combat zone or qualified for Hostile Fire Pay. Also he does not have to pay tax on the first $500 a month received before or after June 30, 1973, while hospitalized for sickness or injury resulting from combat zone service prior to July 1, 1973.

The pay of members of the Armed Forces and civilian government employees, during the time they were prisoners of war or missing in action because of the Vietnam conflict, is not taxed.

Service in a Combat Zone (and Missing or Prisoners of War) after June 30, 1973.—Contact your payroll officer or an Internal Revenue office for information concerning the exclusion rules for periods after June 30, 1973.

If you do not know if your Form W–2 includes wages on which you do not have to pay tax, ask your payroll officer. Such pay should not have been included, but if it was, ask for a corrected Form W–2 or a certificate to show your wages when you were in the combat zone or hospital. When you get the certificate, subtract the amount on it from the amount on your W–2 and include the difference on line 9.

Gross Dividends and Other Distributions on Stock.—If you own stock, you must report as dividends any payments you receive out of the company's earnings and profits. Usually dividends are paid in cash. But if you received merchandise or other property, you have to report its fair market value. Be sure to include amounts you received through a nominee or other middle person. Also include amounts you received as a member of a partnership or beneficiary of an estate or trust.

Do Not Report as Dividends:

Mutual insurance company dividends that reduce the premiums you pay. (These are not income.)

Dividends paid by savings and loan associations, mutual savings banks, cooperative banks, and credit unions on deposits or accounts from which you could withdraw your money. (Report these as interest.)

For more information and special rules for stock dividends, liquidations, stock rights, conversions and redemptions, get **Publication 550.**

Nontaxable Distributions.—Generally a nontaxable distribution is a return of capital. You must reduce your investment cost (or other basis) by the amount of nontaxable distributions received. Include nontaxable distributions in line 10d.

Capital Gain Distributions.—All capital gain distributions should be reported on Schedule D (Form 1040) and also included in line 10d. However, if you received capital gain distributions and do not need Schedule D to report any other gains or losses or to figure the alternative tax, do not fill in that schedule. Instead, show 50 percent of your capital gain distributions on line 34 of Form 1040.

If you received a nontaxable distribution that was more than the cost (or other basis) of your stock, the difference is a capital gain distribution, even though the paying corporation called it a nontaxable distribution.

Line 10a—Dividends.—Show on this line all gross dividends received except nontaxable distributions and capital gain distributions.

Note: Enter on line 10d dividends reported on line 10a plus all nontaxable distributions and all capital gain distributions.

Line 10b—Exclusion.—You can exclude up to $100 of dividends received from qualifying domestic corporations.

If you file a joint return and both husband and wife had dividend income, each can exclude up to $100 of dividends received from qualifying corporations. However, neither can use any part of the $100 exclusion not used by the other. For example, if a husband had $300 in dividends, and his wife had $20, only $120 can 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, unless they have told you how much of such dividends qualify for the exclusion.

(d) Real estate investment trusts.

(e) Corporations receiving 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 there.

(f) Actual distributions from the current earnings and profits of an electing small business corporation. However, for this purpose, current earnings and profits are limited to taxable income for the year.

Line 11—Interest Income.—Report any interest you received or which was credited to your account so you could withdraw it. (It did not have to be entered in your passbook.)

Include Interest on the Following.—

Accounts with banks, credit unions, savings and loan associations, etc.

Tax refunds.

Notes and loans.

U.S. Savings bonds. The yearly increase in the value of a bond is interest. You can report it in either of the following ways:

(1) You can report the interest when you cash your bonds, or when the bonds reach final maturity and no longer earn interest.

(2) You can report the "yearly increase" in all bonds on your return each year. (You can change to this way of reporting at any time. But if you do so, you must report in the first year you use this method the entire increase in all bonds from the date they were issued. And then report the "yearly increase" each year afterwards.)

For more information, get **Publication 576,** Tax information on United States Savings bonds.

Bonds and debentures. Also arbitrage bonds issued after October 9, 1969, by State and local governments. But do not report interest on other State and municipal bonds and securities. If you held corporate bonds or other notes of debt originally issued at a discount after May 27, 1969, you have to include a certain portion of the discount for the part of the year you held the bond or note.

For more information about interest income, how to figure original issue bond discount, and rules for interest on industrial development bonds, get **Publication 550,** Tax Information on Investment Income and Expenses.

Should You Use the Standard Deduction (line 45(b)) or Itemize Your Deductions (line 45(a))?

You must decide whether to take the standard deduction or to itemize your actual deductions for charitable contributions, medical expenses, interest, taxes, etc. Because the standard deduction varies at different income levels, it will generally be helpful to follow these guidelines based on your adjusted gross income (line 15). (If married and filing separately, use one-half of the following dollar amounts. And be sure to use only the total of your own deductions.)

If line 15 is less than $8,667 and your itemized deductions are less than $1,300, find your tax in Tax Tables 1–12 which give you the benefit of the standard deduction. If your deductions exceed $1,300, itemize them.

If line 15 is between $8,667 and $13,333 and your itemized deductions are over 15 percent of line 15, itemize them. If under 15 percent of line 15, take the standard deduction.

If line 15 is over $13,333 and your itemized deductions are over $2,000, itemize them. If they are $2,000 or less, take the standard deduction.

If you have income other than earned income and could be claimed as a dependent on your parent's return be sure to read the blocked instruction under "Tax—Credits—Payments" on this page.

Tax—Credits—Payments

If you check the block between lines 15 and 16, follow these instructions.

NOTE: *If you could be claimed as a dependent on your parent's return and line 15 includes income other than earned income (see next paragraph for definition of earned income) figure your tax by completing Part III of Form 1040. Do NOT use Tax Tables 1–12. An example of this is an unmarried full time student (or an unmarried person under 19 years of age) who has dividend or interest income on his own return and his parents are filing a return of their own.* **If you don't itemize your deductions substitute the following instruction for line 45(b):**

45(b) If you do not itemize deductions, enter the larger of:

1. 15% of that part of line 15 that is attributable to earned income but not more than $2,000 ($1,000 if married and filing separately), or
2. $1,300 ($650 if married and filing separately), but not more than your earned income included on line 15.

"Earned income" means wages, salaries, professional fees, etc., for personal services rendered. It does not include compensation for your services that was a distribution of earnings and profits other than a reasonable allowance for your work for a corporation. If you were engaged in a business in which both personal services and capital were material income producing factors, consider as earned income for personal services rendered, an amount not in excess of 30% of your share of net profits of the business.

Line 16—Tax—

To Figure Your Tax if You Take the Standard Deduction and the Above Instruction Isn't Applicable

If line 15 is under $10,000, find your tax in Tax Tables 1–12. The standard deduction has been allowed in these tables. Also, the deduction for the exemptions you claimed has already been allowed in these tables. Enter the tax on line 16.*

If line 15 is $10,000 or more, fill in lines 44 through 48. (Your standard deduction goes on line 45.) Use Tax Rate Schedule X, Y, or Z to figure your tax. Enter the tax on line 16.*

To Figure Your Tax if You Itemize Deductions

Fill in Schedule A and enter your total deductions on line 45. Fill in lines 44, 46, 47, and 48. Use Tax Rate Schedule X, Y, or Z to figure your tax. Enter the tax on line 16.*

* Include in the amount on line 16 any partial tax computed under sections 668 and 669 that is attributable to an accumulation distribution. (See Form 4970.)

Other Ways to Figure Your Tax

Schedule G, Income Averaging.—It may pay you to use the "averaging method" if after subtracting $3,000 from your 1973 taxable income (line 48), the balance is over 30 percent of the total of your taxable income for the last four years (1969 through 1972). If you use this method, fill in Schedule G. For more information, get **Publication 506,** Computing Your Tax Under the Income Averaging Method.

Schedule D, Alternative Tax.—It may pay you to use the alternative tax if you have a net long-term capital gain, or if your net long-term capital gain was more than your net short-term capital loss. See Alternative Tax Computation on Schedule D. If you use this method, fill in Schedule D.

Form 4726, Maximum Tax on Earned Income.—The tax on earned taxable income is limited to a maximum rate of 50 percent for 1973. Get **Form 4726** for more information if your earned taxable income was over:

$38,000	**and you are single,**
$52,000	**and you are married filing jointly or are a widow(er) with dependent child, or**
$38,000	and you claim unmarried head of household status.

Form 4972, Special Averaging Methods.—It may pay you to use the 5-year Special Averaging Method for Self-employed Individuals or the 7-year Special Averaging Method for Common-law Employees if you received a total distribution from a qualified employees' trust or a qualified annuity plan. For more information, get Instructions for Form 4972.

Line 21a—Federal Income Tax Withheld.—Enter the total income tax withheld as shown on your Forms W–2 or W–2P.

Line 21b—Estimated Tax Payments.— Fill in on this line any payments you made on your estimated Federal income tax for 1973.

If you and your spouse filed a joint declaration of estimated tax for 1973 but decide to file separate income tax returns for 1973, either of you can claim all the **estimated tax paid. Or, you can each claim part in whatever amounts you agree to. Be sure to show the social security numbers of both on both returns.**

If you and your spouse filed separate estimated tax declarations for 1973 but decide to file a joint income tax return for 1973, enter on this line the total of the amounts paid on your separate declarations. Be sure to show both social security numbers on your joint return.

Follow the above instructions even if your spouse died.

Line 21c—Extension of Time to File 1973 Return.—If you filed an application to request an automatic 2-month extension of time to file Form 1040 for 1973, enter the amount paid with Form 4868 on this line.

Line 22—Special Note for Beneficiary of a Trust.—If you have a tax credit because of the "throwback" rule, include the credit in your total for line 22 (see Form 4970). On the dotted line to the left of the line 22 entry space, write "Throwback credit," and show the amount.

Line 23—Balance Due.—In most cases, people who have income tax withheld from their wages will find that the amount withheld will be fairly close to their tax for the year. Sometimes it is not, and this is more likely to happen if both you and your spouse worked.

If you find that you need more income tax withheld for 1974, you can file a new allowance certificate, Form W–4, with your employer and claim fewer allowances. Or you can ask him to withhold more money. **If you prefer, you can file a Declaration of Estimated Tax on Form 1040–ES and make** installment payments. For more information, get **Publication 505,** Tax Withholding and Declaration of Estimated Tax.

Penalty for Not Paying Tax.—Generally, a penalty is charged if the balance due on Form 1040 is not paid by the date the return is due, which is April 15 this year. The penalty is one-half percent of the unpaid amount for each month or part of a month it remains unpaid—up to 25 percent of the unpaid amount. This penalty cannot be deducted on your return, and it is in addition to the interest charge of 6 percent a year on the unpaid amount.

Penalty for Not Paying Enough Tax During the Year.—Add lines 58, 59, 60 and 63. Subtract this total from line 20 and call the difference total A. Add lines 63, 21c (unless extension is filed and tax is paid before January 31, 1974) and 64. Subtract this total from line 22 and call the difference total B.

If total B is less than 80 percent (66⅔ percent for farmers and fishermen) of total A, you may owe a penalty unless you meet one or more of the exceptions explained on Form 2210 (Form 2210F for farmers and fishermen). Attach this form or a statement to your return to show how you figured the penalty or which exceptions you believe you meet.

If you owe a penalty, check the box between lines 23 and 24, and show the amount in the bottom margin on page 1 of Form 1040 and write "Penalty—estimated tax." If you owe tax on line 23, include the penalty amount in with your total. Or, if you are due a refund, subtract the penalty amount from overpayment on line 24.

Line 26—Overpayments Credited to 1974 Estimated Tax.—We will apply amounts you want credited to estimated tax to the account under your social security number, unless you attach a request to apply it to your spouse's account. The request should include the social security number of your spouse if it is not shown on the return.

Declaration of Estimated Tax

Citizens of the United States or residents of the United States, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam and American Samoa shall make a declaration of estimated tax if their total estimated tax is $100 or more and they:

(1) Can reasonably expect to receive more than $500 from sources other than wages subject to withholding; or,

(2) Can reasonably expect gross income to exceed—

(a) $20,000 for a single individual, a head of a household, or a widow or widower entitled to the special tax rates;

(b) $20,000 for a married individual entitled to file a joint declaration with spouse, but only if the spouse has not received wages for the taxable year;

(c) $20,000 for a married individual living apart from his spouse as described on page 4.

(d) $10,000 for a married individual entitled to file a joint declaration with spouse, but only if both spouses received wages for the taxable year; or,

(e) $5,000 for a married individual not entitled to file a joint declaration with his spouse.

See Form 1040–ES for details.

Instructions for Page 2 of Form 1040

PART I.—Income Other Than Wages, Dividends, and Interest

Miscellaneous Income

Line 33—Fully Taxable Pensions and Annuities (Not Reported on Schedule E).—See Instructions for Schedule E for information on pensions and annuities.

Use this line to report:

(1) Pensions and annuities if you paid no part of their cost.

(2) Military retirement pay from Form W–2.

(3) Disability retirement income if you are below the normal retirement age.

(4) Amounts received as annuity under the special rule (see Instructions for Schedule E) if you recovered your entire cost before January 1, 1973.

(5) Taxable ordinary income from retirement plan or profit-sharing distributions.

Line 34—50% of Capital Gain Distributions (Not Reported on Schedule D).—See instructions for Capital Gain Distributions on page 6.

Line 35—State Income Tax Refunds.—Show only that part of refund of State income tax attributable to itemized deductions taken in a prior year that resulted in a Federal tax benefit.

Line 36—Alimony Received.—Show amounts you received as alimony or separate maintenance.

Line 37—Other.—Use this line to report and tell the source of any income you cannot find a place for on your return or other schedules. Include prizes, awards, amounts you recovered for bad debts, or other items that reduced your tax in a prior year.

Net Operating Loss.—If you lost money on a business or trade in 1973, you can subtract the loss from your 1973 income. (The loss can also be from a personal casualty or theft loss or from selling or disposing of real or depreciable property used in your trade or business.)

If your losses were more than your income, the difference may result in a "net operating loss." Generally, you can use it to reduce your income for the three years before 1973 and the five years after. This means you have to carry the loss back to 1970 and then bring any remaining loss forward to 1971, 1972, and 1974 through 1978. If you are due a refund from the "carryback," you may use **Form 1045** to get a quick refund.

If you had a loss in a prior year to carry forward to 1973, enter it as a "minus" figure on line 37. Attach a separate sheet showing how you figured the amount.

PART II.—Adjustments to Income

Line 39—Sick Pay Exclusion.—You may be able to take an exclusion for pay you received while you were absent from work because of injury or sickness, if you were covered by a sick pay plan paid for by your employer. If both you and your employer paid for the plan, you can exclude all the benefits you received from the part you paid. But there is a limit on excluding benefits you received from the part your employer paid.

A disability pension may also qualify for the sick pay exclusion.

For more information and how to figure your exclusion, get **Form 2440** and **Publication 522,** Adjustments to Income for Sick Pay.

Show the amount of your sick pay exclusion on line 39 shown on Forms W–2 and W–2P. If not shown on Form W–2 or W–2P, attach Form 2440 (or a statement showing how you figured the exclusion, when you were absent, regular weekly rate of pay, and whether you were in the hospital).

Line 40—Moving Expenses.—Employees, including new employees, and self-employed persons, including partners, can deduct certain moving expenses. The move had to be in connection with your job or business. The expenses you can deduct include the cost of moving your family, furniture and other household goods, and personal belongings. You can also deduct meals and lodging while traveling to your new home.

Up to a certain amount, you can also deduct for:

(1) Travel, meals, and lodging for house-hunting trips you made after getting the job and before you moved.

(2) Meals and lodging while in temporary quarters in the general area of your new place of work, for up to 30 days after you got the job.

(3) Expenses for selling, buying, or leasing your new or old home.

For more information, get **Form 3903** and **Publication 521,** Tax Information on Moving Expenses.

If you find you can deduct moving expenses, fill in Form 3903. Also, report on line 9 of Form 1040 all amounts you were paid or repaid for moving expenses. (If you were employed, these amounts should be included on Form 4782 and in the total of wages, tips and other compensation on the Form W–2 your employer gave you.) Then show your allowable expenses on line 40.

Line 41—Employee Business Expenses (and Employer Payments).—

Deductible Expenses and Excess Payments.—You can deduct the expenses listed below that were not paid by your employer. If you paid part of an expense and your employer paid part, you can deduct the amount you paid. If your employer paid you more than you spent, report the difference as income. (See instructions for Reporting Deductions and Excess Payments on page 9.)

(1) Travel and Transportation.—You can deduct bus, taxi, plane, or train fares or the cost of using your car in your work.

(2) Meals and Lodging.—You can deduct these if you were temporarily away on business at least overnight from the general area of your main place of work. You cannot deduct the cost of meals on daily trips where you did not need to sleep or rest.

(3) Outside Salesman.—In addition to the above, an outside salesman can generally deduct other expenses necessary in sales work. For example, selling expenses, stationery, and postage. An outside salesman is one who does all his selling away from his employer's place of business. If your main duties are service and delivery, such as a milk driver-salesman, you are not considered an outside salesman.

(4) Other Business Expenses.—If you itemize deductions on Schedule A, you can also deduct other business expenses under the heading "Miscellaneous deductions." Examples of these expenses are dues to unions and professional organizations,

and the cost of tools, materials, etc., that your employer did not pay for.

If you claim a deduction for business expenses, attach **Form 2106** or a statement showing the following:

(1) The total of all amounts received from or charged to your employer and nature of your occupation.

(2) The amount of your business expenses broken down into broad subjects.

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

Even if you do not claim a deduction for your business expenses, you must attach the above information to your return unless you were required to, and did make a satisfactory accounting of them to your employer.

You are considered to have made a satisfactory accounting if:

(1) You received either a daily allowance of no more than $36 instead of actual living expenses or the maximum per diem rate authorized to be paid by the Federal Government in the locality in which the travel is performed, or a mileage allowance of no more than 15 cents a mile.

(2) Your expenses were the type necessary to carry out your employer's trade or business, and you gave him proof of the time, place, and business reason of the travel.

If you use your own car for business reasons, you can deduct what it cost you for business use. Instead of figuring your actual expenses such as gas, oil, repairs, license tags, insurance, and depreciation, you can take a fixed mileage rate.

This is figured at 12 cents a mile for the first 15,000 miles and 9 cents for each mile over 15,000. Add to this amount your parking fees and tolls.

You can change methods of figuring your cost from year to year. But you cannot change to the fixed mileage rate if you claimed depreciation and did not use the straight line method, or if you claimed additional first-year depreciation.

For more information, get **Publication 463**, Travel, Entertainment, and Gift Expenses.

Reporting Deductions and Excess Payments.—Report expenses and payments as explained below.

(1) If your employer paid you more than you spent, report the difference on line 37, under "Other."

(2) If you spent more than your employer paid you for travel and transportation, meals and lodging, and outside salesman expenses, you can deduct the difference on line 41. If you itemize deductions and had other business expenses your employer did not pay for, you can deduct them under "Miscellaneous deductions" on Schedule A.

(3) If your expenses equaled the payments you received (or were more than the payments but you do not want to claim a deduction for the difference), write on the bottom margin of page 2, Form 1040, "Employer payments were not more than my business expenses."

Note: *If your Form W–2 includes amounts your employer paid you for business expenses, attach Form 2106 or a statement. (See instructions for Deductible Expenses and Excess Payments.) Include your total expense on line 41.*

Line 42—Payments as a Self-Employed Person to a Retirement Plan.—If you are self-employed and paid into a qualified pension, profit-sharing, annuity or bond purchase plan, get **Form 4848.**

PART IV.—Credits

Line 49—Retirement Income Credit.—See instructions for Schedule R.

Line 50.—Investment Credit.—For exceptions and conditions under which you can take an investment credit, get **Form 3468.**

Line 51—Foreign Tax Credit.—You can **claim credit for income tax payments to** a foreign country or U.S. possession only if you itemize deductions. For more information, **get Form 1116.**

Line 52—Credit for Contributions to Candidates for Public Office.—You may claim a tax credit on line 52, Form 1040 or an itemized deduction on line 33, Schedule A (Form 1040), **but you cannot claim both,** for political contributions paid.

If you elect to claim a credit on line 52, Form 1040, the amount of the credit is one-half of the political contributions paid, but not more than $12.50 ($25 if married and filing a joint return). This credit may not exceed the tax on lines 16, 56, 57, and 58 less the amount of credits on lines 49, 50, and 51. Make a side calculation before you enter the credit on line 52.

Definitions

"Political contributions" means a contribution or gift of money to—

(1) A person who is a candidate for nomination or election to any Federal, State, or local elective public office in any primary, general, or special election, for his use to further his candidacy.

(2) Any group organized and operated exclusively to support the nomination or election of one or more candidates seeking Federal, State, or local public office, for use by that group to further its purposes.

(3) The national committee of a national political party.

(4) The State committee of a national political party as designated by the State committee of that party.

(5) A local committee of a national political party as designated by the State committee of that party.

"Candidate" means a person who has publicly announced candidacy for nomination or election to Federal, State, or local elective public office and meets the legal qualifications to hold the office.

"National political party" means:

(1) A political party presenting candidates or electors for President or Vice President on the official ballot of ten or more States during an election year.

(2) In the case of contributions made during any other taxable year of the taxpayer, a political party that met the qualifications described in the preceding paragraph (1) in the last Presidential election.

"State" means the States and the District of Columbia.

"Local" means a political subdivision or the total of subdivisions of a State or part of it.

Line 53—Credit for Wages Paid or Incurred in Work Incentive (WIN) Program.—Employers may claim a credit of 20% of the salaries and wages paid or incurred to employees hired under a Work Incentive (WIN) Program. The credit is allowed for the salaries and wages paid or incurred for the first 12 months of employment. See Form 4874.

PART V.—Other Taxes

Line 55—Self-employment Tax.—Enter amount shown on line 20, Schedule SE.

Line 56—Tax from Recomputing Prior Year Investment Credit.—Enter the difference between the credit taken in a prior year and the credit you refigured due to disposing of the property early. Attach **Form 4255.**

Line 57—Tax from Recomputing a Prior Year Work Incentive (WIN) Credit.—If a WIN employee is dismissed before the end of the first 12 months of employment or during the following 12 calendar months, you must repay (with certain exceptions) any tax credit previously taken on the salaries and wages paid or incurred to that employee. (See Form 4874.)

The tax from recomputing a prior year work incentive credit may not be offset against the current year's work incentive credit.

Line 58—Minimum Tax.—If you have items of tax preference (accelerated depreciation, stock options, long-term capital gains, etc.) of more than $15,000, **attach Form 4625 even if there is no minimum tax due.**

Lines 59 and 60—Tax on Tip Income.—If you received tips you failed to report to your employer, or if your wages were not enough for him to withhold social security or railroad retirement tax, you must pay these taxes with your Form 1040.

The Form W–2 your employer gives you will show any social security tax you owe on tips you reported to him. Enter that amount on line 60.

For tips you did not report but must pay social security tax on, attach **Form 4137.** Enter the tax on line 59. For tips you have to pay railroad retirement tax on, contact your nearest Railroad Retirement Board office for information. Include the tax on line 59. On the dotted line to the left, write "RR tax on tips."

Be sure all your tips are included as income on line 9, Form 1040.

PART VI.—Other Payments

Line 62—Excess Social Security Tax Withheld—More Than One Employer.—If you had more than one employer in 1973 and together they paid you more than $10,800 in wages, too much social security (FICA) tax may have been taken out of your wages. If too much was withheld, you can take credit for it against your income tax. Follow the steps below to figure your credit. If you are filing a joint return, you have to figure this separately for you and your spouse.

Step 1. (a) Add all social security (FICA) tax withheld by employers from your wages as shown on all Forms W–2 for 1973. **Caution:** Do **not** include more than $631.80 for any employer. (See note that follows.) Enter the total here	$
(b) Add all uncollected tax on tips, if any, as shown on all Forms W–2 for 1973. Enter the total here . .	$
Step 2. Add (a) and (b)	$
Step 3. Subtract	$631.80
Step 4. Enter this amount on Form 1040, line 62	$

Note: *If any employer took out more than $631.80 for social security tax, ask him to refund the excess amount owed you. You cannot take credit for it on your return.*

Line 63—Credit for Federal Taxes on Special Fuels, Nonhighway Gasoline and Lubricating Oil.—Enter on this line any tax credit you can take for:

(1) Gasoline used—

(a) on a farm for farming use.

(b) in vehicles and machines used off the highway, such as in boats and, generally, in commercial aircraft.

(c) in vehicles furnishing certain public transportation by land.

(2) Lubricating oil used for any purpose other than *in a highway motor vehicle.*

(3) Special fuels used—

(a) on a farm for farming use.

(b) in vehicles furnishing certain public transportation by land.

(c) generally, in commercial aviation or under other conditions not subject to tax.

Attach Form 4136. For more information, get **Publication 225,** Farmer's Tax Guide, or **Publication 378,** Federal Fuel Tax Credit or Refund for Nonhighway and Transit Users.

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

Excess Hospital Insurance Benefits Tax (Railroad Employees and Railroad Employee Representatives).—You may have paid too much hospital insurance tax if you received income on which you paid railroad retirement tax and wages on which you paid social security (FICA) tax. If the total of the income and wages was more than $10,800, figure your credit on **Form 4469.**

Do You Have an Account in a Foreign Country?—Read the question after line 65 and check the "Yes" or "No" block. If you checked the "Yes" block, attach Form 4683. Check "Yes", if you own more than 50 percent of the stock in any corporation that owns one or more foreign bank accounts.

Instructions for Schedule A (Form 1040)

Itemized Deductions

(See the blocked instruction on page 7, Should You Use the Standard Deduction or Itemize Your Deductions?)

Medical and Dental Expenses

If you decide to itemize your deductions, you can deduct one-half (up to $150) of the amount you paid for medical care insurance even if you have no other medical expenses.

If you had payments for medicines, doctors, hospitals, etc., follow the step-by-step instructions in lines 1 through 10 on Schedule A. Follow these lines carefully because they show you how much you can deduct. Show the amount you paid for medicine and drugs. Subtract 1 percent of your adjusted gross income from that amount. Add the amounts on lines 4, 5, and 6(a), (b), and (c). Subtract from the total, 3 percent of your adjusted gross income.

The remainder, plus your medical care insurance on line 1, is your medical expense deduction. The one percent and three percent limitations apply in all cases, regardless of your age or the age of your spouse or other dependents.

The medical expenses can be for yourself, your spouse, or any dependent who received over half his support from you, even if the dependent had income of $750 or more.

Include all amounts you paid during 1973, but do not include amounts repaid to you, or paid to anyone else, by hospital, health or accident insurance. And be sure to include on line 5 the rest of the amount you paid for medical care insurance (the amount you could not list on line 1). Some examples of what you can and cannot deduct are given below.

Types of Expenses You Can Deduct.—

Payments for medicines, drugs, vaccines, and vitamins your doctor told you to take, but not vitamins you take on your own just to keep healthy.

Payments to hospitals, physicians (medical doctors and osteopaths), dentists, nurses, chiropractors, podiatrists, physiotherapists, psychiatrists; psychologists and psychoanalysts (medical care only); and eye doctors or others who examine or test eyes. (If you pay someone to do both nursing and housework, you can deduct only the nursing cost.)

Payments for false teeth, eyeglasses, medical and surgical aids, arches, braces, crutches, sacroiliac belts, wheelchairs, batteries for hearing aids, orthopedic shoes, and cost and care of seeing eye dogs, etc.

Payments for ambulance service and other travel costs necessary to get medical care. Instead of figuring amounts you spent for gas, oil, etc., for your car, you can take 6 cents a mile.

Payments for examinations, X-ray services, insulin treatment, whirlpool baths the doctor ordered, meals and lodging if part of cost for care in a hospital or similar place, hospital or medical insurance, including monthly payments for extra medical insurance under Medicare.

Types of Expenses You Cannot Deduct.—

Payments for funerals and cemetery lots, cosmetics, operations or drugs that are against the law, travel your doctor tells you to take for rest or change, life insurance policies, the part of social security tax you pay for basic Medicare.

If you need more information, get **Publication 502,** Deduction for Medical and Dental Expenses.

Taxes

You Can Deduct.—

Real estate taxes.

State and local taxes on gas used in your car, boat, etc. For amount to deduct for gas used in your car, see State Gasoline Tax Table on page 11.

State and local income taxes.

Personal property taxes. If part of the amount you paid for your car tags was based on the car's value, you can deduct that part as a personal property tax. If you need more information about this, contact your local Internal Revenue office.

General sales taxes. For amount to deduct, see the Optional State Sales Tax Tables.

The only sales taxes you can add to the table amount are those on the following:

(1) A boat, airplane, mobile home, or materials you bought to build a new home if:

(a) the tax rate was the same as the general sales tax rate, and

(b) the seller stated the tax separately from the price of the item but included it in the total amount you paid.

(2) A car, unless you bought it in Vermont or West Virginia. (In these states, the sales tax deduction is allowed at the 3 percent general sales tax rate.)

The sales tax tables cover income up to $19,999. (Income is: line 15 of Form 1040 plus any income you received that is not subject to tax, such as social security, veterans', and railroad retirement benefits and workmen's compensation.) The steps below and the examples shown explain how to figure your sales tax deduction if your income was over $19,999.

If your income was more than $19,999 but less than $100,000, figure 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 or fraction of it of income 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 or fraction of it of income 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, your deduction is 210 percent of the amount determined in Step 1, above.

Example 1.—Assume *your income* was $27,250, you live in Ohio, and there are 5 people in your family.

Step 1.	The Ohio table for income of $19,999 and a family of 5 people shows	$184.00
Step 2.	Figure this step as follows: .02 × $184.00 = $3.68 $27,250 − $19,999 = $7,251 $7,251 ÷ 1,000 = 7.251 or 8 (each $1,000 or fraction of $1,000 of income) 8 × $3.68 = ...	29.44
	Ohio sales tax deduction on income of $27,250 for family of 5	$213.44

Example 2.—Assume the same facts except that your income was $52,500.

Step 1.	Ohio sales tax table—$19,999 income—family size 5 . . .	$184.00
Step 2.	Figure this step as follows: .02 × $184.00 = $3.68 $49,999 − $19,999 = $30,000 $30,000 ÷ 1,000 = 30 30 × $3.68 = ...	110.40
Step 3.	Figure this step as follows: .01 × $184.00 = $1.84 $52,500 − $49,999 = $2,501 $2,501 ÷ 1,000 = 2.501 or 3 3 × $1.84 = ...	5.52
	Ohio sales tax deduction on income of $52,500 for family of 5	$299.92

If your records show that you paid more sales tax than the amount shown in the table, you can deduct the larger amount and not use the table. If you do not use the table, you can deduct the following taxes:

(1) General State or local sales taxes you paid when you bought items.

(2) General State or local sales taxes the seller paid if he stated the tax separately from the price of the item but included it in the total amount you paid.

(3) Certain State or local selective sales or excise taxes if the rates were the same as the general sales tax rates.

Do Not Deduct.—

Federal social security tax, Federal excise taxes on your personal goods or for transportation, telephone, or gasoline.

Fees for hunting and dog licenses, car inspection, or driver's licenses.

Taxes you paid for another person, water taxes, or taxes on liquor, beer, wine, cigarettes, and tobacco.

Selective sales or excise taxes (such as those on admissions, room rental, etc.) even if they are separately stated. (Note: If these taxes are at the same rate as the general sales tax and you do not use the sales tax tables, you can deduct them as explained.)

Taxes charged for sidewalks, front-foot benefits, or other improvements which make your property more valuable.

If you had any deductible tax other than those for lines 11 through 15 on Schedule A (such as foreign income tax), describe the tax and show the amount on line 16.

Use Schedules C, E, or F to deduct business Federal taxes, or other taxes paid for your business or profession.

For more information about taxes, get **Publication 546,** Income Tax Deduction for Taxes. More information about deductions homeowners can take is given in **Publication 530,** Tax Information on Deductions for Homeowners.

State Gasoline Tax Table

The following list shows the tax rate on a gallon of gasoline in each State based on information available on September 1, 1973. Find the rate for your State. Then use the table below to find how much tax to deduct for the number of miles you drove your car. If your car had 4 cylinders or less, deduct half the table amount. If the rate for your State changed during 1973, find your deduction for the miles you drove at each rate, and add the two amounts.

If your records show that you paid more than the amount shown in the table, you can deduct the larger amount.

Alabama 7¢
Alaska 8¢
Arizona 7¢
Arkansas 7.5¢
(after June 30, 8.5¢)
California 7¢
Colorado 7¢
Connecticut 10¢
(Use 2×5¢ rate)
Delaware 8¢
(after July 31, 9¢)
Dist. of Columbia 8¢
Florida 8¢
Georgia 7.5¢
Hawaii 5¢
Idaho 8.5¢
Illinois 7.5¢
Indiana 8¢
Iowa 7¢
Kansas 7¢
Kentucky 9¢
Louisiana 8¢
Maine 9¢
Maryland 9¢
Massachusetts 7.5¢
Michigan 7¢
(after Jan. 31, 9¢)
Minnesota 7¢
Mississippi 8¢
(after June 30, 9¢)
Missouri 7¢
Montana 7¢
*Nebraska 8.5¢
Nevada 6¢
New Hampshire 9¢
New Jersey 8¢
New Mexico 7¢
New York 8¢
North Carolina 9¢
North Dakota 7¢
Ohio 7¢
Oklahoma 6.58¢
Oregon 7¢
Pennsylvania 8¢
Rhode Island 8¢
South Carolina 8¢
South Dakota 7¢
Tennessee 7¢
Texas 5¢
Utah 7¢
Vermont 9¢
Virginia 9¢
Washington 9¢
West Virginia 8.5¢
Wisconsin 7¢
Wyoming 7¢

*Nebraska—For gasoline taxed at the special rate of 5.5¢ use the average of the 5¢ and 6¢ table amounts for the miles driven.

Nonbusiness Miles Driven	Tax Rate							
	5¢	6¢	6.5¢ & 6.58¢	7¢	7.5¢	8¢	8.5¢	9¢
Under 3,000	$7	$9	$10	$10	$11	$12	$12	$13
3,000 to 3,499	12	14	16	17	18	19	20	22
3,500 to 3,999	14	17	18	19	21	22	23	25
4,000 to 4,499	16	19	20	22	23	25	27	28
4,500 to 4,999	17	21	23	24	26	28	30	31
5,000 to 5,499	19	23	25	27	29	31	33	35
5,500 to 5,999	21	25	27	30	32	34	36	38
6,000 to 6,499	23	28	30	32	35	37	39	41
6,500 to 6,999	25	30	32	35	37	40	42	45
7,000 to 7,499	27	32	35	37	40	43	45	48
7,500 to 7,999	29	34	37	40	43	46	48	51
8,000 to 8,499	30	36	39	42	46	49	52	55
8,500 to 8,999	32	39	42	45	48	51	55	58
9,000 to 9,499	34	41	44	48	51	54	58	61
9,500 to 9,999	36	43	47	50	54	57	61	65
10,000 to 10,999	$39	$46	$50	$54	$58	$62	$66	$69
11,000 to 11,999	42	51	55	59	63	68	72	76
12,000 to 12,999	46	55	60	64	69	74	78	83
13,000 to 13,999	50	60	65	70	74	79	84	89
14,000 to 14,999	53	64	69	75	80	85	91	96
15,000 to 15,999	57	68	74	80	86	91	97	103
16,000 to 16,999	61	73	79	85	91	97	103	109
17,000 to 17,999	64	77	84	90	97	103	109	116
18,000 to 18,999	68	82	88	95	102	109	116	122
19,000 to 19,999	72	86	93	100	108	115	122	129
20,000*	74	88	96	103	110	118	125	132

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

Interest Expense

Show on Schedule A only interest on nonbusiness items. Show interest paid on business items on the same schedule you use to report your business income.

You Can Deduct Interest On.—

Your personal note to a bank, credit union, or person, for money you borrowed.

Mortgage on your home.

Life insurance loan if the interest is paid in cash.

Taxes you paid late. Show only the interest. If the taxes are the kind you can deduct, enter them under the heading, "Taxes."

Bank credit card plan. You can deduct the finance charge as interest if no part is for service charges, loan fees, credit investigation fees, etc.

Revolving charge accounts. You may de-deduct the finance charge added to your revolving charge accounts by retail stores if the charges are based on your unpaid balance and computed monthly.

Personal property (cars, televisions, etc.), that you buy on the installment plan.

Interest expense of more than $25,000 ($12,500 if married and filing separately) paid or accrued on a debt related to investment property may be subject to limitations. See **Form 4952** for further instructions and, if applicable, report the allowable interest expense which is to be treated as an itemized deduction on line 19, Schedule A.

Do Not Deduct Interest On.—

Money owed by another person unless you have to pay it if he does not.

Money you owe that the law will not make you pay back, such as gambling debts.

Life insurance loan if the interest is added to the loan and you report on the cash basis.

Money you borrowed to buy tax-exempt securities or single-premium life insurance.

For more information on interest expenses, get **Publication 545,** Income Tax Deduction for Interest Expense.

Contributions

You Can Deduct Gifts To.—

Organizations operated for religious, charitable, educational, scientific, or literary purposes, or to prevent cruelty to animals and children. These include:

Churches (including assessments paid), Salvation Army, Red Cross, CARE, Goodwill Industries, United Funds and Community Chests, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Boys Clubs of America, and similar organizations.

Fraternal organizations, if the gifts will be used for the above purposes, and certain cultural and veterans' organizations.

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

Nonprofit schools, hospitals, and organizations whose main purpose is to find a cure for (or to help people who have) arthritis, asthma, cancer, cerebral palsy, cystic fibrosis, heart disease, diabetes, hemophilia, mental illness and retardation, multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, polio, tuberculosis, etc.

You Can Also Deduct.—

Amounts you paid for your gasoline and other expenses necessary to carry out your duties as a civil defense volunteer. (Do not deduct any amounts that were repaid to you.)

Out-of-pocket expenses such as gas, oil, etc., to do volunteer work for a charitable organization. (Do not deduct any amounts that were repaid to you.) Instead of figuring what you spent for gas and oil, you can take 6 cents a mile.

In some cases, amounts you spent to take care of a student in your home under a written agreement with a charitable or educational institution.

Do Not Deduct Gifts To.—

Relatives, friends, or other persons.

Social clubs, labor unions, or chambers of commerce.

Foreign organizations, organizations operated for personal profit or organizations whose purpose is to get people to vote for new laws or changes in old laws.

Deduct what you gave in cash (checks, money orders, etc.) or property, but do not deduct the value of your time or services. If you gave property, attach a description, show the date you gave it, and (except for securities) how you figured its value. Also, for each gift valued at over $200 and each gift of capital gain or ordinary income property:

(1) Explain any conditions attached to the gift.

(2) Tell how you got the property.

(3) Show the cost or other basis of the property if you owned it less than five years or if Internal Revenue Code Section 170(e) applies, and

(4) Attach a signed copy of any appraisal. If you elected to reduce your deduction for contributions of capital gain property, indicate this and show how you figured it.

Publication 561, Valuation of Donated Property, gives information and guidelines on appraisals. A special rule is given to figure the amount you can deduct for a gift of ordinary income property described in section 170(e)(1)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code. Generally, you cannot take a deduction for a transfer of a future interest in tangible personal property until the entire interest has been transferred.

For more information about contributions, get **Publication 526,** Income Tax Deduction for Contributions. It explains special rules, the maximum amount you can deduct, examples and limits on gifts of appreciated property, rent-free use of property, bargain sales to charity, and gifts of the use of property.

Casualty or Theft Losses

If you had property that was stolen or damaged by fire, storm, car accident, shipwreck, etc., you may be able to deduct your loss or part of it. In general, Schedule A can be used to report a casualty or theft loss. On property used only for personal purposes you can deduct only the amount over any insurance or other reimbursements plus $100. If you and your spouse owned the property jointly but file separate returns, you both must subtract $100 from your part of the loss.

Casualty or theft losses of trade, business, rental, royalty, or other income producing properties are not subject to the $100 limitation.

If you had more than one casualty or theft loss omit lines 25 through 28 of Schedule A. On a separate sheet of paper prepare a schedule using the information on lines 25 through 29 for each loss. Add the net losses and enter the amount on line 29, Schedule A. Write in the margin to the right of line 29, "Multiple casualty/theft losses. See attachment."

You may find Form 4684, Casualties and Thefts, helpful in determining the amount of your loss, particularly if the property is over six months old. If you fill out Form 4684 omit lines 25 through 28 of Schedule A and enter the loss from Form 4684 on line 29.

For more information, get **Publication 547,** Tax Information on Disasters, Casualty Losses, and Thefts.

Household and Dependent Care Services

If you paid someone to take care of a dependent so you (and your spouse if married) could work or find work, you may be able to deduct up to $400 a month.

The expense must be for the following persons who lived in your home as members of your family:

(1) Your dependent under 15 years old who can be claimed as an exemption.

(2) A dependent who could not care for himself because of mental or physical illness. This must be a person you could claim as an exemption except for the fact that he received $750 or more of income. See instruction for Exemptions on page 5.

(3) Your spouse who could not care for himself because of mental or physical illness.

You can deduct expenses for the services of a maid or cook but not for the services of a chauffeur, bartender, or gardener. The full amount you paid to a nursery school is dependent care expense, even if the school gave your child lunch. But school expenses you paid for a child in the first or higher grade are not. Generally, except for a cousin, no deduction shall be allowed for employment related expenses paid to an individual related to you or your spouse or paid to dependent household members.

The expense must be for services in your home, with one exception. You can deduct the cost of services outside your home for a dependent under 15 years of age, who can be claimed as your exemption. In this case, the amount you can deduct is limited to:

(1) $200 a month for one such individual.

(2) $300 a month for two such individuals.

(3) $400 a month for three or more such individuals.

If your spouse or dependent (other than a dependent under 15 who can be claimed as an exemption) was physically or mentally unable to care for himself and received income or disability payments during 1973, you have to reduce your monthly expense as follows:

(1) Dependent.—Subtract $750 from the adjusted gross income and disability payments the dependent received during 1973. Divide the balance by the number of months you incurred these expenses. Then subtract the result from your monthly dependent expenses.

(2) Spouse.—Divide disability payments your spouse received during 1973 by the number of months you incurred expenses for your spouse. Then subtract the result from your monthly expenses incurred for your spouse.

Disability payment means payment (other than a gift) received because of physical or mental condition which is not included in income. For example, workmen's or veterans' disability compensation, private health and accident insurance.

If your adjusted gross income (line 15, Form 1040) was more than $18,000, you have to reduce your monthly expenses by dividing one-half of the amount over $18,000 by 12 (number of months in your tax year). For example, if your adjusted gross income was $20,400, you would reduce your monthly expenses by $100 ($20,400 less $18,000÷2=$1,200÷12=$100). If you were married for all or part of the year, be sure to take into account the adjusted gross income of both you and your spouse for the time you were married.

Requirements for married taxpayers:

(1) If you were married at the end of 1973, you and your spouse must file a joint return for the year to claim the deduction.

(2) If you were married during the time you paid the expenses:

(a) Both you and your spouse must have either worked full time or have been looking for a job, or

(b) Your spouse had to be unable to care for himself because of mental or physical illness.

Use **Form 2441** to figure your deduction and attach the completed form to your return. Enter your deduction on line 32, Schedule A. For more information, get **Publication 503,** Child Care and Disabled Dependent Care.

Miscellaneous Deductions

Contributions to Candidates for Public Office, Itemized Deduction.—You may claim an itemized deduction on line 33, Schedule A, or a tax credit on line 52, Form 1040, but you cannot claim both, for political contributions.

If you elect to claim an itemized deduction on line 33, Schedule A, the amount of the deduction entered may not exceed $50 ($100 if you are married and file a joint return). Just write "political contribution" on this line (you need not identify the person or political party) next to the amount of the contribution.

See page 9, for definitions of "Political contributions."

Expenses for Education.—You can generally deduct expenses for:

Education that helps you keep up or improve skills you must have in your present job, trade or business.

Education that your employer said you must have or the law or regulations say you must have, to keep your present salary or job.

Do Not Deduct Expenses For.—

Education that you need to meet the minimum educational requirements for your job, trade, or business.

Education that is part of a course of study that will lead to your getting a new trade or business.

The rules for reporting educational expenses are the same as those on page 8 for employee business expenses.

For more information, get **Publication 508,** Tax Information on Educational Expenses.

Other.—Under "Miscellaneous Deductions," you can deduct several other types of expenses such as:

Cost of safety equipment, small tools, and supplies used in your job.

Dues to unions, professional organizations, chambers of commerce.

Cost of business entertainment.

Fees you paid to employment agencies to get a job.

Gambling losses, but only up to the amount you won.

Necessary expenses connected with producing or collecting income or for managing or protecting property held for producing income.

Periodic payments of alimony or separate maintenance made under a court decree. You can also deduct payments made under a written separation agreement entered into after August 16, 1954, or a decree for support entered into after March 1, 1954. The person who receives these payments must report them as income. Do not deduct lump sum cash or property settlements, voluntary payments not made under a court order or a written separation agreement or amounts specified as child support. For more information, get **Publication 504,** Income Tax Deductions for Alimony Payments.

Note: *If you work for wages or a salary, be sure to include the employee business expenses you did not claim on line 41, Form 1040.*

Do Not Deduct the Cost Of.—Going to and from work or entertaining friends.

For more information, get **Publication 529.** Other Miscellaneous Deductions.

Instructions for Schedule D (Form 1040)

(References are to the Internal Revenue Code.)

A. Who May File.—Use Schedule D (Form 1040) to report the sale or exchange of a capital asset as defined in Instruction B. In general, do not use Schedule D (Form 1040), but use Form 4797, Supplemental Schedule of Gains and Losses, to report (1) the sale, exchange, or involuntary conversion of trade or business property, certain depreciable and amortizable property; (2) the involuntary conversion (for example, a casualty or theft) of certain capital assets; and (3) the disposition of other noncapital assets not mentioned in (1). If a capital asset is involuntarily converted (for example, by reason of casualty or theft) you may use Form 4684, Casualties and Thefts, instead of completing Part I, Section A, Form 4797. Obtain these forms from an Internal Revenue Service office.

B. What Is a Capital Asset.—In general, all property you own and use for personal purposes, pleasure, or investment is a capital asset. Following are some examples: (1) stocks or bonds held in your personal account, (2) a dwelling owned and occupied by an individual and his family, (3) household furnishings used by an individual and his family, (4) an automobile used for pleasure.

In particular, a capital asset as defined by law is any piece of property, held by the taxpayer, except:

(a) stock in trade;

(b) real or personal property includible in inventory;

(c) real or personal property held for sale to customers;

(d) accounts or notes receivable acquired in the ordinary course of a trade or business for services rendered, or from the sale of any of the properties described in (a), (b), or (c), or for services rendered as an employee;

(e) depreciable property used in your trade or business (even though fully depreciated);

(f) real property used in your trade or business;

(g) a copyright, literary, musical or artistic composition, letter, or memorandum, or similar property—(i) created by a taxpayer's personal efforts; (ii) prepared or produced for a taxpayer, in the case of a letter, memorandum, or similar property; or (iii) if acquired from a taxpayer described in (i) or (ii) under circumstances entitling a taxpayer to the basis of the preceding owner (for example, by gift); and

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

C. Sale or Exchange of Certain Capital Assets at a Loss.—Property held for personal use is a capital asset. Gain from the sale or exchange of such property is a capital gain and should be reported either in Part I or Part II. However, losses from sales and exchanges of such property (but not necessarily involuntary conversions such as by casualty or theft) are generally not deductible.

D. How Acquired Symbol.—In column (b) of Part I and Part II, 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.

E. Cost or Other Basis, as Adjusted.—In general, this means cost (or other basis as explained in the next paragraph), less applicable depreciation (allowed or allowable), amortization, depletion, etc. (see section 1011).

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) a basis other than cost might be applicable. 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.

F. Short-term or Long-term.—A sale or exchange of a capital asset will usually result in either a short-term or a long-term capital gain or loss, depending upon the period of time the property is held. (See instruction G.)

If held six months or less, the gain or loss resulting from its sale or exchange is classified as short-term, and should be reported on the applicable line in Part I.

If held more than six months, the gain or loss resulting from its sale or exchange is long-term and should be reported on the applicable line in Part II.

G. Holding Period.—To determine whether you held property over six months, you begin counting on the day after the day you acquired the property. The same day of each succeeding month is the beginning of a new month, regardless of the number of days in the preceding month. In your computation, include the day you disposed of the property. For special rules regarding nontaxable exchanges, gifts of property, property acquired by inheritance or through a bequest or devise, see **Publication 544,** Sales and Other Dispositions of Assets.

A nonbusiness bad debt is usually treated as a short-term capital loss. This does not apply to (1) a debt evidenced by a corporate security with interest coupons or in registered form and (2) a debt acquired in your trade or business.

H. Capital Loss Carryover.—If there was a net capital loss on line 14, Schedule D (Form 1040) for 1972 and it did not exceed the capital loss deduction against income on line 36, Form 1040 for 1972, there is no capital loss carryover into 1973, and lines 4(a), 4(b), 12(a), and 12(b) may be ignored on Schedule D (Form 1040) for 1973.

A capital loss carryover into 1973 may exist if the net capital loss on line 14, Schedule D (Form 1040) for 1972 exceeds the capital loss deduction against income on line 36, Form 1040 for 1972. Obtain Form 4798, Capital Loss Carryover, to determine if there is a capital loss carryover into 1973.

I. Capital Loss Limitation.—If line 14 results in a net capital loss, the first instruction for line 16 will guide you to completing line 16 or omitting line 16 and going to Part IV. Part IV is used in the event there are pre-1970 long-term capital loss carryovers in the net capital loss on line 14. In general, the Tax Reform Act of 1969 tightened the rules on the capital loss limitation for net long-term capital losses attributable to periods beginning after December 31, 1969. The effects of the new rules are contained on lines 21 through 30. Married taxpayers filing a separate return should see Instruction M.

J. Line(s) 26 or 40.—Assuming there is a gain and a loss on the lines mentioned in the instruction(s) for line(s) 26 or 40, enter the gain reduced by the amount of the loss; however, if the loss exceeds the gain enter a zero. If there is a gain and there is no loss, just enter the gain.

K. Line(s) 29 or 43.—Assuming there is a loss and a gain on the lines mentioned in the instruction(s) for line(s) 29 or 43, enter the loss reduced by the amount of the gain; however, if the gain exceeds the loss enter a zero. If there is a loss and there is no gain, just enter the loss.

L. "Taxable Income, as Adjusted".—This term is used to describe the amount on line 46, Form 1040 (line 15, Form 1040 if you use the tax table) determined without regard to sales or exchanges of capital assets—use a side computation to arrive at this figure. If your filing status is other than "married taxpayer filing a separate return" and it is apparent that your taxable income (excluding, (1) gains and losses from the sales or exchanges of capital assets, and (2) personal and dependency exemptions) exceeds $1,000, omit this side computation and if you are to complete line 16, enter on line 16(b) the loss on line 16(a); or, if you are to complete Part IV instead of line 16, enter on line 34 the loss on line 33—**but in either case, do not enter a loss larger than $1,000.**

M. Married Taxpayers Filing Separate Returns.—The $500 limitation mentioned in the parentheses ". . . if married filing a separate return" remains at $500 if line 4(a) and line 12(a) are blank. However, if either of such lines contain losses, the $500 limitation may be increased by amounts attributable to pre-1970 short-term and long-term capital loss components, but the combined total may not exceed $1,000. Therefore, if the loss on line 16(a) or line 33 (if Part IV instead of line 16 was completed) equals or exceeds $1,000 you may disregard the next two paragraphs and Part V.

If there is a loss on line 4(a), complete Part V. If there is a loss on line 12(a), complete lines 21 through 29 (assuming all the lines in Part IV were not otherwise required to be completed) ignoring the note under line 21.

Accordingly, if married and filing a separate return, the limitation on line 16(b)(ii) (or line 34(c) if Part IV instead of line 16 was completed), is the sum of $500 plus (1) the loss on line 29 (otherwise known as the long-term capital loss component) and (2) the loss on line 43 (otherwise known as the short-term capital loss component) the total of which **must not** exceed $1,000.

N. Investment Interest Expense Deduction Adjustment.—If Schedule D, line 13 is blank or if line 13 or line 14 show a loss, please disregard the rest of Instruction N.

If you have investment interest expense in excess of $25,000, the amount of such interest that may be deducted could be limited. See Form 4952 for details. If there is an entry on Form 4952, line 16; and, on Schedule D, both lines 13 and 14 show a gain, a portion or all of the amount of capital gains used on Form 4952, line 16, will be treated as ordinary income for purposes of determining the 50% capital gain deduction or the Alternative Capital Gain Tax. The amount treated as ordinary income is the lesser of: (a) the amount on Form 4952, line 14, (b) the amount on Schedule D, line 13, or (c) the amount on Schedule D, line 14. This amount will be entered in the margin to the right of Schedule D, line 13, and identified as "From Form 4952." Therefore, before determining the Capital Gain deduction on Schedule D, line 15(a), or the Alternative Tax in Part VI, decrease the gains on Schedule D, line 13 and line 14 by the amount treated as ordinary income limited to the lesser amount of (a), (b), or (c) above. The amount treated as an ordinary gain shown in the margin to the right of line 13, Schedule D should be entered on Form 4797, Part II, line 8.

O. Installment Sales.—If you sold personal property for more than $1,000, or real property for any amount, 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.

For further information, obtain **Publication 537,** Installment and Deferred-Payment Sales, from any Internal Revenue Service office.

P. Capital Gain Distributions.—See page 6 of the instructions for Form 1040.

Q. Special Rules.—The following items may require special treatment: (1) transactions by a securities dealer (section 1236), (2) wash sales of stock or securities (section 1091), (3) bonds and other evidence of indebtedness if original issue discount is a factor (section 1232), (4) certain real property subdivided for sale may be considered a capital asset (section 1237), (5) distributions received attributable to an employee pension, profit-sharing, or bonus plan (sections 401–407), (6) gain on sale of depreciable property between husband and wife or between shareholder and a "controlled corporation" treated as ordinary gain (section 1239), (7) gain on disposition of stock in a domestic international sales corporation (section 995).

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

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

(2) within one year after or before the sale, you begin construction of a new principal residence and use it as such 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.

S. Losses in Transactions Between Certain Persons.—No deduction is allowable for loss from sale or exchange of property directly or indirectly between (1) members of a family; (2) a corporation and an individual or a fiduciary owning more than 50 percent of the corporation's stock (liquidations excepted); (3) a grantor and fiduciary of a trust; (4) a fiduciary and a beneficiary of the same trust; (5) a fiduciary and a fiduciary or beneficiary of another trust created by the same grantor; or (6) an individual and a tax-exempt organization controlled by the individual or his family. Partners and partnerships see section 707(b).

T. Long-term Capital Gains from Regulated Investment Companies.—Include in income as a long-term capital gain the amount shown on Form 2439, that 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.

U. 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.

V. Alternative Tax Computation.—It may be to your advantage to use the alternative tax if the net long-term capital gain exceeds the net short-term capital loss, or if there is a net long-term capital gain only, and you are filing (1) as a single person with taxable income exceeding $38,000; (2) a joint return, or as a surviving spouse, with taxable income exceeding $52,000; (3) a separate return from your spouse with taxable income exceeding $26,000; or (4) as a head of household with taxable income exceeding $38,000.

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.

Line 48.—"Certain subsection (d) gains" referred to on line 48 consist of long-term capital gains (except gains under sections 631 and 1235) recognized during the taxable year (including gains recognized under the installment method) from sales or other dispositions made under a binding contract that was entered into on or before October 9, 1969.

Instructions for Schedule E (Form 1040)

PART I.—Pensions and Annuities

General Rule for Annuities.—Generally, amounts you received from annuities and pensions are included in your income in an amount which is figured on your life expectancy. This computation and your life expectancy multiple can be found in the income tax regulations covering annuities and pensions. Once you figure the yearly excludable amount, it does not change so you will not have to refigure the amount to exclude each year. In making this computation, you can get help from the Internal Revenue Service as well as from the payer of the annuity or pension.

Special Rule for Certain Types of Employees' Annuities.—A special rule applies for amounts received as employees' annuities if the employer contributed part of the cost and if you will receive the amount you contributed within three years from the date of the first payment you receive under the contract. If both conditions are met, you can exclude from income the payments you receive under the contract during the first three years, until you recover your cost. Your cost is the amount you contributed, plus the contributions your employer made on which you were previously taxed. After you recover your cost, all amounts you receive are fully taxable. This method of figuring taxable income also applies to the employee's beneficiary if the employee dies 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 exceeds his contribution of $4,925. He would exclude from income all the payments received as an annuity until he has received $4,925. All payments received afterward are fully taxable.

Note: *If you did not contribute to the cost of your annuity or you have recovered your entire cost before January 1, 1973, report your annuity on line 33, Form 1040 instead of on Schedule E. (Do this even if you received a Form W–2P.)*

Death Benefit Exclusion.—If you receive pension or annuity payments as a beneficiary of a deceased employee and the employee received no retirement pension or annuity payments, you may be entitled to a death benefit exclusion of up to $5,000. For more information, get **Publication 575,** Tax Information on Pensions and Annuities.

Form W–2P.—If you received a Form W–2P, report in Part I, Schedule E, the gross amount of pension or annuity payments you received.

If you are retired on disability and are under normal retirement age and your Form W–2P shows an amount as "Gross amount reportable as wages or salary," report that amount on line 33, Form 1040. Also, show on line 39, Form 1040 the "Amount excludable as sick pay." For more information, get **Publication 522,** Adjustments to Income for Sick Pay.

Form 1099R.—If you received a lump sum distribution from a profit-sharing or retirement plan, report the taxable amount paid as capital gain on Schedule D (Form 1040); and ordinary income on line 33, Form 1040.

PART II.—Rent and Royalty Income

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

Form 4831, Rental Income, is available at Internal Revenue Service offices, if you want to use it as an attachment to your return to report your rental income and expenses. If you use Form 4831, be sure to carry over the totals of income and related expenses to the correct columns of Part II, Schedule E.

Rental Income Based upon Farm Production or Crop Shares.—Report such income and your related expenses on Form 4835, Farm Rental Income and Expenses, if you meet all these tests:

(1) You received rental income based on farm production or you received crop shares based on the rental of all or part of your crop land on a crop share basis.

(2) You did not, to any great extent, take part in managing or operating the farm.

(3) Two-thirds of your gross income was from farming (fishing). See note below.

If you use Form 4835, be sure to carry over the totals of income and related expenses to the correct columns of Part II, Schedule E and be sure to check the box in the heading of Part II. Report crop shares received only for the year in which they are converted to money or its equivalent, such as merchandise or property.

Note: *For purposes of estimated tax, such income received from crop shares and from rental based on farm production (but not a fixed rental that is not based on farm production) is considered to be income from farming. Add such income shown on line 22, Form 4835, 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 on or before March 1, 1974.*

In the case of buildings, you can deduct depreciation. You can also deduct all ordinary and necessary expenses, such as taxes, interest, repairs, insurance, agent's commissions, maintenance, and similar items. Do not deduct capital investments or improvements. Add these 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. Do not 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 the part of your expenses that relate to the rented part. If you do not know the exact amount of these expenses, figure them on a proportionate basis. For example, if you rent out half of your home and live in the other half, deduct only half the depreciation and other expenses.

Report amounts received from room rent and other space rentals in this part, unless you also provided services to the person renting from you. If you provided services, report the full amount received as business income in separate Schedule C (Form 1040). If you were in the business of selling real estate, report rentals received in separate Schedule C.

Royalties.—Report in column (c) Part II, Schedule E, royalties from oil, gas or mineral properties, and royalties from copyrights and patents. If you hold an operating oil, gas, or mineral interest, report gross income and expenses in separate Schedule C. Under certain circumstances, you can treat amounts received on the disposal of coal and iron ore as the sale of a capital asset. (For more information, get **Publication 544,** Sales and Other Dispositions 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 partnership tax year which ends during the year covered by your return or on the same day as that covered by your return. 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.

Other items of income, deductions, credits, etc., to be carried to your individual return and applicable schedules are shown in Schedule K–1 (Form 1065) of the partnership return.

Each 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 first complete Part I of Schedule SE to figure self-employment tax. For more information, get **Publication 541,** Tax Information on Partnership Income and Losses.

Estates and Trusts.—If you are a beneficiary of an estate or trust, report your taxable part of its income whether you received it or not as follows:

Dividends from qualifying domestic corporations on line 10a, Form 1040.
Short-term capital gains on line 2, Schedule D (Form 1040).
Long-term capital gains on line 9, Schedule D (Form 1040).
Other taxable income less deductions for depreciation and depletion and other deductions in Part III, Schedule E.

See Schedule K–1 (Form 1041) or get information from the fiduciary about these items. Include your share of items of tax preference on Form 4625.

Income from Farming Reported in Part III.—If your gross income from farming (or fishing) 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, 1974.

If you are a member of a partnership or if you are a beneficiary of an estate or trust reporting income from farming in Part III, Schedule E, and meet the two-thirds requirement, check the box in the heading of Part III. Show your share of partnership gross income or your part of fiduciary taxable income from farming in Part III, Form 4835. Attach it to Form 1040.

Small Business Corporations.—If you are a shareholder in a small business corporation which elected to have its current taxable income taxed to its stockholders, report—

(1) Actual dividend distributions taxable as ordinary income on line 10a, as dividend income. To the extent the dividends are out of current earnings and profits, they are NOT entitled to the dividend exclusion. However, for this purpose, the earnings and profits of the taxable year are considered not to exceed taxable income for the year.

Actual distributions taxable as long-term capital gain must be reported on line 10 of Schedule D.

(2) Constructive dividends reported to you on Schedule K–1 (Form 1120S) taxable as ordinary income (loss) in Part III, Schedule E.

(3) Constructive dividends reported to you on Schedule K–1 (Form 1120S) taxable as long-term capital gain on line 10 of Schedule D.

Include on line 10d, Form 1040 the gross dividend distribution (including non-dividend distributions out of previously taxed income) reported to you by an electing small business corporation.

If you are a shareholder claiming a deduction for a net operating loss, attach to your return a computation of the adjusted basis of your stock in the corporation and the adjusted basis of any debt the corporation owes you. See sections 1374, 1376, and related income tax regulations for limitation on deduction and required adjustments. Include your share of items of tax preference on Form 4625.

Depreciation

You can deduct a reasonable allowance for the exhaustion, wear and tear, and obsolescence of property used in a trade or business, or property held for the production of income. The allowance is not allowed for stock in trade, inventories, land, and personal assets. See **Form 4562** for information on depreciation methods, limitations and special rules.

Class Life (ADR) System and Guideline Class Life System.—If you figure depreciation by using the Class Life (ADR) System for assets put in service after December 31, 1970, or the Guideline Class Life System for assets put in service before January 1, 1971, you must file Form 4832 (Class Life (ADR) System) or Form 5006 (Guideline Class Life System). For more information, get **Publication 534,** Tax information on Depreciation.

Instructions for Schedule R (Form 1040)

Retirement Income Credit

If you are retired or are 65 or older, you may be able to take a credit against your income tax of up to 15 percent of your retirement income.

To qualify for the credit, you have to meet tests 1 and 2. Both husband and wife can take the credit if both meet these tests. If you meet these two tests, you then figure how much, if any, of your retirement income you can take a credit on. This is explained in "Figuring the Credit."

Test 1. Prior Earned Income.—You must have received over $600 of earned income during each of any 10 years before 1973. The years did not have to follow in order.

What is Earned Income.—This is wages, salaries, professional fees, or other amounts you received as payment for your work or services. An annuity or pension is not earned income.

If you were in a trade or business in which both personal services and capital were to a great extent income-producing factors, you can consider a reasonable amount (but not over 30 percent of your net profits) as earned income.

If you are a surviving widow or widower and have not remarried, you can use the earned income of your deceased spouse in figuring whether you meet this test, even if you had no earned income. You can also add your spouse's earned income to yours to figure whether you qualify.

Test 2. Retirement Income.—You must have received retirement income during 1973.

What is Retirement Income.—(a) If you were under 65 on January 1, 1974, retirement income includes only the amount received during 1973 from a pension or annuity under a public retirement system, which you reported as income on your Form 1040. (A public retirement system is one set up by the Federal government, or a State, county, city, etc.)

If you are retired from the Federal government on disability and are under normal retirement age, no part of your disability annuity is retirement income for this purpose, even though you reported it as income on your Form 1040. Once you reach normal retirement age, your annuity is then retirement income.

(b) If you were 65 or older on January 1, 1974, retirement income includes the amounts received during 1973 from pensions, annuities, interest, rents, and dividends which you reported as income on your Form 1040. It does not include royalties. (For this purpose, income from rents means the full amount paid you before subtracting depreciation or any other expenses.)

Figuring the Credit.—If you are having IRS figure your tax and also want them to figure your retirement income credit, follow the instructions at the top of Schedule R.

If you figure the credit yourself, a married couple filing jointly should use column A for wife and column B for husband. If both you and your spouse are 65 or older and are filing jointly, add the line amounts for columns A and B and enter the totals in column C to see which method will give you the larger credit. All others should use column B.

The maximum amount of retirement income on which you can take the credit is $1,524 ($2,286 if you and your spouse are both 65 or older and are filing jointly, or $3,048 if you are filing jointly and both husband and wife show $1,524 on line 6, columns A and B). From this amount you may have to subtract a part of your 1973 earned income and must subtract certain exempt pensions and annuities (lines 2(a) and (b)). The maximum amounts allowed as a credit are shown below, but the credit cannot be more than the amount of tax shown on line 16, Form 1040.

$457.20 (15% of $3,048) on a joint return where both husband and wife show $1,524 on line 6, columns A and B.

$342.90 (15% of $2,286) on a joint return where both husband and wife are over 65 (even if one had no prior earned income to meet test 1).

$228.60 (15% of $1,524) for all others.

Figure your credit as follows:

Answer the question in column B (A and B if you are filing a joint return).

Line 2(a).—Show the following pensions and annuities received during 1973:

(1) Pensions and annuities received under the Social Security Act or Railroad Retirement Acts. For social security pension, show the gross amount before deduction of any amount withheld to pay medicare insurance premiums.

(2) Any other pensions and annuities that are not taxed. (Do not include supplemental annuities, such as military disability pensions, or any amount treated as a return of your cost.)

Do not include on this line amounts you received under accident or health insurance plans or as compensation for injury or sickness.

Line 2(b)—Show earned income received during 1973 on line (1) or (2), depending on your age. If you were 72 or older on January 1, 1974, skip this line. (The meaning of earned income is given under test 1.)

Line 3.—Add lines 2(a) and (b) and enter total on line 3.

Line 4.—Subtract line 3 from line 1 and enter the difference on line 4. (If line 3 is more than line 1, enter zero on line 4.) If the amount you entered on line 4 for column A, B, or C is more than zero, complete the rest of the schedule to figure your credit. If all of these columns are zero on line 4, you cannot take a retirement income credit so do not complete the rest of the schedule.

Line 5.—If you are under 65, enter your retirement income on line (a). See test 2, paragraph (a), for what income to enter.

If you are 65 or older, enter your retirement income on line (b). See test 2, paragraph (b), for what income to enter.

Lines 6 through 13.—Complete these lines as instructed on the schedule.

If you need more information, get **Publication 524,** Retirement Income Credit. It gives examples of how to figure the credit and also sample filled-in schedules.

Married Residents of Community Property States.—If you are married and live in a community property State, all community income must be divided equally between you and your spouse to figure whether each qualifies for the credit and the amount of credit each can take. In figuring whether you and your spouse had prior earned income to meet test 1, community income earned by either of you must be divided equally.

To figure whether you and your spouse, had retirement income to meet test 2, you should also divide equally unearned income such as nontaxable pensions and annuities that are community income. For example, if the husband is 65 or older and his wife is under 65, she can consider half of his pension from a public retirement system as retirement income. But she cannot consider her half share of rents, dividends, interest, or annuities as retirement income.

For more information, get **Publication 555,** Community Property and the Federal Income Tax.

Instructions for Schedule C (Form 1040)

If you owned a business or practiced a profession, complete Schedule C. Then enter your net profit or loss on Form 1040, line 28. If you had more than one business, or if you and your spouse had separate businesses, complete a Schedule C for each business. Farmers should use Schedule F.

You have to pay the social security self-employment tax on income from any trade or business, unless specifically excluded. See Schedule SE. Generally, if you filed Form 4029 or Form 4361, do not file Schedule SE. Instead write "Exempt—Form 4029" or "Exempt—Form 4361" on line 55 of Form 1040.

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

Sales, exchanges, or involuntary conversions of certain trade or business property are to be reported on Form 4797, Supplemental Schedule of Gains and Losses.

Accounting Methods and Records.—**On your return you must use the "cash method" of reporting unless you kept books of account. If you kept such books, you can use either the "cash method," "accrual method," or other method,** such as "completed contract" or "percentage of completion." You can 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 on at any time.

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

Item A—Principal Business Activity and Product.—Give the one business activity that accounted 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 C—Employer Identification Number.—An employer identification number is not needed unless you were required to file an excise, alcohol, tobacco, firearms, or employment tax return (other than on Form 942 or Form CT–2).

Item D—Business Address.—Do not use your home address as a business address unless you actually conducted the business from your home. **Show street address rather than box number.**

Item F—Information Returns.—You may be required to file information returns for wages paid to employees, certain payments of fees and other nonemployee compensation, interest, rents, royalties, annuities and pensions. For more detailed information, see instructions for Forms W–3 and 1096.

Income

Line 1—Gross receipts or gross sales.—Enter gross receipts or sales from your trade or business, except those items required to be reported in line 4. (See instructions for line 4.)

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, attach to your return a schedule showing separately for 1973 and the three preceding years:

(1) gross sales,
(2) cost of goods sold,
(3) gross profit,
(4) percentage of gross profits to gross sales,
(5) amounts collected, and
(6) gross profits on amounts collected.

Line 2—Cost of goods sold, Schedule C–1.—If you were engaged in a trade or business in which the production, purchase, or sale of merchandise was an income producing factor, inventories of merchandise must be taken into account at the beginning and end of your tax year.

The inventories can be valued at:

(1) cost,
(2) cost or market, whichever is lower, or
(3) any other method approved by the Commissioner.

You must continue to use the same valuation method you adopted for the first year you took inventory unless you get permission to change your method by applying to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D.C. 20224. Use Form 3115 to apply for permission to change your method of valuing inventories. It must be filed with the Commissioner within 180 days after the beginning of the tax year in which you want to use the new method.

Cost of Operations (Where Inventories are Not an Income-determining Factor).—If the amount entered on line 2 includes an amount applicable to cost of operations, complete appropriate lines of Schedule C-1.

Line 4—Other Income.—Include on line 4 finance reserve income, sales of scrap, amounts recovered from bad debts, and interest, as well as other kinds of miscellaneous income from your trade or business.

Deductions

Note: That portion of payments willfully made in excess of Stabilization Guidelines are not deductible as a business expense under section 162(c)(2). (Revenue Ruling 72–236, 1972–1, C.B. 41.)

Line 6—Depreciation.—You can deduct a reasonable allowance for the exhaustion, wear and tear, and obsolescence of property used in a trade or business, or property held for the production of income. The allowance is not allowed for stock in trade, inventories, land, and personal assets. See **Form 4562** for information on depreciation methods, limitations and special rules.

Class Life (ADR) System and Guideline Class Life System.—If you figure depreciation by using the Class Life (ADR) System for assets put in service after December 31, 1970, or the Guideline Class Life System for assets put in service before January 1, 1971, you must file Form 4832 (Class Life (ADR) System) or Form 5006 (Guideline Class Life System). For more information, get **Publication 534,** Tax Information on Depreciation.

Line 9—Repairs.—You can 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. Amounts spent to restore or replace property are not deductible. They are chargeable to capital accounts or to depreciation reserve, depending on how depreciation is charged on your books. Include on line 9 the total amount of repairs from Form 4832.

Line 14—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, certain coal mine safety equipment, and on-the-job training and child care facilities, see Code sections 169, 174, 177, 184, 185, 187, and 188, respectively.

Line 15(a)—Retirement Plans, etc.—Enter the amount being claimed as a deduction for contributions to a pension, profit-sharing, or annuity plan.

Note: Every employer who has adopted a pension, profit-sharing, or other funded deferred compensation plan, regardless of whether or not the plan is qualified under the Internal Revenue Code or whether a deduction is claimed for the current taxable year, must file Form 4848 for all plans adopted. In general, Form 4848 is to be filed on or before the 15th day of the 5th month following the close of the taxable year. If the plan includes you as a self-employed person, enter contributions made as an employer on your behalf (but not voluntary contributions you made as an employee) on Form 1040, line 42, instead of on line 15(a) of Schedule C. (See Form 4848.)

Line 15(b)—Employee benefit program.—Enter the amount of your contributions to employee benefit programs that are not an incidental part of a pension or profit-sharing plan included on line 15(a). Contributions to employee benefit programs that are to be reported on this line include insurance, health, and welfare programs.

Line 16—Interest on Business Indebtedness.—Do not include in line 16, interest that your trade or business paid or accrued on debts incurred to purchase or carry property held for investment. (See Code section 163(d)). You should claim this interest on investment debts on Schedule A (Form 1040). For further information, see Schedule A (Form 1040) instructions.

Line 17—Bad Debts Arising from Sales or Services.—Include debts, or portions of them arising from sales or professional services that were included in income and definitely known to be worthless; or a reasonable amount that was added during the tax year to a reserve for bad debts. A debt which is deducted as bad and which reduces your tax must, if later collected, be included as income for the year in which collected.

Line 18—Depletion.—If a deduction is claimed on account of timber depletion, attach Form T to your return.

Line 19—Other Business Expenses.—Include all ordinary and necessary business expenses. Do not include cost of business equipment or furniture, amounts spent for replacements or permanent improvements to property, or personal living and family expenses.

Automobile Expenses, Special Rule.—See page 9 of Form 1040 instructions for optional method of figuring deductible automobile expenses.

Schedule C–4—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 for 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 keep records as proof of amounts spent for entertainment.

Instructions for Schedule SE (Form 1040)

Schedule SE provides the Social Security Administration with information on self-employment income necessary for figuring benefits under the social security program. You have to pay social security self-employment tax regardless of age, and even though you are receiving social security benefits.

To assure proper credit to your account, enter your name and social security number on Schedule SE exactly as they are shown on your social security card.

Ministers, members of religious orders, and Christian Science practitioners.—Duly ordained, commissioned, or licensed ministers of churches, members of religious orders (who have not taken a vow of poverty) and Christian Science practitioners are subject to social security self-employment tax. But you can, under certain conditions, request to exempt your income from service as a minister, member or practitioner by filing Form 4361. If you filed Form 4361 and you have no other income subject to social security self-employment tax, write "Exempt-Form 4361" on line 55 of Form 1040. (**Note:** *If you filed Form 4361 but have $400 or more from other net earnings subject to self-employment tax, you must complete Schedule SE.*) You can get forms, schedules, and publications from your local Internal Revenue Service office. If you previously filed an effective waiver certificate, Form 2031, to pay social security self-employment tax, you cannot file for an exemption. For more information get **Publication 517,** Social Security for Clergymen and Religious Workers.

Coverage of ministers and members of religious orders who are U.S. citizens serving outside the United States.—For tax years beginning after 1972, ministers and members of religious orders who are U.S. citizens serving outside the United States (such as missionaries) may compute net earnings from self-employment as if they were serving in the United States. The minister or member of a religious order who is serving in a possession of the United States or in a foreign country no longer has his income excluded from the net earnings from self-employment. This provision applies to ministers who have not elected to be exempt from coverage.

Christian Science practitioners are not included in this provision. The change applies only to ministers and members of religious orders.

If you are a minister or member of a religious order, you must include in your earnings from self-employment (but not for income tax purposes) the rental value of a home furnished you or an allowance for it. You must also include the value of meals and lodging furnished you for the convenience of your employers.

Members of certain religious sects.—If you have conscientious objections to social security insurance because of your belief in the teachings of a recognized religious sect of which you are a member, you can file Form 4029 to get exemption from self-employment tax. If you filed Form 4029, do not file Schedule SE. Instead, write "Exempt-Form 4029" on line 55 of Form 1040.

U.S. citizens employed by foreign governments or international organizations.—You are subject to the social security self-employment tax if you are a U.S. citizen employed in the United States, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, or the Virgin Islands by a foreign government, an instrumentality wholly owned by a foreign government, or an international organization organized under the International Organizations Immunities Act. Report income from such employment on line 5(d), Schedule SE.

Self-Employment Income of Certain Individuals Temporarily Living Outside the United States.—For years beginning after 1972, U.S. citizens who are self-employed outside the United States and who retain their residence in the United States must compute their net earnings from self-employment in the same way as those who are self-employed in the United States. The exclusion (provided by Code section 911(a) (2)) for income tax purposes no longer applies with respect to the social security self-employment tax, but continues to apply for income tax purposes. This provision does not apply to U.S. citizens who have established residence in a foreign country.

Fee basis State or local government employees.—Fees received for functions and services performed by these employees (including public officers who in such capacity are employees) are subject to self-employment tax if the functions and services are performed in positions which are: (1) compensated solely on a fee basis; and (2) not covered under a Federal-State social security coverage agreement. If you filed Form 4415, exempting your fees from self-employment tax, write, "Exempt-Form 4415" on line 55 of Form 1040.

Adjustments

In figuring net earnings from self-employment, do not take into account income or (loss) from the following sources, or any deductions for expenses in connection with this income. Use Schedule SE, line 7, to exclude any such amounts reported in separate Schedule C that should not be taken into account in figuring your self-employment income. Exclude from line 2, Schedule SE, any item of income or expense that is not included in the computation of net earnings from farm self-employment and attach an explanation. Report additional first-year depreciation from nonfarm partnerships on Schedule SE, line 7, for social security self-employment tax purposes.

Employees and public officials.—Income (fees, salaries, etc.) from the performance of service as: (1) a public official (except as noted above); (2) an employee or employee representative under the railroad retirement system; or (3) an employee (except as indicated above).

Note.—*Income of an employee 18 or over from the sale of newspapers or magazines to an ultimate consumer is subject to self-employment tax if the employee kept the profits from such sales.*

Certain payments to retired partners.—Income received by a retired partner under a written partnership plan that provides for life-long periodic retirement payments if the retired partner has no interest in the partnership (except for the right to the retirement payments) and did not perform services for the partnership during the year.

Real estate rentals.—Rentals from real estate, except rentals received in the course of a trade or business as a real estate dealer. These include cash and crop shares received from a tenant or sharefarmer. Report these amounts on Schedule E, Part II. However, rental income from a farm is not excluded if the rental arrangement provides for material participation by the landlord and he does participate materially in the production or in the management of the production of one or more farm products on his land. Such income represents farm earnings and should be reported on Schedules F and SE.

The following are not real estate rentals: payments for the use or occupancy of rooms or other space where services are also furnished to the occupant, such as rooms in hotels, boarding houses, apartment houses furnishing hotel services, tourist camps or homes, or space in parking lots, warehouses, or storage garages. These payments must be included in figuring net earnings from self-employment.

Dividends and interest.—Dividends on shares of stock, and interest on bonds, debentures, notes, certificates, or other evidence of indebtedness, issued with interest coupons or in registered form by a corporation, or by a government or its political subdivisions, unless received in the course of a trade or business as a dealer in stocks or securities.

Property gains and losses.—Gain or loss: (1) from the sale or exchange of a capital asset; (2) to which section 631 of the Internal Revenue Code applies; or (3) from the sale, exchange, involuntary conversion, or other disposition of property if that property is neither (a) stock in trade or other property of a kind which would properly be includible in inventory if on hand at the close of the tax year; nor (b) property held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of the trade or business.

Net operating losses.—No deduction for net operating losses of other years is allowed in figuring net earnings from self-employment. Such deductions should be included as a "minus" figure on Form 1040, line 37.

More Than One Trade or Business

If you farmed and also had one or more other trades or businesses, your net earnings from self-employment are the combined net earnings from self-employment of all your trades and businesses. Thus, if you had a loss in one trade or business, it reduces the income from another trade or business. In such cases, use both Schedule F and Schedule C to figure net profit from the farm and nonfarm activities, respectively. Make the combined computation of self-employment tax on Schedule SE.

Joint Returns

For a joint return, show the name of the spouse with self-employment income on Schedule SE. If both spouses have self-employment income, each must file a separate Schedule SE. Include the total of profits or (losses) from all businesses on Form 1040, line 28 or 32, as appropriate. Then enter the combined self-employment tax on Form 1040, line 55.

Community Income

For the purpose of figuring net earnings from self-employment, if any of the income from a trade or business, including farming, is community income, all the income from that trade or business is considered the income of the husband, unless the wife exercises substantially all the management and control of the operation. In that case, all such income is considered the wife's. (See "Partnerships" below.)

If you file separate returns, attach Schedules C and SE or Schedules F and SE to the return of the spouse with self-employment income. Community income included on such schedules must be divided, for income tax purposes, on the basis of the community property laws.

Partnerships

In figuring his combined net earnings from self-employment, a partner should include his entire share of such earnings from a partnership, including any guaranteed payments. No part of that share can be allocated to the partner's spouse, even though the income may, under State law, be community income. However, in the case of a husband and wife farm partnership, as in other partnerships, the distributive share of each must be entered as partnership income on Form 1040, line 31, for income tax purposes, and on Schedule SE, line 1(b), for self-employment tax purposes. (Report nonfarm partnership income in Schedule SE, line 5(b), for social security self-employment tax purposes.)

Note.—*If a member of a continuing partnership dies, part of the deceased partner's distributive share of the partnership's ordinary income or (loss) for the taxable year of the partnership in which he died must be included in the partner's net earnings from self-employment.*

Optional Method for Computing Net Earnings From Farm Self-Employment

If your gross profits for the year from farming were not more than $2,400, you can report two-thirds of your gross profits from farming instead of your actual net earnings from farming. If your gross profits from farming were more than $2,400, and your actual net earnings from farming were less than $1,600, you can report $1,600.

The optional method may be used for one year and not for the next. If it is used, however, it must be applied to all farm earnings from self-employment for the year. It may be used to increase or decrease net farm earnings and it may be used even if the farming operation resulted in a loss. You may change the method (either from actual net to optional net or the reverse) after you file your return. The change may be effected by the taxpayer or someone qualified to act on his behalf if the taxpayer is incompetent or deceased.

For the optional method, a partner should figure his share of gross profits from the farm partnership according to the partnership agreement. In the case of guaranteed payments, his share of the partnership's gross profits is his guaranteed payment plus his share of the gross profits after such gross profits are reduced by all guaranteed payments of the partnership.

Optional Method for Computing Net Earnings From Nonfarm Self-employment

For years beginning after 1972, if you are a regularly self-employed individual you may, if you meet certain conditions, use an optional method to determine your net earnings from nonfarm self-employment. The option is available when your actual earnings from nonfarm self-employment are less than $1,600 and less than two-thirds of your gross nonfarm profits.

Under the nonfarm optional method, you as a regularly self-employed individual may report two-thirds of your gross nonfarm profits (but not more than $1,600) as your net earnings from self-employment if your net earnings from such self-employment are less than $1,600 and less than two-thirds of your gross nonfarm profits from such self-employment. However, unlike the farm optional method, the nonfarm optional method precludes you from reporting less than your actual net earnings from nonfarm self-employment.

You may use the optional method of computing net earnings from nonfarm self-employment if you are: (1) regularly self-employed, or (2) regularly a member of a partnership. This requirement is met if you had actual net earnings from self-employment of $400 or more (including your distributive share of the income or loss from any partnership of which you are a member) from trades or businesses (nonfarm and farm) in at least 2 years of the 3 consecutive years immediately preceding the year for which you elect to use the nonfarm option.

Do not use the optional method of computing net earnings from nonfarm self-employment for more than 5 years. The 5 years need not be consecutive.

If both nonfarm and farm businesses are involved, the nonfarm option may be used only if your actual net earnings from nonfarm self-employment are less than $1,600. Additionally, in all such combined cases your net nonfarm earnings must be less than two-thirds of your gross nonfarm profits in order to use the nonfarm option. If you qualify to use both options, you may report less than actual total net earnings but not less than actual net earnings from nonfarm self-employment alone.

If you elect to use both the nonfarm option and the farm option in computing net earnings from self-employment, your maximum combined total of net earnings from self-employment for any one taxable year cannot be more than $1,600.

For the nonfarm optional method, a partner should figure his share of gross profits from a nonfarm partnership according to the partnership agreement. With guaranteed payments, his share of the partnership's gross profits is his guaranteed payment plus his share of the gross profits after such gross profits are reduced by all guaranteed payments of the partnership.

Share-Farming Arrangements

If you produce crops or livestock on land belonging to another for a proportionate share of the crop or livestock produced, or the proceeds from them, you are considered to be an independent contractor and a self-employed person rather than an employee. Report your net earnings on Schedule F for income tax purposes and on Schedule SE for social security self-employment tax purposes.

For more information on self-employment tax, get **Publication 533,** Information on Self-Employment Tax free from your local IRS office.

Instructions for Schedule F (Form 1040)

Employer Identification Number

An employer identification number is not needed unless you were required to file an excise, alcohol, tobacco, firearms, or employment tax return (other than on Form 942 or Form CT–2).

A. Cash Receipts and Disbursements Method of Reporting

Include the following in income:

(1) Profits received from the sale of livestock and other items bought for resale.

(2) Cash and the value of merchandise or other property received from the sale of livestock and produce raised during 1973 or earlier years.

(3) Other farm income.

Your expenses are the amounts you paid during 1973, plus deductions such as depreciation.

You can elect to report crop insurance proceeds in income in the tax year following the tax year of destruction or damage if you can establish that it is your practice to report income from such crops in a following tax year. For more information, contact any Internal Revenue Service office, or get **Publication 225,** Farmer's Tax Guide.

B. Accrual Method of Reporting

The gross profits are figured as indicated in the summary of income and deductions on page 2 of Schedule F. Farm expenses are the actual expenses incurred during 1973, whether you paid them or not. You can value inventories according to the "farm-price method," which provides for the valuation of inventories at market price less direct cost of disposition, or you can use other methods. Farmers raising livestock can 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 on 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, and you did not materially participate in operating the farm, report such income on Form 4835, Farm Rental Income and Expense (such income is not subject to self-employment tax) and Schedule E. 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. Under both the cash and the accrual methods of reporting, you should report crop share rentals received in the year in which you convert them to money or its equivalent.

Report sales, exchanges, or involuntary conversions of certain trade or business property on Form 4797, Supplemental Schedule of Gains and Losses.

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 that you and your family used 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.)

Cooperative Allocations, Dividends and Advances

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).**

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

Include in farm income, line 21, Schedule F, nonpatronage distributions received from farmers' cooperative exempt from tax under section 521.

Patronage dividends are excludable from your gross income if directly attributable to: (1) the purchase of personal, living, or family items; or (2) the purchase of capital assets, or depreciable property used in your business, but only where the basis of the items purchased is adjusted downward by the amount of the dividends excluded from income.

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

See **Publication 225** for detailed instructions on how and when to report the receipt and redemption of nonqualified certificates and nonqualified written notices, and the receipt of patronage dividends received on purchase of assets and nonbusiness purchases.

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 1972. **If you use the "accrual method," enter in** Part V, line 65 any Federal gasoline tax you claim as a credit on Form 1040 for 1973.

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 you received benefits 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

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

Note: That portion of payments willfully made in excess of Stabilization Guidelines are not deductible as a business expense under section 162(c)(2). (Revenue Ruling 72–236, 1972–1, C.B. 41.)

Hired Labor.—You can 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 those who did household work except to the extent their services are used in boarding and otherwise caring for farm laborers.

Repairs and Maintenance.—You can 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. Include in this deduction the total amount of repairs from Form 4832.

Rent of Farm, Part of Farm, or Pasture.—You can deduct rent paid in cash. If you are a tenant farmer paying rent to your landlord in the form of crops raised on the farm under a crop share agreement, you cannot deduct as rent the value of the crop, but you can deduct amounts paid in raising the crop.

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

Taxes.—You can 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 can deduct certain amounts spent (including any amount paid on an assessment levied by a soil or water conservation or drainage district to recover the amount the district spent) for soil or water conservation and the prevention of erosion on land you use.

The allowable deduction for any one year cannot exceed 25 percent of your gross income from farming (excluding certain gains from sales of assets such as farm machinery or from the disposition of land). But any excess can be carried over to the following years with the same limit applying to those years. See **Publication 225.**

Land Clearing.—You can deduct amounts spent for clearing land to make it suitable for farming. This deduction cannot be more than 25 percent of taxable income from farming, or $5,000, whichever is less.

Retirement Plans, etc.

Line 48.—Enter the amount you are claiming as a deduction for contributions to a pension, profit-sharing, or annuity plan.

Note: *Every employer who has adopted a pension, profit-sharing, or other funded deferred compensation plan, regardless of whether or not the plan is qualified under the Internal Revenue Code or whether a deduction is claimed for the current tax year, must file Form 4848 for all plans adopted. In general, Form 4848 must be filed on or before the 15th day of the 5th month following the close of the tax year. If the plan includes you as a self-employed person, enter contributions made as an employer on your behalf (but not voluntary contributions you made as an employee) on Form 1040, line 42, instead of on line 48 of Schedule F. (See Form 4848.)*

Line 49.—Enter the amount of your contributions to employee benefit programs that are not an incidental part of a pension or profit-sharing plan included on line 48. Contributions to employee benefit programs that are to be reported on this line include insurance, health, and welfare programs.

Automobile Expenses, Special Rule.—See page 9 of Form 1040 instructions for optional method of figuring deductible automobile expenses.

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

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 that died is not deductible. For animals you bought that died, 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 and Almond Groves.—Charge to capital account expenses for the planting, cultivation, maintenance, or development of any citrus and almond grove (or part of such grove), incurred before the close of the fourth tax year beginning with the tax year in which trees were planted. (See **Publication 225.**)

Depreciation.—You can deduct an allowance for the 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 figuring depreciation, do not include the value of land. Do not claim depreciation on livestock or any other property included in your inventory. You can claim depreciation on livestock not included in your inventory of livestock bought or raised for sale if you acquired them for work, breeding, or dairy purposes.

Class Life (ADR) System and Guideline Class Life System.—If you figure depreciation by using the Class Life (ADR) System for assets put in service after December 31, 1970, or the Guideline Class Life System for assets put in service before January 1, 1971, you must file Form 4832 (Class Life (ADR) System) or Form 5006 (Guideline Class Life System). For more information, get **Instructions for Form 4832,** Form 5006, and **Publication 534,** Tax Information on Depreciation.

See instructions on the back of Form 4562 for more detailed information about methods of computing depreciation, other than the new depreciation rules mentioned above.

Income from farming is subject to the self-employment tax. (See Schedule SE.) If you filed Form 4029, do not file Schedule SE. Instead, write "Exempt—Form 4029" on line 55, Form 1040.

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

Where To File.— Mail your return to the Internal Revenue Service Center for the place where you live. Use the addressed envelope that came with your return, or use the address below.

If you live in:	Send your return to:
New Jersey, New York City and counties of Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester	Internal Revenue Service Center, 1040 Waverly Avenue, Holtsville, N.Y. 11799
New York (all other counties), Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont	Internal Revenue Service Center, 310 Lowell Street, Andover, Massachusetts 01812
District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania	Internal Revenue Service Center, 11601 Roosevelt Boulevard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19155
Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina	Internal Revenue Service Center, 4800 Buford Highway, Chamblee, Georgia 30006
Michigan, Ohio	Internal Revenue Service Center, Cincinnati, Ohio 45298
Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas	Internal Revenue Service Center, 3651 S. Interregional Hwy. Austin, Texas 78740
Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming	Internal Revenue Service Center, 1160 West 1200 South St. Ogden, Utah 84201
Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin	Internal Revenue Service Center, 2306 E. Bannister Road, Kansas City, Missouri 64170
California, Hawaii	Internal Revenue Service Center, 5045 East Butler Avenue, Fresno, Calif. 93888
Indiana, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia	Internal Revenue Service Center, 3131 Democrat Road, Memphis, Tennessee 38110

Foreign Addresses

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
Foreign country and have an A.P.O. or F.P.O. address	Internal Revenue Service Center for your permanent home State
Foreign country U.S. citizen and those excluding income under section 911 or 931	Internal Revenue Service Center, 11601 Roosevelt Boulevard, Philadelphia, Pa. 19155

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

1973 Tax Tables

If you could be claimed as a dependent on your parent's return and line 15 on your Form 1040 includes income other than earned income, do **not** use the Tax Tables. See page 7 of instructions.

Earned income means wages, salaries, professional fees, etc. for personal services rendered. It does not include compensation for your services that was a distribution of earnings and profits rather than a reasonable allowance for your work for a corporation.

If you engaged in a business in which both personal services and capital produced income, consider as earned income a reasonable allowance for your services, not more than 30 percent of your share of net profits of the business.

The standard deduction and deduction for exemptions have been taken into account in figuring the tax shown in these Tables.

The Tables show the **lower** tax after taking into account both the percentage standard deduction and the low income allowance except in the case of married people filing separately. For married people filing separate returns, the tables show the tax figured on the percentage standard deduction and on the low income allowance.

Select the Tax Table that covers the total number of exemptions on line 7. On the appropriate table, read down the income columns until you find the line covering the adjusted gross income you entered on line 15. Then read across to the column heading describing your filing status. Enter the tax you find there on line 16.

Married people 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, both must use it. **If you are married and living apart from your spouse, see page 4 of the instructions to see if you can be considered "unmarried" for purposes of using the tax tables below.**

Table 1 —Returns claiming ONE exemption (and not itemizing deductions)

If line 15 (adjusted gross income) is—		And you are—			
				Married filing separate return claiming—	
At least	But less than	Single, not head of household	Head of household	Low income allowance	%Standard deduction
		Your tax is—			
$0	$875	$0	$0	$0	$0
875	900	0	0	0	1
900	925	0	0	0	4
925	950	0	0	0	7
950	975	0	0	0	10
975	1,000	0	0	0	13
1,000	1,025	0	0	0	15
1,025	1,050	0	0	0	18
1,050	1,075	0	0	0	21
1,075	1,100	0	0	0	24
1,100	1,125	0	0	0	27
1,125	1,150	0	0	0	30
1,150	1,175	0	0	0	33
1,175	1,200	0	0	0	36
1,200	1,225	0	0	0	39
1,225	1,250	0	0	0	42
1,250	1,275	0	0	0	45
1,275	1,300	0	0	0	48
1,300	1,325	0	0	0	51
1,325	1,350	0	0	0	54
1,350	1,375	0	0	0	57
1,375	1,400	0	0	0	60
1,400	1,425	0	0	2	63
1,425	1,450	0	0	5	66
1,450	1,475	0	0	9	69
1,475	1,500	0	0	12	72
1,500	1,525	0	0	16	75
1,525	1,550	0	0	19	79
1,550	1,575	0	0	23	82
1,575	1,600	0	0	26	85
1,600	1,625	0	0	30	88
1,625	1,650	0	0	33	91
1,650	1,675	0	0	37	94
1,675	1,700	0	0	40	98
1,700	1,725	0	0	44	101
1,725	1,750	0	0	47	104
1,750	1,775	0	0	51	107
1,775	1,800	0	0	54	110
1,800	1,825	0	0	58	114
1,825	1,850	0	0	61	117
1,850	1,875	0	0	65	120
1,875	1,900	0	0	68	123
1,900	1,925	0	0	72	126
1,925	1,950	0	0	76	130
1,950	1,975	0	0	79	133
1,975	2,000	0	0	83	136
2,000	2,025	0	0	87	139
2,025	2,050	0	0	91	142
2,050	2,075	2	2	94	145
2,075	2,100	5	5	98	149
2,100	2,125	9	9	102	152
2,125	2,150	12	12	106	156
2,150	2,175	16	16	109	159
2,175	2,200	19	19	113	162
2,200	2,225	23	23	117	166
2,225	2,250	26	26	121	169
2,250	2,275	30	30	124	173
2,275	2,300	33	33	128	176
2,300	2,325	37	37	132	179
2,325	2,350	40	40	136	183
2,350	2,375	44	44	139	186
2,375	2,400	47	47	143	190
2,400	2,425	51	51	147	193
2,425	2,450	54	54	151	196
2,450	2,475	58	58	155	200
2,475	2,500	61	61	159	203
2,500	2,525	65	65	163	207
2,525	2,550	68	68	167	210
2,550	2,575	72	72	171	213
2,575	2,600	76	75	175	217
2,600	2,625	79	79	179	220
2,625	2,650	83	82	183	224
2,650	2,675	87	86	187	227
2,675	2,700	91	89	191	231
2,700	2,725	94	93	195	234
2,725	2,750	98	96	199	238
$2,750	$2,775	$102	$100	$203	$242
2,775	2,800	106	103	207	245
2,800	2,825	109	107	211	249
2,825	2,850	113	110	215	253
2,850	2,875	117	114	219	256
2,875	2,900	121	117	223	260
2,900	2,925	124	121	227	263
2,925	2,950	128	124	231	267
2,950	2,975	132	128	236	271
2,975	3,000	136	131	240	274
3,000	3,050	141	137	246	280
3,050	3,100	149	144	255	287
3,100	3,150	157	152	263	294
3,150	3,200	165	160	272	301
3,200	3,250	173	168	280	309
3,250	3,300	181	176	289	316
3,300	3,350	189	184	297	324
3,350	3,400	197	192	306	333
3,400	3,450	205	200	315	341
3,450	3,500	213	208	324	349
3,500	3,550	221	216	334	357
3,550	3,600	229	224	343	365
3,600	3,650	238	232	353	373
3,650	3,700	246	240	362	381
3,700	3,750	255	248	372	389
3,750	3,800	263	256	381	397
3,800	3,850	272	264	391	405
3,850	3,900	280	272	400	413
3,900	3,950	289	280	410	421
3,950	4,000	297	288	419	429
4,000	4,050	306	296	429	438
4,050	4,100	315	305	438	446
4,100	4,150	324	314	448	454
4,150	4,200	334	323	457	462
4,200	4,250	343	332	467	470
4,250	4,300	353	341	476	478
4,300	4,350	362	350	486	486
4,350	4,400	372	359	495	494
4,400	4,450	381	368	505	502
4,450	4,500	391	377	514	510
4,500	4,550	400	386	524	518
4,550	4,600	410	395	533	526
4,600	4,650	419	404	543	534
4,650	4,700	429	413	552	543
4,700	4,750	438	422	562	551
4,750	4,800	448	431	571	559
4,800	4,850	457	440	581	567
4,850	4,900	467	449	590	575
4,900	4,950	476	458	600	583
4,950	5,000	486	467	609	591
5,000	5,050	495	476	619	599
5,050	5,100	505	485	628	607
5,100	5,150	514	494	638	615
5,150	5,200	524	503	647	623
5,200	5,250	533	512	657	631
5,250	5,300	543	521	666	639
5,300	5,350	552	530	676	647
5,350	5,400	562	539	685	656
5,400	5,450	571	548	696	664
5,450	5,500	581	557	707	672
5,500	5,550	590	566	718	680
5,550	5,600	600	575	729	688
5,600	5,650	609	584	740	697
5,650	5,700	619	593	751	706
5,700	5,750	628	602	762	716
5,750	5,800	638	611	773	725
5,800	5,850	647	620	784	734
5,850	5,900	657	629	795	744
5,900	5,950	666	638	806	753
5,950	6,000	676	647	817	762
6,000	6,050	685	656	828	772
6,050	6,100	695	665	839	781
6,100	6,150	706	674	850	790
6,150	6,200	716	684	861	800
6,200	6,250	727	693	872	809
$6,250	$6,300	$737	$703	$883	$818
6,300	6,350	748	712	894	828
6,350	6,400	758	722	905	837
6,400	6,450	769	731	916	846
6,450	6,500	779	741	927	856
6,500	6,550	790	750	938	865
6,550	6,600	800	760	949	875
6,600	6,650	811	769	960	884
6,650	6,700	821	779	971	894
6,700	6,750	832	788	982	905
6,750	6,800	842	798	993	916
6,800	6,850	853	807	1,004	927
6,850	6,900	863	817	1,015	938
6,900	6,950	874	826	1,026	949
6,950	7,000	884	836	1,037	960
7,000	7,050	895	845	1,048	971
7,050	7,100	905	855	1,059	982
7,100	7,150	916	864	1,070	993
7,150	7,200	926	874	1,081	1,004
7,200	7,250	937	883	1,092	1,015
7,250	7,300	947	893	1,103	1,026
7,300	7,350	958	902	1,114	1,037
7,350	7,400	968	912	1,125	1,048
7,400	7,450	979	921	1,136	1,059
7,450	7,500	989	931	1,149	1,070
7,500	7,550	1,000	940	1,161	1,081
7,550	7,600	1,010	950	1,174	1,092
7,600	7,650	1,021	959	1,186	1,103
7,650	7,700	1,031	969	1,199	1,114
7,700	7,750	1,042	978	1,211	1,125
7,750	7,800	1,052	988	1,224	1,136
7,800	7,850	1,063	997	1,236	1,149
7,850	7,900	1,073	1,007	1,249	1,161
7,900	7,950	1,084	1,016	1,261	1,174
7,950	8,000	1,094	1,026	1,274	1,186
8,000	8,050	1,105	1,035	1,286	1,199
8,050	8,100	1,116	1,046	1,299	1,211
8,100	8,150	1,128	1,057	1,311	1,224
8,150	8,200	1,140	1,068	1,324	1,236
8,200	8,250	1,152	1,079	1,336	1,249
8,250	8,300	1,164	1,090	1,349	1,261
8,300	8,350	1,176	1,101	1,361	1,274
8,350	8,400	1,188	1,112	1,374	1,286
8,400	8,450	1,200	1,123	1,386	1,299
8,450	8,500	1,212	1,134	1,399	1,311
8,500	8,550	1,224	1,145	1,411	1,324
8,550	8,600	1,236	1,156	1,424	1,336
8,600	8,650	1,248	1,167	1,436	1,349
8,650	8,700	1,260	1,177	1,449	1,361
8,700	8,750	1,270	1,187	1,461	1,374
8,750	8,800	1,280	1,196	1,474	1,386
8,800	8,850	1,290	1,205	1,486	1,399
8,850	8,900	1,301	1,215	1,499	1,411
8,900	8,950	1,311	1,224	1,511	1,424
8,950	9,000	1,321	1,233	1,524	1,436
9,000	9,050	1,331	1,243	1,536	1,449
9,050	9,100	1,341	1,252	1,549	1,461
9,100	9,150	1,352	1,261	1,561	1,474
9,150	9,200	1,362	1,271	1,574	1,486
9,200	9,250	1,372	1,280	1,586	1,499
9,250	9,300	1,382	1,289	1,599	1,511
9,300	9,350	1,392	1,299	1,611	1,524
9,350	9,400	1,403	1,308	1,624	1,536
9,400	9,450	1,413	1,317	1,637	1,549
9,450	9,500	1,423	1,327	1,651	1,561
9,500	9,550	1,433	1,336	1,665	1,574
9,550	9,600	1,443	1,346	1,679	1,586
9,600	9,650	1,454	1,355	1,693	1,599
9,650	9,700	1,464	1,364	1,707	1,611
9,700	9,750	1,474	1,374	1,721	1,624
9,750	9,800	1,484	1,383	1,735	1,637
9,800	9,850	1,494	1,392	1,749	1,651
9,850	9,900	1,505	1,402	1,763	1,665
9,900	9,950	1,515	1,411	1,777	1,679
9,950	10,000	1,525	1,420	1,791	1,693

Table 2 —Returns claiming TWO exemptions (and not itemizing deductions)

If line 15 (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 separate return claiming— Low income allowance	%Standard deduction
		Your tax is—				
$0	$1,775	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
1,775	1,800	0	0	0	0	3
1,800	1,825	0	0	0	0	6
1,825	1,850	0	0	0	0	9
1,850	1,875	0	0	0	0	12
1,875	1,900	0	0	0	0	15
1,900	1,925	0	0	0	0	18
1,925	1,950	0	0	0	0	21
1,950	1,975	0	0	0	0	24
1,975	2,000	0	0	0	0	27
2,000	2,025	0	0	0	0	29
2,025	2,050	0	0	0	0	32
2,050	2,075	0	0	0	0	35
2,075	2,100	0	0	0	0	38
2,100	2,125	0	0	0	0	41
2,125	2,150	0	0	0	0	44
2,150	2,175	0	0	0	2	47
2,175	2,200	0	0	0	5	50
2,200	2,225	0	0	0	9	53
2,225	2,250	0	0	0	12	56
2,250	2,275	0	0	0	16	59
2,275	2,300	0	0	0	19	62
2,300	2,325	0	0	0	23	65
2,325	2,350	0	0	0	26	68
2,350	2,375	0	0	0	30	71
2,375	2,400	0	0	0	33	74
2,400	2,425	0	0	0	37	78
2,425	2,450	0	0	0	40	81
2,450	2,475	0	0	0	44	84
2,475	2,500	0	0	0	47	87
2,500	2,525	0	0	0	51	90
2,525	2,550	0	0	0	54	94
2,550	2,575	0	0	0	58	97
2,575	2,600	0	0	0	61	100
2,600	2,625	0	0	0	65	103
2,625	2,650	0	0	0	68	106
2,650	2,675	0	0	0	72	109
2,675	2,700	0	0	0	76	113
2,700	2,725	0	0	0	79	116
2,725	2,750	0	0	0	83	119
2,750	2,775	0	0	0	87	122
2,775	2,800	0	0	0	91	125
2,800	2,825	2	2	2	94	129
2,825	2,850	5	5	5	98	132
2,850	2,875	9	9	9	102	135
2,875	2,900	12	12	12	106	138
2,900	2,925	16	16	16	109	141
2,925	2,950	19	19	19	113	145
2,950	2,975	23	23	23	117	148
2,975	3,000	26	26	26	121	151
3,000	3,050	32	32	32	126	156
3,050	3,100	39	39	39	134	163
3,100	3,150	46	46	46	141	170
3,150	3,200	53	53	53	149	177
3,200	3,250	60	60	60	157	184
3,250	3,300	67	67	67	165	190
3,300	3,350	74	74	74	173	197
3,350	3,400	81	81	81	181	204
3,400	3,450	89	88	88	189	211
3,450	3,500	96	95	95	197	218
3,500	3,550	104	102	102	205	224
3,550	3,600	111	109	109	213	232
3,600	3,650	119	116	116	221	239
3,650	3,700	126	123	123	229	246
$3,700	$3,750	$134	$130	$130	$238	$253
3,750	3,800	141	137	137	246	260
3,800	3,850	149	144	144	255	268
3,850	3,900	157	152	151	263	275
3,900	3,950	165	160	159	272	282
3,950	4,000	173	168	166	280	289
4,000	4,050	181	176	174	289	297
4,050	4,100	189	184	181	297	304
4,100	4,150	197	192	189	306	311
4,150	4,200	205	200	196	315	319
4,200	4,250	213	208	204	324	327
4,250	4,300	221	216	211	334	335
4,300	4,350	229	224	219	343	343
4,350	4,400	238	232	226	353	352
4,400	4,450	246	240	234	362	360
4,450	4,500	255	248	241	372	368
4,500	4,550	263	256	249	381	376
4,550	4,600	272	264	256	391	384
4,600	4,650	280	272	264	400	392
4,650	4,700	289	280	271	410	400
4,700	4,750	297	288	279	419	408
4,750	4,800	306	296	286	429	416
4,800	4,850	315	305	294	438	424
4,850	4,900	324	314	302	448	432
4,900	4,950	334	323	310	457	440
4,950	5,000	343	332	318	467	448
5,000	5,050	353	341	326	476	457
5,050	5,100	362	350	334	486	465
5,100	5,150	372	359	342	495	473
5,150	5,200	381	368	350	505	481
5,200	5,250	391	377	358	514	489
5,250	5,300	400	386	366	524	497
5,300	5,350	410	395	374	533	505
5,350	5,400	419	404	382	543	513
5,400	5,450	429	413	390	552	521
5,450	5,500	438	422	398	562	529
5,500	5,550	448	431	406	571	537
5,550	5,600	457	440	414	581	545
5,600	5,650	467	449	422	590	553
5,650	5,700	476	458	430	600	562
5,700	5,750	486	467	438	609	570
5,750	5,800	495	476	446	619	578
5,800	5,850	505	485	454	628	586
5,850	5,900	514	494	463	638	594
5,900	5,950	524	503	471	647	602
5,950	6,000	533	512	480	657	610
6,000	6,050	543	521	488	666	618
6,050	6,100	552	530	497	676	626
6,100	6,150	562	539	505	685	634
6,150	6,200	571	548	514	696	642
6,200	6,250	581	557	522	707	650
6,250	6,300	590	566	531	718	658
6,300	6,350	600	575	539	729	666
6,350	6,400	609	584	548	740	675
6,400	6,450	619	593	556	751	683
6,450	6,500	628	602	565	762	691
6,500	6,550	638	611	573	773	700
6,550	6,600	647	620	582	784	710
6,600	6,650	657	629	590	795	719
6,650	6,700	666	638	599	806	729
6,700	6,750	676	647	607	817	740
6,750	6,800	685	656	616	828	751
6,800	6,850	695	665	625	839	762
$6,850	$6,900	$706	$674	$634	$850	$773
6,900	6,950	716	684	644	861	784
6,950	7,000	727	693	653	872	795
7,000	7,050	737	703	663	883	806
7,050	7,100	748	712	672	894	817
7,100	7,150	758	722	682	905	828
7,150	7,200	769	731	691	916	839
7,200	7,250	779	741	701	927	850
7,250	7,300	790	750	710	938	861
7,300	7,350	800	760	720	949	872
7,350	7,400	811	769	729	960	883
7,400	7,450	821	779	739	971	894
7,450	7,500	832	788	748	982	905
7,500	7,550	842	798	758	993	916
7,550	7,600	853	807	767	1,004	927
7,600	7,650	863	817	777	1,015	938
7,650	7,700	874	826	786	1,026	949
7,700	7,750	884	836	796	1,037	960
7,750	7,800	895	845	805	1,048	971
7,800	7,850	905	855	815	1,059	982
7,850	7,900	916	864	824	1,070	993
7,900	7,950	926	874	834	1,081	1,004
7,950	8,000	937	883	843	1,092	1,015
8,000	8,050	947	893	853	1,103	1,026
8,050	8,100	958	902	862	1,114	1,037
8,100	8,150	968	912	872	1,125	1,048
8,150	8,200	979	921	881	1,136	1,059
8,200	8,250	989	931	891	1,149	1,070
8,250	8,300	1,000	940	900	1,161	1,081
8,300	8,350	1,010	950	910	1,174	1,092
8,350	8,400	1,021	959	919	1,186	1,103
8,400	8,450	1,031	969	929	1,199	1,114
8,450	8,500	1,042	978	938	1,211	1,125
8,500	8,550	1,052	988	948	1,224	1,136
8,550	8,600	1,063	997	957	1,236	1,149
8,600	8,650	1,073	1,007	967	1,249	1,161
8,650	8,700	1,083	1,016	976	1,261	1,174
8,700	8,750	1,092	1,024	984	1,274	1,186
8,750	8,800	1,101	1,032	992	1,286	1,199
8,800	8,850	1,110	1,040	1,000	1,299	1,211
8,850	8,900	1,121	1,050	1,008	1,311	1,224
8,900	8,950	1,131	1,059	1,016	1,324	1,236
8,950	9,000	1,141	1,068	1,024	1,336	1,249
9,000	9,050	1,151	1,078	1,033	1,349	1,261
9,050	9,100	1,161	1,087	1,041	1,361	1,274
9,100	9,150	1,172	1,096	1,049	1,374	1,286
9,150	9,200	1,182	1,106	1,057	1,386	1,299
9,200	9,250	1,192	1,115	1,065	1,399	1,311
9,250	9,300	1,202	1,124	1,073	1,411	1,324
9,300	9,350	1,212	1,134	1,081	1,424	1,336
9,350	9,400	1,223	1,143	1,089	1,436	1,349
9,400	9,450	1,233	1,152	1,097	1,449	1,361
9,450	9,500	1,243	1,162	1,105	1,461	1,374
9,500	9,550	1,253	1,171	1,113	1,474	1,386
9,550	9,600	1,263	1,181	1,121	1,486	1,399
9,600	9,650	1,274	1,190	1,129	1,499	1,411
9,650	9,700	1,284	1,199	1,138	1,511	1,424
9,700	9,750	1,294	1,209	1,146	1,524	1,436
9,750	9,800	1,304	1,218	1,154	1,536	1,449
9,800	9,850	1,314	1,227	1,162	1,549	1,461
9,850	9,900	1,325	1,237	1,170	1,561	1,474
9,900	9,950	1,335	1,246	1,178	1,574	1,486
9,950	10,000	1,345	1,255	1,186	1,586	1,499

Table 3 —Returns claiming THREE exemptions (and not itemizing deductions)

$0	$2,650	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
2,650	2,675	0	0	0	0	2
2,675	2,700	0	0	0	0	5
2,700	2,725	0	0	0	0	8
2,725	2,750	0	0	0	0	11
$2,750	$2,775	$0	$0	$0	$0	$14
2,775	2,800	0	0	0	0	17
2,800	2,825	0	0	0	0	20
2,825	2,850	0	0	0	0	23
2,850	2,875	0	0	0	0	26
$2,875	$2,900	$0	$0	$0	$0	$29
2,900	2,925	0	0	0	2	32

Continued on next page

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

Table 3 —Returns claiming THREE exemptions (and not itemizing deductions) (Continued)

If line 15 (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 separate return claiming— Low income allowance	%Standard deduction
		Your tax is—				
$2,925	$2,950	$0	$0	$0	$5	$35
2,950	2,975	0	0	0	9	38
2,975	3,000	0	0	0	12	41
3,000	3,050	0	0	0	18	45
3,050	3,100	0	0	0	25	51
3,100	3,150	0	0	0	32	57
3,150	3,200	0	0	0	39	63
3,200	3,250	0	0	0	46	69
3,250	3,300	0	0	0	53	75
3,300	3,350	0	0	0	60	81
3,350	3,400	0	0	0	67	88
3,400	3,450	0	0	0	74	94
3,450	3,500	0	0	0	81	101
3,500	3,550	0	0	0	89	107
3,550	3,600	4	4	4	96	113
3,600	3,650	11	11	11	104	120
3,650	3,700	18	18	18	111	126
3,700	3,750	25	25	25	119	132
3,750	3,800	32	32	32	126	139
3,800	3,850	39	39	39	134	145
3,850	3,900	46	46	46	141	152
3,900	3,950	53	53	53	149	159
3,950	4,000	60	60	60	157	166
4,000	4,050	67	67	67	165	172
4,050	4,100	74	74	74	173	179
4,100	4,150	81	81	81	181	186
4,150	4,200	89	88	88	189	193
4,200	4,250	96	95	95	197	200
4,250	4,300	104	102	102	205	206
4,300	4,350	111	109	109	213	213
4,350	4,400	119	116	116	221	220
4,400	4,450	126	123	123	229	227
4,450	4,500	134	130	130	238	234
4,500	4,550	141	137	137	246	241
4,550	4,600	149	144	144	255	249
4,600	4,650	157	152	151	263	256
4,650	4,700	165	160	159	272	263
4,700	4,750	173	168	166	280	270
4,750	4,800	181	176	174	289	277
4,800	4,850	189	184	181	297	285
4,850	4,900	197	192	189	306	292
4,900	4,950	205	200	196	315	299
4,950	5,000	213	208	204	324	306
5,000	5,050	221	216	211	334	314
5,050	5,100	229	224	219	343	322
5,100	5,150	238	232	226	353	330
5,150	5,200	246	240	234	362	338
5,200	5,250	255	248	241	372	346
$5,250	$5,300	$263	$256	$249	$381	$354
5,300	5,350	272	264	256	391	362
5,350	5,400	280	272	264	400	371
5,400	5,450	289	280	271	410	379
5,450	5,500	297	288	279	419	387
5,500	5,550	306	296	286	429	395
5,550	5,600	315	305	294	438	403
5,600	5,650	324	314	302	448	411
5,650	5,700	334	323	310	457	419
5,700	5,750	343	332	318	467	427
5,750	5,800	353	341	326	476	435
5,800	5,850	362	350	334	486	443
5,850	5,900	372	359	342	495	451
5,900	5,950	381	368	350	505	459
5,950	6,000	391	377	358	514	467
6,000	6,050	400	386	366	524	476
6,050	6,100	410	395	374	533	484
6,100	6,150	419	404	382	543	492
6,150	6,200	429	413	390	552	500
6,200	6,250	438	422	398	562	508
6,250	6,300	448	431	406	571	516
6,300	6,350	457	440	414	581	524
6,350	6,400	467	449	422	590	532
6,400	6,450	476	458	430	600	540
6,450	6,500	486	467	438	609	548
6,500	6,550	495	476	446	619	556
6,550	6,600	505	485	454	628	564
6,600	6,650	514	494	463	638	572
6,650	6,700	524	503	471	647	581
6,700	6,750	533	512	480	657	590
6,750	6,800	543	521	488	666	600
6,800	6,850	552	530	497	676	609
6,850	6,900	562	539	505	685	619
6,900	6,950	571	548	514	696	628
6,950	7,000	581	557	522	707	638
7,000	7,050	590	566	531	718	647
7,050	7,100	600	575	539	729	657
7,100	7,150	609	584	548	740	666
7,150	7,200	619	593	556	751	676
7,200	7,250	628	602	565	762	685
7,250	7,300	638	611	573	773	696
7,300	7,350	647	620	582	784	707
7,350	7,400	657	629	590	795	718
7,400	7,450	666	638	599	806	729
7,450	7,500	676	647	607	817	740
7,500	7,550	685	656	616	828	751
7,550	7,600	695	665	625	839	762
7,600	7,650	706	674	634	850	773
$7,650	$7,700	$716	$684	$644	$861	$784
7,700	7,750	727	693	653	872	795
7,750	7,800	737	703	663	883	806
7,800	7,850	748	712	672	894	817
7,850	7,900	758	722	682	905	828
7,900	7,950	769	731	691	916	839
7,950	8,000	779	741	701	927	850
8,000	8,050	790	750	710	938	861
8,050	8,100	800	760	720	949	872
8,100	8,150	811	769	729	960	883
8,150	8,200	821	779	739	971	894
8,200	8,250	832	788	748	982	905
8,250	8,300	842	798	758	993	916
8,300	8,350	853	807	767	1,004	927
8,350	8,400	863	817	777	1,015	938
8,400	8,450	874	826	786	1,026	949
8,450	8,500	884	836	796	1,037	960
8,500	8,550	895	845	805	1,048	971
8,550	8,600	905	855	815	1,059	982
8,600	8,650	916	864	824	1,070	993
8,650	8,700	926	874	834	1,081	1,004
8,700	8,750	935	882	842	1,092	1,015
8,750	8,800	944	890	850	1,103	1,026
8,800	8,850	953	898	858	1,114	1,037
8,850	8,900	962	906	866	1,125	1,048
8,900	8,950	971	914	874	1,136	1,059
8,950	9,000	980	922	882	1,149	1,070
9,000	9,050	988	930	890	1,161	1,081
9,050	9,100	997	938	898	1,174	1,092
9,100	9,150	1,006	946	906	1,186	1,103
9,150	9,200	1,015	954	914	1,199	1,114
9,200	9,250	1,024	962	922	1,211	1,125
9,250	9,300	1,033	970	930	1,224	1,136
9,300	9,350	1,042	978	938	1,236	1,149
9,350	9,400	1,051	987	947	1,249	1,161
9,400	9,450	1,060	995	955	1,261	1,174
9,450	9,500	1,069	1,003	963	1,274	1,186
9,500	9,550	1,078	1,011	971	1,286	1,199
9,550	9,600	1,087	1,019	979	1,299	1,211
9,600	9,650	1,096	1,027	987	1,311	1,224
9,650	9,700	1,104	1,035	995	1,324	1,236
9,700	9,750	1,114	1,044	1,003	1,336	1,249
9,750	9,800	1,124	1,053	1,011	1,349	1,261
9,800	9,850	1,134	1,062	1,019	1,361	1,274
9,850	9,900	1,145	1,072	1,027	1,374	1,286
9,900	9,950	1,155	1,081	1,035	1,386	1,299
9,950	10,000	1,165	1,090	1,043	1,399	1,311

Table 4 —Returns claiming FOUR exemptions (and not itemizing deductions)

$0	$3,550	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
3,550	3,600	0	0	0	0	5
3,600	3,650	0	0	0	0	11
3,650	3,700	0	0	0	4	17
3,700	3,750	0	0	0	11	23
3,750	3,800	0	0	0	18	29
3,800	3,850	0	0	0	25	35
3,850	3,900	0	0	0	32	41
3,900	3,950	0	0	0	39	47
3,950	4,000	0	0	0	46	53
4,000	4,050	0	0	0	53	59
4,050	4,100	0	0	0	60	65
4,100	4,150	0	0	0	67	71
4,150	4,200	0	0	0	74	77
4,200	4,250	0	0	0	81	84
4,250	4,300	0	0	0	89	90
4,300	4,350	4	4	4	96	96
4,350	4,400	11	11	11	104	103
4,400	4,450	18	18	18	111	109
4,450	4,500	25	25	25	119	116
4,500	4,550	32	32	32	126	122
$4,550	$4,600	$39	$39	$39	$134	$128
4,600	4,650	46	46	46	141	135
4,650	4,700	53	53	53	149	141
4,700	4,750	60	60	60	157	148
4,750	4,800	67	67	67	165	154
4,800	4,850	74	74	74	173	161
4,850	4,900	81	81	81	181	168
4,900	4,950	89	88	88	189	175
4,950	5,000	96	95	95	197	182
5,000	5,050	104	102	102	205	188
5,050	5,100	111	109	109	213	195
5,100	5,150	119	116	116	221	202
5,150	5,200	126	123	123	229	209
5,200	5,250	134	130	130	238	216
5,250	5,300	141	137	137	246	222
5,300	5,350	149	144	144	255	229
5,350	5,400	157	152	151	263	237
5,400	5,450	165	160	159	272	244
5,450	5,500	173	168	166	280	251
5,500	5,550	181	176	174	289	258
5,550	5,600	189	184	181	297	266
$5,600	$5,650	$197	$192	$189	$306	$273
5,650	5,700	205	200	196	315	280
5,700	5,750	213	208	204	324	287
5,750	5,800	221	216	211	334	294
5,800	5,850	229	224	219	343	302
5,850	5,900	238	232	226	353	309
5,900	5,950	246	240	234	362	317
5,950	6,000	255	248	241	372	325
6,000	6,050	263	256	249	381	333
6,050	6,100	272	264	256	391	341
6,100	6,150	280	272	264	400	349
6,150	6,200	289	280	271	410	357
6,200	6,250	297	288	279	419	365
6,250	6,300	306	296	286	429	373
6,300	6,350	315	305	294	438	381
6,350	6,400	324	314	302	448	390
6,400	6,450	334	323	310	457	398
6,450	6,500	343	332	318	467	406

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 (and not itemizing deductions) (Continued)

If line 15 (adjusted gross income) is— At least	But less than	Single, not head of household	Head of household	* Married filing joint return	Married filing separate return claiming— Low income allowance	Married filing separate return claiming— %Standard deduction
		Your tax is—				
$6,500	$6,550	$353	$341	$326	$476	$414
6,550	6,600	362	350	334	486	422
6,600	6,650	372	359	342	495	430
6,650	6,700	381	368	350	505	438
6,700	6,750	391	377	358	514	448
6,750	6,800	400	386	366	524	457
6,800	6,850	410	395	374	533	467
6,850	6,900	419	404	382	543	476
6,900	6,950	429	413	390	552	486
6,950	7,000	438	422	398	562	495
7,000	7,050	448	431	406	571	505
7,050	7,100	457	440	414	581	514
7,100	7,150	467	449	422	590	524
7,150	7,200	476	458	430	600	533
7,200	7,250	486	467	438	609	543
7,250	7,300	495	476	446	619	552
7,300	7,350	505	485	454	628	562
7,350	7,400	514	494	463	638	571
7,400	7,450	524	503	471	647	581
7,450	7,500	533	512	480	657	590
7,500	7,550	543	521	488	666	600
7,550	7,600	552	530	497	676	609
7,600	7,650	562	539	505	685	619
7,650	7,700	571	548	514	696	628

If line 15 (adjusted gross income) is— At least	But less than	Single, not head of household	Head of household	* Married filing joint return	Married filing separate return claiming— Low income allowance	Married filing separate return claiming— %Standard deduction
		Your tax is—				
$7,700	$7,750	$581	$557	$522	$707	$638
7,750	7,800	590	566	531	718	647
7,800	7,850	600	575	539	729	657
7,850	7,900	609	584	548	740	666
7,900	7,950	619	593	556	751	676
7,950	8,000	628	602	565	762	685
8,000	8,050	638	611	573	773	696
8,050	8,100	647	620	582	784	707
8,100	8,150	657	629	590	795	718
8,150	8,200	666	638	599	806	729
8,200	8,250	676	647	607	817	740
8,250	8,300	685	656	616	828	751
8,300	8,350	695	665	625	839	762
8,350	8,400	706	674	634	850	773
8,400	8,450	716	684	644	861	784
8,450	8,500	727	693	653	872	795
8,500	8,550	737	703	663	883	806
8,550	8,600	748	712	672	894	817
8,600	8,650	758	722	682	905	828
8,650	8,700	768	731	691	916	839
8,700	8,750	777	739	699	927	850
8,750	8,800	786	747	707	938	861
8,800	8,850	795	755	715	949	872

If line 15 (adjusted gross income) is— At least	But less than	Single, not head of household	Head of household	* Married filing joint return	Married filing separate return claiming— Low income allowance	Married filing separate return claiming— %Standard deduction
		Your tax is—				
$8,850	$8,900	$804	$763	$723	$960	$883
8,900	8,950	813	771	731	971	894
8,950	9,000	822	779	739	982	905
9,000	9,050	831	788	748	993	916
9,050	9,100	840	796	756	1,004	927
9,100	9,150	849	804	764	1,015	938
9,150	9,200	858	812	772	1,026	949
9,200	9,250	867	820	780	1,037	960
9,250	9,300	876	828	788	1,048	971
9,300	9,350	885	836	796	1,059	982
9,350	9,400	893	844	804	1,070	993
9,400	9,450	902	852	812	1,081	1,004
9,450	9,500	911	860	820	1,092	1,015
9,500	9,550	920	868	828	1,103	1,026
9,550	9,600	929	876	836	1,114	1,037
9,600	9,650	938	884	844	1,125	1,048
9,650	9,700	947	893	853	1,136	1,059
9,700	9,750	956	901	861	1,149	1,070
9,750	9,800	965	909	869	1,161	1,081
9,800	9,850	974	917	877	1,174	1,092
9,850	9,900	983	925	885	1,186	1,103
9,900	9,950	992	933	893	1,199	1,114
9,950	10,000	1,001	941	901	1,211	1,125

Table 5 —Returns claiming FIVE exemptions (and not itemizing deductions)

$0	$4,400	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
4,400	4,450	0	0	0	4	2
4,450	4,500	0	0	0	11	8
4,500	4,550	0	0	0	18	13
4,550	4,600	0	0	0	25	19
4,600	4,650	0	0	0	32	25
4,650	4,700	0	0	0	39	31
4,700	4,750	0	0	0	46	37
4,750	4,800	0	0	0	53	43
4,800	4,850	0	0	0	60	49
4,850	4,900	0	0	0	67	55
4,900	4,950	0	0	0	74	61
4,950	5,000	0	0	0	81	67
5,000	5,050	0	0	0	89	73
5,050	5,100	4	4	4	96	80
5,100	5,150	11	11	11	104	86
5,150	5,200	18	18	18	111	92
5,200	5,250	25	25	25	119	99
5,250	5,300	32	32	32	126	105
5,300	5,350	39	39	39	134	111
5,350	5,400	46	46	46	141	118
5,400	5,450	53	53	53	149	124
5,450	5,500	60	60	60	157	131
5,500	5,550	67	67	67	165	137
5,550	5,600	74	74	74	173	143
5,600	5,650	81	81	81	181	150
5,650	5,700	89	88	88	189	157
5,700	5,750	96	95	95	197	164
5,750	5,800	104	102	102	205	170
5,800	5,850	111	109	109	213	177
5,850	5,900	119	116	116	221	184
5,900	5,950	126	123	123	229	191
5,950	6,000	134	130	130	238	198
6,000	6,050	141	137	137	246	204
6,050	6,100	149	144	144	255	211
6,100	6,150	157	152	151	263	218
6,150	6,200	165	160	159	272	225
6,200	6,250	173	168	166	280	232

$6,250	$6,300	$181	$176	$174	$289	$239
6,300	6,350	189	184	181	297	246
6,350	6,400	197	192	189	306	254
6,400	6,450	205	200	196	315	261
6,450	6,500	213	208	204	324	268
6,500	6,550	221	216	211	334	275
6,550	6,600	229	224	219	343	283
6,600	6,650	238	232	226	353	290
6,650	6,700	246	240	234	362	297
6,700	6,750	255	248	241	372	306
6,750	6,800	263	256	249	381	315
6,800	6,850	272	264	256	391	324
6,850	6,900	280	272	264	400	334
6,900	6,950	289	280	271	410	343
6,950	7,000	297	288	279	419	353
7,000	7,050	306	296	286	429	362
7,050	7,100	315	305	294	438	372
7,100	7,150	324	314	302	448	381
7,150	7,200	334	323	310	457	391
7,200	7,250	343	332	318	467	400
7,250	7,300	353	341	326	476	410
7,300	7,350	362	350	334	486	419
7,350	7,400	372	359	342	495	429
7,400	7,450	381	368	350	505	438
7,450	7,500	391	377	358	514	448
7,500	7,550	400	386	366	524	457
7,550	7,600	410	395	374	533	467
7,600	7,650	419	404	382	543	476
7,650	7,700	429	413	390	552	486
7,700	7,750	438	422	398	562	495
7,750	7,800	448	431	406	571	505
7,800	7,850	457	440	414	581	514
7,850	7,900	467	449	422	590	524
7,900	7,950	476	458	430	600	533
7,950	8,000	486	467	438	609	543
8,000	8,050	495	476	446	619	552
8,050	8,100	505	485	454	628	562
8,100	8,150	514	494	463	638	571

$8,150	$8,200	$524	$503	$471	$647	$581
8,200	8,250	533	512	480	657	590
8,250	8,300	543	521	488	666	600
8,300	8,350	552	530	497	676	609
8,350	8,400	562	539	505	685	619
8,400	8,450	571	548	514	696	628
8,450	8,500	581	557	522	707	638
8,500	8,550	590	566	531	718	647
8,550	8,600	600	575	539	729	657
8,600	8,650	609	584	548	740	666
8,650	8,700	619	592	556	751	676
8,700	8,750	627	600	563	762	685
8,750	8,800	635	608	570	773	696
8,800	8,850	643	615	578	784	707
8,850	8,900	651	623	585	795	718
8,900	8,950	659	631	592	806	729
8,950	9,000	667	638	599	817	740
9,000	9,050	675	646	607	828	751
9,050	9,100	683	653	614	839	762
9,100	9,150	691	661	621	850	773
9,150	9,200	700	669	629	861	784
9,200	9,250	709	677	637	872	795
9,250	9,300	718	685	645	883	806
9,300	9,350	727	693	653	894	817
9,350	9,400	736	702	662	905	828
9,400	9,450	745	710	670	916	839
9,450	9,500	754	718	678	927	850
9,500	9,550	763	726	686	938	861
9,550	9,600	772	734	694	949	872
9,600	9,650	781	742	702	960	883
9,650	9,700	789	750	710	971	894
9,700	9,750	798	758	718	982	905
9,750	9,800	807	766	726	993	916
9,800	9,850	816	774	734	1,004	927
9,850	9,900	825	782	742	1,015	938
9,900	9,950	834	790	750	1,026	949
9,950	10,000	843	798	758	1,037	960

Table 6 —Returns claiming SIX exemptions (and not itemizing deductions)

$0	$5,150	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
5,150	5,200	0	0	0	4	0
5,200	5,250	0	0	0	11	0
5,250	5,300	0	0	0	18	0

$5,300	$5,350	$0	$0	$0	$25	$4
5,350	5,400	0	0	0	32	10
5,400	5,450	0	0	0	39	16
5,450	5,500	0	0	0	46	22

$5,500	$5,550	$0	$0	$0	$53	$27

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 (and not itemizing deductions) (Continued)

If line 15 (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 separate return claiming— Low income allowance	%Standard deduction
		Your tax is—				
$5,550	$5,600	$0	$0	$0	$60	$33
5,600	5,650	0	0	0	67	39
5,650	5,700	0	0	0	74	45
5,700	5,750	0	0	0	81	51
5,750	5,800	0	0	0	89	57
5,800	5,850	4	4	4	96	63
5,850	5,900	11	11	11	104	69
5,900	5,950	18	18	18	111	75
5,950	6,000	25	25	25	119	82
6,000	6,050	32	32	32	126	88
6,050	6,100	39	39	39	134	95
6,100	6,150	46	46	46	141	101
6,150	6,200	53	53	53	149	107
6,200	6,250	60	60	60	157	114
6,250	6,300	67	67	67	165	120
6,300	6,350	74	74	74	173	126
6,350	6,400	81	81	81	181	133
6,400	6,450	89	88	88	189	139
6,450	6,500	96	95	95	197	146
6,500	6,550	104	102	102	205	152
6,550	6,600	111	109	109	213	159
6,600	6,650	119	116	116	221	166
6,650	6,700	126	123	123	229	173
6,700	6,750	134	130	130	238	181
6,750	6,800	141	137	137	246	189
6,800	6,850	149	144	144	255	197
6,850	6,900	157	152	151	263	205
6,900	6,950	165	160	159	272	213
6,950	7,000	173	168	166	280	221
7,000	7,050	181	176	174	289	229
$7,050	$7,100	$189	$184	$181	$297	$238
7,100	7,150	197	192	189	306	246
7,150	7,200	205	200	196	315	255
7,200	7,250	213	208	204	324	263
7,250	7,300	221	216	211	334	272
7,300	7,350	229	224	219	343	280
7,350	7,400	238	232	226	353	289
7,400	7,450	246	240	234	362	297
7,450	7,500	255	248	241	372	306
7,500	7,550	263	256	249	381	315
7,550	7,600	272	264	256	391	324
7,600	7,650	280	272	264	400	334
7,650	7,700	289	280	271	410	343
7,700	7,750	297	288	279	419	353
7,750	7,800	306	296	286	429	362
7,800	7,850	315	305	294	438	372
7,850	7,900	324	314	302	448	381
7,900	7,950	334	323	310	457	391
7,950	8,000	343	332	318	467	400
8,000	8,050	353	341	326	476	410
8,050	8,100	362	350	334	486	419
8,100	8,150	372	359	342	495	429
8,150	8,200	381	368	350	505	438
8,200	8,250	391	377	358	514	448
8,250	8,300	400	386	366	524	457
8,300	8,350	410	395	374	533	467
8,350	8,400	419	404	382	543	476
8,400	8,450	429	413	390	552	486
8,450	8,500	438	422	398	562	495
8,500	8,550	448	431	406	571	505
$8,550	$8,600	$457	$440	$414	$581	$514
8,600	8,650	467	449	422	590	524
8,650	8,700	476	457	430	600	533
8,700	8,750	484	465	437	609	543
8,750	8,800	492	473	443	619	552
8,800	8,850	500	480	450	628	562
8,850	8,900	508	488	457	638	571
8,900	8,950	516	496	465	647	581
8,950	9,000	524	503	472	657	590
9,000	9,050	533	511	479	666	600
9,050	9,100	541	518	486	676	609
9,100	9,150	549	526	494	685	619
9,150	9,200	557	534	501	696	628
9,200	9,250	565	541	508	707	638
9,250	9,300	573	549	515	718	647
9,300	9,350	581	557	522	729	657
9,350	9,400	589	564	530	740	666
9,400	9,450	597	572	537	751	676
9,450	9,500	605	580	544	762	685
9,500	9,550	613	587	551	773	696
9,550	9,600	621	595	559	784	707
9,600	9,650	629	603	566	795	718
9,650	9,700	638	610	573	806	729
9,700	9,750	646	618	580	817	740
9,750	9,800	654	626	587	828	751
9,800	9,850	662	633	595	839	762
9,850	9,900	670	641	602	850	773
9,900	9,950	678	649	609	861	784
9,950	10,000	686	656	616	872	795

Table 7 —Returns claiming SEVEN exemptions (and not itemizing deductions)

$0	$5,900	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
5,900	5,950	0	0	0	4	0
5,950	6,000	0	0	0	11	0
6,000	6,050	0	0	0	18	0
6,050	6,100	0	0	0	25	0
6,100	6,150	0	0	0	32	0
6,150	6,200	0	0	0	39	0
6,200	6,250	0	0	0	46	6
6,250	6,300	0	0	0	53	12
6,300	6,350	0	0	0	60	18
6,350	6,400	0	0	0	67	24
6,400	6,450	0	0	0	74	30
6,450	6,500	0	0	0	81	36
6,500	6,550	0	0	0	89	41
6,550	6,600	4	4	4	96	47
6,600	6,650	11	11	11	104	53
6,650	6,700	18	18	18	111	60
6,700	6,750	25	25	25	119	67
6,750	6,800	32	32	32	126	74
6,800	6,850	39	39	39	134	81
6,850	6,900	46	46	46	141	89
6,900	6,950	53	53	53	149	96
6,950	7,000	60	60	60	157	104
7,000	7,050	67	67	67	165	111
7,050	7,100	74	74	74	173	119
7,100	7,150	81	81	81	181	126
7,150	7,200	89	88	88	189	134
7,200	7,250	96	95	95	197	141
$7,250	$7,300	$104	$102	$102	$205	$149
7,300	7,350	111	109	109	213	157
7,350	7,400	119	116	116	221	165
7,400	7,450	126	123	123	229	173
7,450	7,500	134	130	130	238	181
7,500	7,550	141	137	137	246	189
7,550	7,600	149	144	144	255	197
7,600	7,650	157	152	151	263	205
7,650	7,700	165	160	159	272	213
7,700	7,750	173	168	166	280	221
7,750	7,800	181	176	174	289	229
7,800	7,850	189	184	181	297	238
7,850	7,900	197	192	189	306	246
7,900	7,950	205	200	196	315	255
7,950	8,000	213	208	204	324	263
8,000	8,050	221	216	211	334	272
8,050	8,100	229	224	219	343	280
8,100	8,150	238	232	226	353	289
8,150	8,200	246	240	234	362	297
8,200	8,250	255	248	241	372	306
8,250	8,300	263	256	249	381	315
8,300	8,350	272	264	256	391	324
8,350	8,400	280	272	264	400	334
8,400	8,450	289	280	271	410	343
8,450	8,500	297	288	279	419	353
8,500	8,550	306	296	286	429	362
8,550	8,600	315	305	294	438	372
8,600	8,650	324	314	302	448	381
$8,650	$8,700	$334	$322	$310	$457	$391
8,700	8,750	342	330	317	467	400
8,750	8,800	350	338	323	476	410
8,800	8,850	358	345	330	486	419
8,850	8,900	366	353	337	495	429
8,900	8,950	374	361	344	505	438
8,950	9,000	382	368	351	514	448
9,000	9,050	390	376	357	524	457
9,050	9,100	398	383	364	533	467
9,100	9,150	406	391	371	543	476
9,150	9,200	414	399	378	552	486
9,200	9,250	422	406	385	562	495
9,250	9,300	430	414	391	571	505
9,300	9,350	438	422	398	581	514
9,350	9,400	447	429	405	590	524
9,400	9,450	455	437	412	600	533
9,450	9,500	463	445	419	609	543
9,500	9,550	471	452	425	619	552
9,550	9,600	479	460	432	628	562
9,600	9,650	487	468	439	638	571
9,650	9,700	495	475	446	647	581
9,700	9,750	503	483	453	657	590
9,750	9,800	511	491	460	666	600
9,800	9,850	519	498	467	676	609
9,850	9,900	527	506	474	685	619
9,900	9,950	535	514	482	696	628
9,950	10,000	543	521	489	707	638

Table 8 —Returns claiming EIGHT exemptions (and not itemizing deductions)

$0	$6,650	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
6,650	6,700	0	0	0	4	0
6,700	6,750	0	0	0	11	0
6,750	6,800	0	0	0	18	0
6,800	6,850	0	0	0	25	0
6,850	6,900	0	0	0	32	0
6,900	6,950	0	0	0	39	0
6,950	7,000	0	0	0	46	0
$7,000	$7,050	$0	$0	$0	$53	$4
7,050	7,100	0	0	0	60	11
7,100	7,150	0	0	0	67	18
7,150	7,200	0	0	0	74	25
7,200	7,250	0	0	0	81	32
7,250	7,300	0	0	0	89	39
7,300	7,350	4	4	4	96	46
7,350	7,400	11	11	11	104	53
$7,400	$7,450	$18	$18	$18	$111	$60
7,450	7,500	25	25	25	119	67
7,500	7,550	32	32	32	126	74
7,550	7,600	39	39	39	134	81
7,600	7,650	46	46	46	141	89

Continued on next page

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

Table 8 —Returns claiming EIGHT exemptions (and not itemizing deductions) (Continued)

If line 15 (adjusted gross income) is— / And you are— / Your tax is—

At least	But less than	Single, not head of household	Head of household	* Married filing joint return	Married filing separate return claiming— Low income allowance	Married filing separate return claiming— %Standard deduction
$7,650	$7,700	$53	$53	$53	$149	$96
7,700	7,750	60	60	60	157	104
7,750	7,800	67	67	67	165	111
7,800	7,850	74	74	74	173	119
7,850	7,900	81	81	81	181	126
7,900	7,950	89	88	88	189	134
7,950	8,000	96	95	95	197	141
8,000	8,050	104	102	102	205	149
8,050	8,100	111	109	109	213	157
8,100	8,150	119	116	116	221	165
8,150	8,200	126	123	123	229	173
8,200	8,250	134	130	130	238	181
8,250	8,300	141	137	137	246	189
8,300	8,350	149	144	144	255	197
8,350	8,400	157	152	151	263	205
8,400	8,450	165	160	159	272	213

At least	But less than	Single, not head of household	Head of household	* Married filing joint return	Married filing separate return claiming— Low income allowance	Married filing separate return claiming— %Standard deduction
$8,450	$8,500	$173	$168	$166	$280	$221
8,500	8,550	181	176	174	289	229
8,550	8,600	189	184	181	297	238
8,600	8,650	197	192	189	306	246
8,650	8,700	205	200	196	315	255
8,700	8,750	212	207	202	324	263
8,750	8,800	218	213	209	334	272
8,800	8,850	225	220	215	343	280
8,850	8,900	232	227	222	353	289
8,900	8,950	240	234	228	362	297
8,950	9,000	247	241	234	372	306
9,000	9,050	254	247	241	381	315
9,050	9,100	261	254	247	391	324
9,100	9,150	269	261	253	400	334
9,150	9,200	276	268	260	410	343
9,200	9,250	283	275	266	419	353

At least	But less than	Single, not head of household	Head of household	* Married filing joint return	Married filing separate return claiming— Low income allowance	Married filing separate return claiming— %Standard deduction
$9,250	$9,300	$290	$281	$273	$429	$362
9,300	9,350	297	288	279	438	372
9,350	9,400	305	295	285	448	381
9,400	9,450	312	302	292	457	391
9,450	9,500	320	310	299	467	400
9,500	9,550	328	317	305	476	410
9,550	9,600	336	325	312	486	419
9,600	9,650	344	333	319	495	429
9,650	9,700	353	340	326	505	438
9,700	9,750	361	348	333	514	448
9,750	9,800	369	356	339	524	457
9,800	9,850	377	363	346	533	467
9,850	9,900	385	371	353	543	476
9,900	9,950	393	379	360	552	486
9,950	10,000	401	386	367	562	495

Table 9 —Returns claiming NINE exemptions (and not itemizing deductions)

At least	But less than	Single, not head of household	Head of household	* Married filing joint return	Married filing separate return claiming— Low income allowance	Married filing separate return claiming— %Standard deduction
$0	$7,400	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
7,400	7,450	0	0	0	4	0
7,450	7,500	0	0	0	11	0
7,500	7,550	0	0	0	18	0
7,550	7,600	0	0	0	25	0
7,600	7,650	0	0	0	32	0
7,650	7,700	0	0	0	39	0
7,700	7,750	0	0	0	46	0
7,750	7,800	0	0	0	53	4
7,800	7,850	0	0	0	60	11
7,850	7,900	0	0	0	67	18
7,900	7,950	0	0	0	74	25
7,950	8,000	0	0	0	81	32
8,000	8,050	0	0	0	89	39
8,050	8,100	4	4	4	96	46
8,100	8,150	11	11	11	104	53
8,150	8,200	18	18	18	111	60
8,200	8,250	25	25	25	119	67

At least	But less than	Single, not head of household	Head of household	* Married filing joint return	Married filing separate return claiming— Low income allowance	Married filing separate return claiming— %Standard deduction
$8,250	$8,300	$32	$32	$32	$126	$74
8,300	8,350	39	39	39	134	81
8,350	8,400	46	46	46	141	89
8,400	8,450	53	53	53	149	96
8,450	8,500	60	60	60	157	104
8,500	8,550	67	67	67	165	111
8,550	8,600	74	74	74	173	119
8,600	8,650	81	81	81	181	126
8,650	8,700	89	87	87	189	134
8,700	8,750	95	93	93	197	141
8,750	8,800	101	99	99	205	149
8,800	8,850	108	105	105	213	157
8,850	8,900	114	111	111	221	165
8,900	8,950	120	117	117	229	173
8,950	9,000	127	123	123	238	181
9,000	9,050	133	129	129	246	189
9,050	9,100	140	135	135	255	197
9,100	9,150	146	141	141	263	205

At least	But less than	Single, not head of household	Head of household	* Married filing joint return	Married filing separate return claiming— Low income allowance	Married filing separate return claiming— %Standard deduction
$9,150	$9,200	$153	$148	$147	$272	$213
9,200	9,250	160	155	154	280	221
9,250	9,300	166	161	160	289	229
9,300	9,350	173	168	166	297	238
9,350	9,400	180	175	173	306	246
9,400	9,450	187	182	179	315	255
9,450	9,500	194	189	186	324	263
9,500	9,550	200	195	192	334	272
9,550	9,600	207	202	198	343	280
9,600	9,650	214	209	205	353	289
9,650	9,700	221	216	211	362	297
9,700	9,750	228	223	217	372	306
9,750	9,800	235	229	224	381	315
9,800	9,850	242	236	230	391	324
9,850	9,900	249	243	237	400	334
9,900	9,950	257	250	243	410	343
9,950	10,000	264	257	249	419	353

Table 10 —Returns claiming TEN exemptions (and not itemizing deductions)

At least	But less than	Single, not head of household	Head of household	* Married filing joint return	Married filing separate return claiming— Low income allowance	Married filing separate return claiming— %Standard deduction
$0	$8,150	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
8,150	8,200	0	0	0	4	0
8,200	8,250	0	0	0	11	0
8,250	8,300	0	0	0	18	0
8,300	8,350	0	0	0	25	0
8,350	8,400	0	0	0	32	0
8,400	8,450	0	0	0	39	0
8,450	8,500	0	0	0	46	0
8,500	8,550	0	0	0	53	4
8,550	8,600	0	0	0	60	11
8,600	8,650	0	0	0	67	18
8,650	8,700	0	0	0	74	25
8,700	8,750	0	0	0	81	32

At least	But less than	Single, not head of household	Head of household	* Married filing joint return	Married filing separate return claiming— Low income allowance	Married filing separate return claiming— %Standard deduction
$8,750	$8,800	$0	$0	$0	$89	$39
8,800	8,850	0	0	0	96	46
8,850	8,900	6	6	6	104	53
8,900	8,950	12	12	12	111	60
8,950	9,000	18	18	18	119	67
9,000	9,050	24	24	24	126	74
9,050	9,100	30	30	30	134	81
9,100	9,150	36	36	36	141	89
9,150	9,200	42	42	42	149	96
9,200	9,250	48	48	48	157	104
9,250	9,300	54	54	54	165	111
9,300	9,350	60	60	60	173	119
9,350	9,400	66	66	66	181	126

At least	But less than	Single, not head of household	Head of household	* Married filing joint return	Married filing separate return claiming— Low income allowance	Married filing separate return claiming— %Standard deduction
$9,400	$9,450	$72	$72	$72	$189	$134
9,450	9,500	78	78	78	197	141
9,500	9,550	84	83	83	205	149
9,550	9,600	91	89	89	213	157
9,600	9,650	97	95	95	221	165
9,650	9,700	104	101	101	229	173
9,700	9,750	110	107	107	238	181
9,750	9,800	116	113	113	246	189
9,800	9,850	123	119	119	255	197
9,850	9,900	129	125	125	263	205
9,900	9,950	135	131	131	272	213
9,950	10,000	142	137	137	280	221

Table 11 —Returns claiming ELEVEN exemptions (and not itemizing deductions)

At least	But less than	Single, not head of household	Head of household	* Married filing joint return	Married filing separate return claiming— Low income allowance	Married filing separate return claiming— %Standard deduction
$0	$8,900	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
8,900	8,950	0	0	0	4	0
8,950	9,000	0	0	0	11	0
9,000	9,050	0	0	0	18	0
9,050	9,100	0	0	0	25	0
9,100	9,150	0	0	0	32	0
9,150	9,200	0	0	0	39	0
9,200	9,250	0	0	0	46	0

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

At least	But less than	Single, not head of household	Head of household	* Married filing joint return	Married filing separate return claiming— Low income allowance	Married filing separate return claiming— %Standard deduction
$9,650	$9,700	$0	$0	$0	$111	$60
9,700	9,750	2	2	2	119	67
9,750	9,800	8	8	8	126	74
9,800	9,850	14	14	14	134	81
9,850	9,900	20	20	20	141	89
9,900	9,950	26	26	26	149	96
9,950	10,000	32	32	32	157	104

Table 12 —Returns claiming TWELVE exemptions (and not itemizing deductions)

At least	But less than	Single, not head of household	Head of household	* Married filing joint return	Married filing separate return claiming— Low income allowance	Married filing separate return claiming— %Standard deduction
$0	$9,650	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
9,650	9,700	0	0	0	4	0
9,700	9,750	0	0	0	11	0

At least	But less than	Single, not head of household	Head of household	* Married filing joint return	Married filing separate return claiming— Low income allowance	Married filing separate return claiming— %Standard deduction
$9,750	$9,800	$0	$0	$0	$18	$0
9,800	9,850	0	0	0	25	0
9,850	9,900	0	0	0	32	0

At least	But less than	Single, not head of household	Head of household	* Married filing joint return	Married filing separate return claiming— Low income allowance	Married filing separate return claiming— %Standard deduction
$9,900	$9,950	$0	$0	$0	$39	$0
9,950	10,000	0	0	0	46	0

Returns claiming THIRTEEN or more exemptions.—There is no tax due if adjusted gross income is less than $10,000.

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

1973 Tax Rate Schedules

If you do not use one of the Tax Tables, figure your tax on the amount on Form 1040, line 48, by using the appropriate Tax Rate Schedule on this page. Enter tax on Form 1040, line 16.

SCHEDULE X—Single Taxpayers Not Qualifying for Rates in Schedule Y or Z

If the amount on Form 1040, line 48, is: | Enter on Form 1040, line 16:

Not over $500....**14% of the amount on line 48.**

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+21%**	**$4,000**
$6,000	$8,000	**$1,110+24%**	**$6,000**
$8,000	$10,000	**$1,590+25%**	**$8,000**
$10,000	$12,000	**$2,090+27%**	**$10,000**
$12,000	$14,000	**$2,630+29%**	**$12,000**
$14,000	$16,000	**$3,210+31%**	**$14,000**
$16,000	$18,000	**$3,830+34%**	**$16,000**
$18,000	$20,000	**$4,510+36%**	**$18,000**
$20,000	$22,000	**$5,230+38%**	**$20,000**
$22,000	$26,000	**$5,990+40%**	**$22,000**
$26,000	$32,000	**$7,590+45%**	**$26,000**
$32,000	$38,000	**$10,290+50%**	**$32,000**
$38,000	$44,000	**$13,290+55%**	**$38,000**
$44,000	$50,000	**$16,590+60%**	**$44,000**
$50,000	$60,000	**$20,190+62%**	**$50,000**
$60,000	$70,000	**$26,390+64%**	**$60,000**
$70,000	$80,000	**$32,790+66%**	**$70,000**
$80,000	$90,000	**$39,390+68%**	**$80,000**
$90,000	$100,000	**$46,190+69%**	**$90,000**
$100,000	....	**$53,090+70%**	**$100,000**

SCHEDULE Y—Married Taxpayers and Certain Widows and Widowers

If you are a married person living apart from your spouse, see page 4 of the instructions to see if you can be considered to be "unmarried" for purposes of using Schedule X or Z.

Married Taxpayers Filing Joint Returns and Certain Widows and Widowers (See page 5)

If the amount on Form 1040, line 48, is: | Enter on Form 1040, line 16:

Not over $1,000 **14% of the amount on line 48.**

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**

Married Taxpayers Filing Separate Returns

If the amount on Form 1040, line 48, is: | Enter on Form 1040, line 16:

Not over $500....**14% of the amount on line 48.**

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

If the amount on Form 1040, line 48, is: | Enter on Form 1040, line 16:

Not over $1,000..**14% of the amount on line 48.**

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+19%**	**$4,000**
$6,000	$8,000	**$1,040+22%**	**$6,000**
$8,000	$10,000	**$1,480+23%**	**$8,000**
$10,000	$12,000	**$1,940+25%**	**$10,000**
$12,000	$14,000	**$2,440+27%**	**$12,000**
$14,000	$16,000	**$2,980+28%**	**$14,000**
$16,000	$18,000	**$3,540+31%**	**$16,000**
$18,000	$20,000	**$4,160+32%**	**$18,000**
$20,000	$22,000	**$4,800+35%**	**$20,000**
$22,000	$24,000	**$5,500+36%**	**$22,000**
$24,000	$26,000	**$6,220+38%**	**$24,000**
$26,000	$28,000	**$6,980+41%**	**$26,000**
$28,000	$32,000	**$7,800+42%**	**$28,000**
$32,000	$36,000	**$9,480+45%**	**$32,000**
$36,000	$38,000	**$11,280+48%**	**$36,000**
$38,000	$40,000	**$12,240+51%**	**$38,000**
$40,000	$44,000	**$13,260+52%**	**$40,000**
$44,000	$50,000	**$15,340+55%**	**$44,000**
$50,000	$52,000	**$18,640+56%**	**$50,000**
$52,000	$64,000	**$19,760+58%**	**$52,000**
$64,000	$70,000	**$26,720+59%**	**$64,000**
$70,000	$76,000	**$30,260+61%**	**$70,000**
$76,000	$80,000	**$33,920+62%**	**$76,000**
$80,000	$88,000	**$36,400+63%**	**$80,000**
$88,000	$100,000	**$41,440+64%**	**$88,000**
$100,000	$120,000	**$49,120+66%**	**$100,000**
$120,000	$140,000	**$62,320+67%**	**$120,000**
$140,000	$160,000	**$75,720+68%**	**$140,000**
$160,000	$180,000	**$89,320+69%**	**$160,000**
$180,000	....	**$103,120+70%**	**$180,000**

1973 Optional State Sales Tax Tables

If you itemize your deductions on Schedule A, you can use these tables to determine the general sales tax to enter on line 14. If your records show that you paid more than the amount shown you can deduct the larger amount. The sales tax paid on the purchase of an automobile may be added to the table amount except in Vermont and West Virginia where the deduction is allowed at the three percent general sales tax rate. **See page 10 for complete list of items on which sales taxes can be added to the table amount.**

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 or fraction of it of income 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 or fraction of it of income 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, your deduction is 210 percent of the amount determined in Step 1, above.

Income [1]	Alabama [2]					Arizona [3]						Arkansas [2]					California [4]			
	Family size (persons)					Family size (persons)						Family size (persons)					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	$38	$45	$54	$58	$59	$45	$53	$60	$60
$3,000–$3,999	62	76	90	98	100	50	65	68	77	79	81	47	56	67	73	74	58	68	77	77
$4,000–$4,999	72	90	105	116	118	59	75	80	89	92	96	54	66	78	86	88	70	82	91	91
$5,000–$5,999	82	102	119	132	136	67	85	90	99	104	109	61	76	88	98	101	82	94	105	105
$6,000–$6,999	90	114	132	147	152	74	94	100	109	116	121	67	85	98	110	114	93	106	118	119
$7,000–$7,999	98	125	144	161	168	81	102	110	118	127	133	73	93	108	121	126	104	118	131	132
$8,000–$8,999	106	136	156	175	183	87	110	119	126	137	144	79	101	117	131	137	114	129	143	145
$9,000–$9,999	113	146	167	188	198	93	118	127	134	147	155	84	109	125	141	148	124	140	155	157
$10,000–$10,999	120	156	178	201	212	99	125	135	142	156	165	89	116	133	151	158	134	150	166	169
$11,000–$11,999	127	165	188	213	226	105	132	143	149	165	175	94	123	141	160	168	143	160	177	181
$12,000–$12,999	133	174	198	225	239	111	139	151	156	174	185	99	130	149	169	178	152	170	188	192
$13,000–$13,999	139	183	208	236	252	116	145	158	163	182	194	104	137	156	178	188	161	180	198	203
$14,000–$14,999	145	192	218	247	265	121	151	165	170	190	203	109	144	163	186	198	170	190	208	214
$15,000–$15,999	151	201	227	258	277	126	157	172	176	198	212	113	151	170	194	207	179	199	218	225
$16,000–$16,999	157	209	236	269	289	131	163	179	182	206	221	117	157	177	202	216	188	208	228	235
$17,000–$17,999	162	217	245	280	301	136	169	186	188	214	230	121	163	184	210	225	197	217	238	245
$18,000–$18,999	167	225	253	290	313	141	175	193	194	222	238	125	169	190	218	234	205	226	247	255
$19,000–$19,999	172	233	261	300	324	145	180	199	199	229	246	129	175	196	226	242	213	234	256	265

Income [1]	Colorado [3]						Connecticut [5]				Dist. of Columbia					Florida				Georgia [2]					Hawaii				
	Family size (persons)						Family size (persons)				Family size (persons)					Family size (persons)				Family size (persons)					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	$42	$49	$58	$58	$41	$50	$62	$67	$67	$30	$40	$44	$44	$40	$49	$59	$65	$65	$69	$87	$91	$101	$101
$3,000–$3,999	44	58	61	71	73	75	57	65	76	76	49	63	77	83	83	40	51	56	56	50	61	72	80	80	85	105	111	123	123
$4,000–$4,999	51	68	72	82	85	88	71	80	92	92	56	74	89	98	99	50	62	68	68	58	72	85	94	94	99	120	129	143	144
$5,000–$5,999	58	76	82	91	97	100	84	94	107	107	62	85	101	112	114	59	72	79	79	65	82	96	106	107	112	135	145	161	163
$6,000–$6,999	64	84	91	100	107	112	97	108	122	122	68	95	112	124	128	68	81	89	89	72	91	106	118	120	123	148	159	178	181
$7,000–$7,999	70	92	100	109	117	123	110	122	136	136	74	104	122	136	141	76	90	99	100	79	100	116	129	133	134	160	173	193	198
$8,000–$8,999	76	99	108	117	127	133	122	135	150	150	79	113	132	148	154	84	99	109	110	85	109	125	140	145	145	172	186	208	215
$9,000–$9,999	81	106	116	124	136	143	134	148	163	164	84	122	141	159	166	92	108	118	120	91	117	134	150	157	155	183	199	222	230
$10,000–$10,999	86	112	124	131	145	153	146	161	176	177	89	131	150	170	178	100	116	127	130	96	125	143	159	168	165	193	211	236	245
$11,000–$11,999	91	118	132	138	154	163	158	173	189	191	93	139	159	180	190	108	124	136	140	102	133	151	169	179	174	203	222	249	260
$12,000–$12,999	96	124	139	145	162	172	170	185	201	205	97	147	167	190	201	116	132	145	150	107	140	159	178	190	183	213	233	261	274
$13,000–$13,999	101	130	146	151	170	181	182	197	213	219	101	155	175	200	212	124	140	154	159	112	147	167	187	200	192	222	244	273	287
$14,000–$14,999	106	136	153	157	178	190	194	209	225	233	105	162	183	210	223	132	148	162	168	117	154	174	196	210	200	231	254	285	300
$15,000–$15,999	110	141	160	163	186	198	206	221	237	246	109	169	191	219	234	140	155	170	177	122	161	181	204	220	208	240	264	296	313
$16,000–$16,999	114	146	167	169	194	206	217	233	249	259	113	176	198	228	245	147	162	178	186	127	168	188	212	230	216	248	274	307	326
$17,000–$17,999	118	151	173	175	201	214	228	245	261	272	117	183	205	237	255	154	169	186	195	132	174	195	220	240	224	256	284	318	338
$18,000–$18,999	122	156	179	181	208	222	239	256	272	285	121	190	212	246	265	161	176	194	204	136	180	202	228	250	232	264	293	329	350
$19,000–$19,999	126	161	185	186	215	230	250	267	283	298	124	197	219	254	274	168	183	201	213	140	186	208	235	259	239	272	302	339	362

Income [1]	Idaho						Illinois [6]						Indiana					Iowa						Kansas [2]					
	Family size (persons)						Family size (persons)						Family size (persons)					Family size (persons)						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	$33	$38	$44	$47	$47	$40	$51	$56	$63	$63	$66	$41	$51	$56	$64	$64	$67
$3,000–$3,999	42	55	59	69	69	72	66	86	98	111	113	121	41	48	55	60	60	49	63	69	77	78	83	50	63	69	78	78	84
$4,000–$4,999	49	64	69	79	82	85	77	100	115	128	133	142	49	57	66	71	72	57	73	81	89	92	98	58	74	82	90	92	100
$5,000–$5,999	56	73	79	88	93	97	87	114	131	144	151	162	56	66	76	82	84	65	83	92	101	105	112	66	84	93	102	106	114
$6,000–$6,999	62	81	88	97	104	109	97	126	145	158	168	181	63	74	85	92	95	72	92	103	111	117	125	73	93	104	112	118	127
$7,000–$7,999	68	88	97	105	114	120	106	138	159	171	184	199	70	82	94	102	106	78	101	113	121	129	138	80	102	114	122	130	140
$8,000–$8,999	74	95	105	113	124	130	115	149	172	184	199	216	76	90	103	111	116	84	109	122	131	140	150	86	110	124	132	142	153
$9,000–$9,999	79	102	113	120	133	140	123	160	184	196	214	232	82	97	111	120	126	90	117	131	140	151	162	92	118	133	141	153	165
$10,000–$10,999	84	109	121	127	142	150	131	170	196	208	228	248	88	104	119	129	136	96	124	140	148	161	173	98	125	142	150	163	176
$11,000–$11,999	89	115	129	134	151	159	138	180	207	219	242	263	94	111	127	138	146	102	131	149	156	171	184	104	132	151	158	173	187
$12,000–$12,999	94	121	136	140	159	168	145	190	218	230	255	277	100	118	134	146	155	107	138	157	164	181	194	109	139	159	166	183	198
$13,000–$13,999	99	127	143	146	167	177	152	199	229	240	268	291	105	125	141	154	164	112	145	165	172	190	204	114	146	167	174	193	208
$14,000–$14,999	104	133	150	152	175	186	159	208	240	250	281	305	110	131	148	162	173	117	151	173	180	199	214	119	153	175	182	203	218
$15,000–$15,999	109	139	157	158	183	194	166	217	250	260	293	319	115	137	155	170	182	122	157	181	187	208	224	124	159	183	189	212	228
$16,000–$16,999	113	145	164	164	191	202	173	226	260	269	305	332	120	143	162	178	191	127	163	188	194	217	234	129	165	191	196	221	238
$17,000–$17,999	117	150	170	170	198	210	179	234	270	278	317	345	125	149	169	185	200	132	169	195	201	226	243	134	171	198	203	230	248
$18,000–$18,999	121	155	176	176	205	218	185	242	280	287	328	358	130	155	176	192	208	136	175	202	208	234	252	138	177	205	210	239	258
$19,000–$19,999	125	160	182	182	212	226	191	250	289	295	339	371	135	160	182	199	216	140	181	209	214	242	261	142	183	212	216	247	267

Income [1]	Kentucky				Louisiana [2]					Maine					Maryland				Massachusetts			Michigan						Minnesota [2]		
	Family size (persons)				Family size (persons)					Family size (persons)					Family size (persons)				Family size (persons)			Family size (persons)						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	$46	$57	$61	$61	$33	$37	$46	$50	$50	$40	$48	$56	$57	$57	$33	$42	$46	$46	$8	$11	$15	$49	$65	$71	$82	$82	$85	$27	$30	$30
$3,000–$3,999	59	73	78	78	41	47	57	62	62	52	61	70	72	72	43	54	58	58	10	14	19	60	79	88	99	101	106	35	38	39
$4,000–$4,999	72	87	93	93	49	56	67	74	74	64	74	83	87	87	52	64	70	70	12	17	23	69	92	103	114	119	125	42	46	47
$5,000–$5,999	84	100	107	107	56	65	77	85	85	75	86	96	101	101	61	74	81	81	14	20	27	78	104	116	128	134	143	49	54	55
$6,000–$6,999	95	112	121	121	62	73	86	95	96	86	98	107	114	114	69	84	91	92	16	23	30	87	115	129	140	149	159	56	61	63
$7,000–$7,999	106	124	134	135	68	81	94	105	107	97	109	118	126	126	77	93	101	103	18	26	33	95	125	141	152	163	175	62	68	71
$8,000–$8,999	116	135	146	148	74	89	102	114	117	107	120	129	138	139	85	101	111	114	20	29	36	102	135	153	163	176	190	68	75	79
$9,000–$9,999	126	146	158	161	80	97	110	123	127	117	130	139	150	152	93	109	120	124	22	32	39	109	144	164	173	189	204	74	82	86
$10,000–$10,999	136	157	170	174	86	104	118	132	137	127	140	149	161	165	101	118	129	134	24	34	42	116	153	174	183	201	218	80	88	93
$11,000–$11,999	146	167	182	187	91	111	125	141	146	136	150	158	172	177	109	126	138	144	26	37	45	123	162	184	193	213	231	85	94	100
$12,000–$12,999	155	177	193	200	96	118	132	149	155	145	160	167	183	189	116	134	147	154	27	40	48	129	170	194	203	224	244	90	100	107
$13,000–$13,999	164	187	204	212	101	125	139	157	164	154	170	176	194	201	123	141	156	164	28	42	50	135	178	204	212	235	257	95	106	114
$14,000–$14,999	173	197	215	224	106	132	146	165	173	163	179	185	204	212	130	148	164	173	30	45	53	141	186	213	221	246	269	100	112	121
$15,000–$15,999	182	206	225	236	111	138	153	173	182	172	188	194	214	223	137	155	172	182	31	47	56	147	194	222	229	256	281	105	118	128
$16,000–$16,999	191	215	235	248	116	144	159	180	191	181	197	203	224	234	144	162	180	191	33	50	58	153	201	231	237	266	293	110	124	134
$17,000–$17,999	200	224	245	259	120	150	165	187	199	190	206	211	234	245	151	169	188	200	34	52	61	158	208	240	245	276	304	115	130	140
$18,000–$18,999	208	233	255	270	124	156	171	194	207	199	215	219	244	256	157	176	196	209	36	55	63	163	215	249	253	286	315	120	135	146
$19,000–$19,999	216	242	264	281	128	162	177	201	215	207	223	227	253	267	163	183	203	218	37	57	65	168	222	257	260	295	326	125	140	152

1 Total of adjusted gross income (line 15, Form 1040) and nontaxable receipts such as social security, veterans', and railroad retirement benefits, and workmen's compensation.
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 The 1¼ percent local sales tax is included. If the ½ cent local rapid transit sales tax is paid all year you may add 10 percent to the table amount.
5 Sales taxes on utilities are not included. You may add the amount paid.
6 Local sales taxes are included.

1973 Optional State Sales Tax Tables

If you itemize your deductions on Schedule A, you can use these tables to determine the general sales tax to enter on line 14. If your records show that you paid more than the amount shown, you can deduct the larger amount. The sales tax paid on the purchase of an automobile may be added to the table amount except in Vermont and West Virginia where the deduction is allowed at the three percent general sales tax rate. See page 10 for complete list of items on which sales taxes can be added to the table amount.

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 or fraction of it of income 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 or fraction of it of income 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, your deduction is 210 percent of the amount determined in Step 1, above.

Income [1]	Mississippi					Missouri [2]						Nebraska [2]						Nevada [3]					
	Family size (persons)					Family size (persons)						Family size (persons)						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	$38	$51	$53	$65	$65	$67
$3,000–$3,999	86	104	124	135	135	45	58	65	72	74	79	37	48	54	60	62	66	47	62	66	78	79	82
$4,000–$4,999	100	123	144	159	159	53	68	76	83	87	93	43	56	63	69	73	78	55	72	77	89	92	96
$5,000–$5,999	113	141	163	181	182	59	77	86	94	99	106	49	63	71	78	83	89	62	81	88	99	104	109
$6,000–$6,999	125	158	181	201	204	65	85	95	103	111	118	54	70	79	86	92	99	69	90	98	108	116	121
$7,000–$7,999	136	173	198	220	225	71	93	104	112	122	130	59	76	87	94	101	109	75	98	107	116	127	133
$8,000–$8,999	147	188	214	238	246	77	100	113	121	132	141	64	82	94	101	109	118	81	105	116	124	137	144
$9,000–$9,999	157	203	230	256	266	83	107	121	129	142	152	68	88	101	108	117	127	87	112	125	132	147	154
$10,000–$10,999	167	217	244	273	285	88	114	129	137	151	162	72	94	108	114	125	136	92	119	133	139	156	164
$11,000–$11,999	176	230	258	289	304	93	121	137	145	160	172	76	99	114	120	133	144	97	126	141	146	165	174
$12,000–$12,999	185	243	272	305	322	98	127	144	152	169	182	80	104	120	126	140	152	102	133	149	153	174	183
$13,000–$13,999	194	256	285	320	340	103	133	151	159	178	191	84	109	126	132	147	160	107	139	156	159	182	192
$14,000–$14,999	202	269	298	335	358	107	139	158	166	187	200	88	114	132	138	154	168	112	145	163	165	190	201
$15,000–$15,999	210	281	311	350	375	111	145	165	173	195	209	92	119	138	144	161	175	117	151	170	171	198	210
$16,000–$16,999	218	293	323	364	392	115	151	172	179	203	218	96	124	143	149	168	182	122	157	177	177	206	219
$17,000–$17,999	226	305	335	378	408	119	156	179	185	211	227	99	128	148	154	174	189	126	163	184	184	214	227
$18,000–$18,999	234	316	347	392	424	123	161	185	191	219	235	102	132	153	159	180	196	130	168	191	191	222	235
$19,000–$19,999	241	327	359	405	440	127	166	191	197	226	243	105	136	158	164	186	203	134	173	197	197	229	243

Income [1]	New Jersey		New Mexico [2]						New York [4]					North Carolina [5]					North Dakota					Ohio [6]				Oklahoma [2]				
	Family size (persons)		Family size (persons)						Family size (persons)					Family size (persons)					Family size (persons)					Family size (persons)				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	$28	$37	$58	$77	$78	$92	$92	$92	$37	$44	$53	$56	$56	$35	$40	$50	$54	$55	$37	$43	$49	$51	$52	$27	$33	$33	$34	$25	$29	$35	$38	$38
$3,000–$3,999	38	47	71	94	96	111	111	113	49	57	66	71	71	43	51	62	68	69	47	54	62	66	67	36	43	44	45	31	37	43	47	48
$4,000–$4,999	47	57	83	109	113	128	128	134	60	69	79	84	84	50	60	73	80	82	56	64	74	79	81	44	52	54	56	36	44	51	56	58
$5,000–$5,999	56	67	94	123	129	143	146	153	70	81	90	97	97	57	69	82	92	94	64	74	85	92	95	52	61	64	66	41	50	58	64	66
$6,000–$6,999	65	76	104	135	144	157	163	171	80	92	101	109	109	63	77	91	102	106	72	83	95	104	107	60	70	74	76	45	56	64	72	74
$7,000–$7,999	74	85	113	147	158	170	179	188	90	102	111	120	120	69	85	100	112	116	80	92	105	115	119	68	78	83	86	49	61	70	79	82
$8,000–$8,999	82	94	122	158	171	183	194	204	99	112	121	131	131	74	93	108	122	126	87	101	115	126	131	75	86	92	96	53	66	76	86	89
$9,000–$9,999	90	102	131	169	184	195	209	220	108	122	130	141	142	79	100	116	131	136	94	109	124	137	143	82	94	101	105	57	71	82	93	96
$10,000–$10,999	98	110	139	179	196	206	223	235	117	132	139	151	154	84	107	123	140	146	101	117	133	147	154	89	102	110	114	60	76	87	99	103
$11,000–$11,999	106	118	147	189	208	217	237	250	126	142	148	161	165	89	114	131	149	156	108	125	142	157	165	96	110	119	123	64	81	92	105	110
$12,000–$12,999	114	126	155	199	220	227	250	264	135	151	157	171	176	94	121	138	158	165	114	133	151	167	176	103	117	128	132	68	86	97	111	117
$13,000–$13,999	122	134	162	208	231	237	263	278	144	160	165	180	187	98	128	145	166	174	120	140	159	176	186	110	124	136	141	71	91	102	117	123
$14,000–$14,999	130	141	169	217	242	247	276	291	152	169	173	189	198	102	134	152	174	183	126	147	167	185	196	117	131	144	150	74	96	107	123	129
$15,000–$15,999	138	148	176	226	253	256	289	304	160	178	181	198	209	106	140	158	182	192	132	154	175	194	206	124	138	152	159	77	100	112	129	135
$16,000–$16,999	146	155	183	235	263	265	301	317	168	187	189	207	220	110	146	164	190	200	138	161	183	203	216	130	145	160	168	80	104	117	134	141
$17,000–$17,999	154	162	190	243	273	274	313	330	176	196	196	215	230	114	152	170	197	208	144	168	191	212	226	136	152	168	177	83	108	121	139	147
$18,000–$18,999	161	169	196	251	283	283	324	342	184	204	204	223	240	118	158	176	204	216	149	175	198	221	236	142	159	176	185	86	112	125	144	153
$19,000–$19,999	168	176	202	259	293	293	335	354	192	212	212	231	250	122	164	181	211	224	154	181	205	229	245	148	165	184	193	88	116	129	149	159

Income [1]	Pennsylvania		Rhode Island					South Carolina					South Dakota [7]						Tennessee [2]					Texas [2]			
	Family size (persons)		Family size (persons)					Family size (persons)					Family size (persons)						Family size (persons)					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
Under $3,000	$24	$31	$35	$41	$50	$51	$51	$52	$61	$73	$80	$80	$52	$66	$71	$81	$81	$83	$46	$55	$66	$72	$72	$32	$41	$44	$44
$3,000–$3,999	33	40	47	54	63	66	66	63	76	90	99	99	64	81	88	99	99	105	56	68	81	89	90	42	52	56	56
$4,000–$4,999	42	49	58	66	75	79	79	73	90	105	116	118	75	95	104	115	117	125	65	80	95	104	106	51	62	67	68
$5,000–$5,999	50	58	69	77	86	92	92	83	102	119	132	135	84	107	118	130	134	144	73	92	107	119	122	59	71	78	79
$6,000–$6,999	58	67	79	88	97	104	104	91	114	132	147	151	93	119	132	144	150	161	81	102	119	132	136	67	80	88	89
$7,000–$7,999	66	75	89	99	107	116	116	99	125	144	161	167	102	130	145	157	165	178	88	112	130	145	150	75	89	98	99
$8,000–$8,999	74	83	99	109	117	127	128	107	136	156	174	182	110	141	157	169	179	194	95	122	140	157	164	83	97	107	109
$9,000–$9,999	82	91	109	119	127	138	140	114	146	167	187	196	118	151	169	181	193	210	101	131	150	168	177	90	105	116	118
$10,000–$10,999	90	99	119	129	136	149	152	121	156	178	200	210	125	161	181	192	207	225	107	140	159	179	189	97	113	125	127
$11,000–$11,999	98	107	128	139	145	159	163	128	166	188	212	224	132	170	192	203	220	240	113	148	168	190	201	104	120	133	136
$12,000–$12,999	106	114	137	148	154	169	174	134	175	198	224	237	139	179	203	213	233	254	119	156	177	200	213	111	127	141	145
$13,000–$13,999	114	121	146	157	163	179	185	140	184	208	235	250	146	188	213	223	245	268	124	164	186	210	224	118	134	149	153
$14,000–$14,999	122	128	155	166	171	189	196	146	193	217	246	262	153	197	223	233	257	281	129	172	194	220	235	125	141	157	161
$15,000–$15,999	130	135	164	175	179	199	207	152	202	226	257	274	159	205	233	242	269	294	134	180	202	230	246	132	148	165	169
$16,000–$16,999	138	142	173	184	187	208	218	158	210	235	267	286	165	213	243	251	280	307	139	188	210	239	257	139	155	173	177
$17,000–$17,999	146	149	182	193	195	217	228	163	218	244	277	298	171	221	253	260	291	320	144	195	218	248	268	145	162	180	185
$18,000–$18,999	153	156	191	201	203	226	238	168	226	252	287	310	177	229	262	269	302	333	149	202	226	257	278	151	168	187	193
$19,000–$19,999	160	163	199	209	210	235	248	173	234	260	297	321	182	236	271	278	313	345	153	209	233	266	288	157	174	194	201

Income [1]	Utah [3]						Vermont					Virginia [8]					Washington [9]						West Virginia					Wisconsin				Wyoming [2]					
	Family size (persons)						Family size (persons)					Family size (persons)					Family size (persons)						Family size (persons)					Family size				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	$59	$79	$81	$98	$98	$98	$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	74	97	102	118	119	122	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	86	114	120	137	141	145	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	98	129	138	153	161	166	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	109	143	154	169	179	186	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	119	156	169	183	197	205	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	129	168	184	197	214	223	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	139	180	198	210	230	241	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	148	191	212	222	246	258	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	157	202	225	234	261	274	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	166	213	238	245	276	290	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	174	224	251	256	291	305	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	182	234	263	267	305	320	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	190	244	275	277	319	335	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	198	253	287	287	332	350	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	205	262	298	298	345	364	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	212	271	309	309	358	378	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	219	280	320	320	370	392	131	172	192	221	236	178	208	226	242	140	177	200	200	231	246

1 Total of adjusted gross income (line 15, Form 1040) and nontaxable receipts such as social security, veterans', and railroad retirement benefits, and workmen's compensation.

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 included. Taxpayers not paying local sales taxes should use 90 percent of the amount allowed.

4 Local sales taxes are not included. If paid all year add (a) 25 percent if the local tax rate is 1 percent, (b) 50 percent if the local tax rate is 2 percent, (c) 75 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 not included. Add the amount paid.

8 Local sales taxes are included.

9 Local ½ percent sales taxes are included. Taxpayers not paying local sales taxes should use 90 percent of the amount allowed. If the 3/10's of 1 percent King County sales tax for public transportation is paid, add 3 percent to the table amount.

Residents of California—

You may call IRS toll free for answers to your Federal tax questions, by dialing the appropriate number listed below.

Southern California (Area Codes 213, 714, and 805)

Please call the telephone number shown in the white pages of your local telephone directory under "U.S. Government Internal Revenue Service Federal Tax Assistance."

Northern California (If your Area Code is 209 or 707, dial 800–772–2345. If your Area Code is 408, 415, or 916 and your prefix is not listed below, dial 800–772–2345.)

Your Area Code	Your Location	Your Prefix	Your Tax Information Number
408	Campbell, Los Gatos, San Jose, Saratoga, and Sunnyvale	224 245 255 266 279 294 356 446 735 867 225 246 257 267 286 295 358 559 736 923 226 247 258 268 287 296 363 575 738 926 227 248 259 269 288 297 371 578 739 984 238 249 262 272 289 298 374 629 742 987 241 251 263 274 291 299 377 732 743 996 243 252 264 275 292 353 378 733 744 997 244 253 265 277 293 354 379 734 745 998	998–2300
415	Belvedere, San Francisco, and Sausalito	221 391 441 545 566 647 751 776 861 956 239 392 442 546 567 648 752 777 863 957 282 396 445 552 576 661 755 781 864 981 285 397 467 553 584 664 756 788 885 982 332 398 468 556 585 665 761 789 894 983 333 399 469 557 586 666 764 821 921 986 334 421 474 558 587 668 765 822 922 989 346 431 478 561 621 672 766 823 928 992 362 433 495 563 622 673 771 824 929 993 386 434 542 564 626 681 774 826 931 994 387 435 543 565 641 731 775	556–1040
	Moraga, Oakland, and Orinda	254 357 464 524 532 549 638 653 832 845 261 376 465 525 533 562 639 654 834 848 271 428 466 526 534 568 642 655 835 849 273 436 483 527 535 569 643 658 836 865 339 444 521 529 536 632 644 762 839 869 351 451 522 530 547 635 645 763 841 874 352 452 523 531 548 636 652 769 843 893	658–9515
	Belmont, Los Altos Mountain View, Palo Alto, Redwood City, San Carlos, and Woodside	321 325 329 367 493 592 855 961 964 967 322 326 364 368 494 593 941 962 965 968 323 327 365 369 497 851 948 963 966 969 324 328 366 491 591 854	327–0140
	Millbrae, Pacifica, San Bruno, San Mateo, and South San Francisco	341 344 348 355 573 583 589 697 873 877 342 345 349 359 574 588 692 871 876 878 343 347	692–5430
	Corte Madera, Ignacio, Mill Valley, Novato, and San Rafael	383 453 456 461 479 838 883 892 897 924 388 454 457 472 488	457–9600
	Pinole and Richmond	222 223 232 233 234 235 236 237 758	237–3442
	Concord, Lafayette, Martinez, and Walnut Creek	228 283 458 676 685 687 798 932 934 937 229 284 671 682 686 689 825 933 935 938 939	676–6060
	Danville, Hayward, Livermore, and Pleasanton	276 447 537 581 782 785 820 829 846 884 278 455 538 582 783 786 828 837 881 886 443 462	829–3030
	Freemont, Newark, and Sunol	471 498 656 791 792 793 794 796 797 862 489 651 657	651–2171
916	Fair Oaks, Folsom, Rio Linda, and Sacramento	322 362 383 428 445 452 482 489 927 966 331 363 388 440 446 454 483 635 929 967 332 364 391 441 447 455 484 641 933 985 334 371 392 442 448 456 486 643 944 988 351 372 421 443 449 457 487 922 961 991 355 381 422 444 451 481 488 925	446–5321

Where to Send Your Order for Free Forms and Publications.—Send your order to the District Director, IRS, for your State. If there is more than one district office in your State, send the order to the office nearest you.

Alabama—Birmingham, Ala. 35203
Alaska—Anchorage, Alaska 99510
Arizona—Phoenix, Ariz. 85025
Arkansas—Little Rock, Ark. 72203
California—Los Angeles, Calif. 90012
San Francisco, Calif. 94102
Colorado—Denver, Colo. 80202
Connecticut—Hartford, Conn. 06103
Delaware—Wilmington, Del. 19801
District of Columbia—Baltimore, Md. 21201
Florida—Jacksonville, Fla. 32202
Georgia—Atlanta, Ga. 30303
Hawaii—Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Idaho—Boise, Idaho 83724
Illinois—Chicago, Ill. 60602
Springfield, Ill. 62704
Indiana—Box 44026, Indianapolis, Ind. 46244
Iowa—Des Moines, Iowa 50309
Kansas—Wichita, Kans. 67202
Kentucky—Box 1735, Louisville, Ky. 40201
Louisiana—New Orleans, La. 70130
Maine—Augusta, Maine 04330
Maryland—Baltimore, Md. 21201
Massachusetts—Boston, Mass. 02203
Michigan—Detroit, Mich. 48226
Minnesota—St. Paul, Minn. 55101
Mississippi—Jackson, Miss. 39202
Missouri—St. Louis, Mo. 63101
Montana—Helena, Mont. 59601
Nebraska—Omaha, Nebr. 68102
Nevada—Reno, Nev. 89502
New Hampshire—Portsmouth, N.H. 03801
New Jersey—Newark, N.J. 07102
New Mexico—Albuquerque, N. Mex. 87101
New York—Albany, N.Y. 12206
Buffalo, N.Y. 14202
New York City, Box 1040, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11232
North Carolina—Greensboro, N.C. 27401
North Dakota—Fargo, N. Dak. 58102
Ohio—Cleveland, Ohio 44199
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202
Oklahoma—Oklahoma City, Okla. 73102
Oregon—Portland, Oreg. 97204
Panama Canal Zone—Director, Office of International Operations, Internal Revenue Service, Washington, D.C. 20225
Pennsylvania—Philadelphia, Pa. 19108
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222
Puerto Rico—Director's Representative, U.S. Internal Revenue Service, 255 Ponce de Leon Avenue, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00917
Rhode Island—Providence, R.I. 02903
South Carolina—Columbia, S.C. 29201
South Dakota—Aberdeen, S. Dak. 57401
Tennessee—Nashville, Tenn. 37203
Texas—Box 2929, Austin, Tex. 78767
Dallas, Tex. 75202
Utah—Salt Lake City, Utah 84101
Vermont—Burlington, Vt. 05401
Virginia—Richmond, Va. 23240
Virgin Islands—Department of Finance, Tax Division, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands 00801
Washington—Seattle, Wash. 98121
West Virginia—Parkersburg, W. Va. 26101
Wisconsin—Milwaukee, Wis. 53202
Wyoming—Cheyenne, Wyo. 82001
Foreign Addresses—Taxpayers with legal residence in foreign countries: Director, Office of International Operations, Internal Revenue Service, Washington, D.C. 20225

How to Get Forms

Generally, we mail forms and schedules directly to you based on what you filed last year, either Short Form 1040A or Form 1040. If you received Form 1040, the schedules and forms you may need are listed below. You can get them from an Internal Revenue Service office, and at many banks and post offices, or by using the order blank below.

Schedule A for itemized deductions;
Schedule C for income from a personally owned business;
Schedule D for income from the sale or exchange of capital assets;
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 1040–ES for making estimated tax payments.

These forms are available only at Internal Revenue Service offices:

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 Household and Dependent Care Services;
Form 3468, Computation of Investment Credit;
Form 3903, Moving Expense Adjustment;
Form 4136, Computation of Credit for Federal Tax on Gasoline, Special Fuels, and Lubricating Oil;
Form 4137, Computation of Social Security Tax on Unreported Tip Income;
Form 4562 for optional use by individuals, etc., claiming depreciation;
Form 4683, U.S. Information Return on Foreign Bank, Securities, and Other Financial Accounts;
Form 4684 for reporting gains and losses resulting from casualties and thefts;
Form 4797, Supplemental Schedule of Gains and Losses;
Form 4798 for computing a capital loss carryover from the current year to a succeeding taxable year;
Form 4831 for reporting rental income;
Form 4832, Asset Depreciation Range (for determining a reasonable allowance for depreciation of designated classes of assets); and
Form 4835 for reporting farm rental income and expenses.

Some helpful publications you can send for using the order blank are:

501 Exemptions and Dependents
502 Medical Expenses
503 Child Care and Disabled Dependent Care
506 Computing Your Tax Under the Income Averaging Method
521 Moving Expenses
522 Sick Pay
523 Selling Your Home
524 Retirement Income Credit
526 Contributions
529 Miscellaneous Deductions
530 Homeowner's Deductions
532 Students and Parents
545 Interest Expense
552 Recordkeeping Requirements

Publication 17, Your Federal Income Tax, and **Publication 334,** Tax Guide for Small Business (1974 editions), may be purchased by mail for $1.25 a copy (including postage) from The Public Documents Distribution Center, Pueblo Industrial Park, Pueblo, Colorado 81009.

Publication 17 and 334 are $1.00 each if picked up at an IRS office. Publication 17 may also be picked up for $1.00 at many post offices.

Other publications and forms referred to in the instructions are available free from any District Director.

Order Blank for Free Forms and Publications.—The forms and publications listed below are described above. We will send you 2 copies of each form and 1 copy of each publication circled below. Cut the order blank on the dotted line, write your name and address on the other side. Enclose this order blank in an envelope and address your envelope to the IRS address shown above for your State or IRS office nearest your city. **Do not** use the envelope we furnished you in your income tax pamphlet as this envelope should be used for filing your income tax return. Orders for forms and publications should be mailed no later than March 16, to insure timely receipt of your order. The items printed in red may be picked up at many banks and post offices.

Circle Desired Forms and Publications

1040	Schedule D (1040)	1310	3468	4684	Pub. 501	Pub. 524
1040 Instr.	Schedule E&R (1040)	2106	3903	4797	Pub. 502	Pub. 526
1040A	Schedule F (1040)	2120	4136	4798	Pub. 503	Pub. 529
1040A Instr.	Schedule G (1040)	2210	4137	4831	Pub. 506	Pub. 530
Schedule A (1040)	Schedule SE (1040)	2440	4562	4832	Pub. 521	Pub. 532
Schedule C (1040)	1040–ES	2441	4683	4835	Pub. 522	Pub. 545
					Pub. 523	Pub. 552

Index to Instructions

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