Introduction

The federal income tax is a pay-as-you-go tax. You must pay the tax as you earn or receive income during the year. There are two ways to pay as you go:

- **Withholding.** If you are an employee, your employer probably withholds income tax from your pay. In addition, tax may be withheld from certain other income, such as pensions, bonuses, commissions, and gambling winnings. The amount withheld is paid to the IRS in your name.

- **Estimated tax.** If you don’t pay your tax through withholding, or don’t pay enough tax that way, you might have to pay estimated tax. People who are in business for themselves will generally have to pay their tax this way. You may have to pay estimated tax if you receive income such as dividends, interest, capital gains, rents, and royalties. Estimated tax is used to pay not only income tax, but other taxes such as self-employment tax and alternative minimum tax.

This publication explains both of these methods. It also explains how to take credit on your return for the tax that was withheld and for your estimated tax payments.

If you didn’t pay enough tax during the year, either through withholding or by making estimated tax payments, you may have to pay a penalty. Generally, the IRS can figure this penalty for you.

**Nonresident aliens.** Before completing Form W-4, Employee’s Withholding Certificate, nonresident alien employees should see Notice...
1392, Supplemental Form W-4 Instructions for Nonresident Aliens (Rev. January 2020), which provides nonresident aliens who are not exempt from withholding instructions for completing Form W-4, and the Instructions for Form 8233, Exemption From Withholding on Compensation for Independent (and Certain Dependent) Personal Services of a Nonresident Alien Individual. Also, see chapter 8 of Pub. 519, U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens, for important information on withholding.

Final regulations on income tax withholding. Final regulations on income tax withholding were published in the Federal Register on October 6, 2020 (at 85 FR 63019). The regulations implement changes made by the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act and reflect the redesigned withholding certificate (Form W-4). See the regulations for detailed information on income tax withholding.

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

You can send us comments through IRS.gov/FormComments. Or, you can write to the Internal Revenue Service, Tax Forms and Publications, 1111 Constitution Ave. NW, IR-6526, Washington, DC 20224.

Although we can’t respond individually to each comment received, we do appreciate your feedback and will consider your comments and suggestions as we revise our tax forms, instructions, and publications. Don’t send tax questions, tax returns, or payments to the above address.

Getting answers to your tax questions. If you have a tax question not answered by this publication or the How To Get Tax Help section at the end of this publication, go to the IRS Interactive Tax Assistant page at IRS.gov/Help/ITA where you can find topics by using the search feature or viewing the categories listed.

Getting tax forms, instructions, and publications. Go to IRS.gov/Forms to download current and prior-year forms, instructions, and publications.

Ordering tax forms, instructions, and publications. Go to IRS.gov/OrderForms to order current forms, instructions, and publications; call 800-829-3676 to order prior-year forms and instructions. The IRS will process your order for forms and publications as soon as possible. Don’t resubmit requests you’ve already sent us. You can get forms and publications faster online.

What’s New for 2024

Use your 2023 tax return as a guide in figuring your 2024 estimated tax, but be sure to consider the following.

Form 1040-SS filers. For 2024 the Estimated Tax Worksheet for filers of Form 1040-SS has been added to Form 1040-ES. See Form 1040-ES and its instructions for more information.

Standard deduction amount increased. For 2024, the standard deduction amount has been increased for all filers, and the amounts are as follows.

- Single or Married Filing Separately—$14,600.
- Married Filing Jointly or Qualifying Surviving Spouse—$29,200.
- Head of Household—$21,900.

Retirement savings contribution credit income limits increased. In order to claim this credit for 2024, your MAGI must not be more than $38,250 ($76,500 if married filing jointly; $57,375 if head of household).

Adoption credit or exclusion. The maximum adoption credit or exclusion for employer-provided adoption benefits has increased to $16,810. In order to claim either the credit or exclusion, your MAGI must be less than $292,150.

Reminders

Future developments. The IRS has created a page on IRS.gov for information about Pub. 505 at IRS.gov/Pub505. Information about any future developments affecting Pub. 505 (such as legislation enacted after we release it) will be posted on that page.

Social security tax. Generally, each employer for whom you work during the tax year must withhold social security tax up to the annual limit. The annual limit is $168,600 in 2024.

Individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN) renewal. If you were assigned an ITIN before January 1, 2013, or if you have an ITIN that you haven’t included on a tax return in the last 3 consecutive years, you may need to renew it. For more information, see the Instructions for Form W-7.

Advance payments of the premium tax credit. If you buy health insurance through the Health Insurance Marketplace, you may be eligible to have advance payments of the premium tax credit paid on your behalf to the insurance company. Receiving too little or too much in advance will affect your refund or balance due. Promptly report changes in your income or family size to your Marketplace. See Form 8962 and its instructions for more information.

Additional Medicare Tax. Generally, a 0.9% Additional Medicare Tax applies to Medicare wages, Railroad Retirement Tax Act compensation, and self-employment income over $200,000 if you are filing as single, head of household, or qualifying surviving spouse; over $250,000 if you are married filing jointly; and over $125,000 if you are married filing separately. You may need to include this amount when figuring your estimated tax. You may also request that your employer deduct and withhold an additional amount of income tax withholding from your wages. For more information, see Form W-4.

Net Investment Income Tax (NIIT). You may be subject to NIIT. NIIT is a 3.8% tax on the lesser of net investment income or the excess of your MAGI over $200,000 ($250,000 if married filing jointly or qualifying surviving spouse; $125,000 if married filing separately). NIIT may need to be included when figuring estimated tax. You may also request that your employer deduct and withhold an additional amount of income tax withholding from your wages on Form W-4.

Access your online account. Go to IRS.gov/Account to securely access information about your federal tax account.

- View the amount you owe and a breakdown by tax year.
- See payment plan details or apply for a new payment plan.
- Make a payment, view 5 years of payment history and any pending or scheduled payments.
- Access your tax records, including key data from your most recent tax return, your economic impact payment amounts, and transcripts.
- View digital copies of select notices from the IRS.
- Approve or reject authorization requests from tax professionals.
- Update your address or manage your communication preferences.

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

1. Tax Withholding for 2024

Introduction

This chapter discusses income tax withholding on:

- Salaries and wages,
- Tips,
- Taxable fringe benefits,
- Sick pay,
- Pensions and annuities,
- Gambling winnings,
- Unemployment compensation, and
- Certain federal payments.

This chapter explains in detail the rules for withholding tax from each of these types of income. The discussion of salaries and wages includes an explanation of how to complete Form W-4.

Useful Items

You may want to see:

Form (and Instructions)

- W-4 Employee’s Withholding Certificate
- W-4P Withholding Certificate for Periodic Pension or Annuity Payments
Caution

Income tax is withheld from the pay of most employees. Your pay includes your regular pay, bonuses, commissions, and vacation allowances. It also includes reimbursements and other expense allowances paid under a nonaccountable plan. See Supplemental Wages, later, for definitions of accountable and nonaccountable plans.

If your income is low enough that you won’t have to pay income tax for the year, you may be exempt from withholding. This is explained under Exemption From Withholding, later.

You can ask your employer to withhold income tax from noncash wages and other wages not subject to withholding. If your employer does not agree to withhold tax, or if not enough is withheld, you may have to pay estimated tax, as discussed in chapter 2.

Military retirees. Military retirement pay is treated in the same manner as regular pay for income tax withholding purposes, even though it is treated as a pension or annuity for other tax purposes.

Household workers. If you are a household worker, you can ask your employer to withhold income tax from your pay. A household worker is an employee who performs household work in a private home, local college club, or local fraternity or sorority chapter.

Tax is withheld only if you want it withheld and your employer agrees to withhold it. If you don’t have enough income tax withheld, you may have to pay estimated tax, as discussed in chapter 2.

Farmworkers. Generally, income tax is withheld from your cash wages for work on a farm unless your employer both:

• Pays you cash wages of less than $150 during the year, and
• Has expenditures for agricultural labor totaling less than $2,500 during the year.

Differential wage payments. When employees are on leave from employment for military duty, some employers make up the difference between the military pay and civilian pay. Payments to an employee who is on active duty for a period of more than 30 days will be subject to income tax withholding, but not subject to social security or Medicare taxes. The wages and withholding will be reported on Form W-2, Wage and Tax Statement.

Determining Amount of Tax Withheld Using Form W-4

The amount of income tax your employer withholds from your regular pay depends on three things:

• The amount you earn in each payroll period.
• Your payroll period.
• The information you give your employer on Form W-4.

Form W-4 includes four steps that will give information to your employer to figure your withholding. Complete Steps 2 through 4 only if they apply to you.

Step 1. Enter your personal information, including your anticipated filing status. Your anticipated filing status will determine the standard deduction and tax rates used to figure your withholding.

Step 2. Complete this step if you (1) hold more than one job at a time, or (2) are married and plan to file a joint return and your spouse also works.

If you or your spouse have another job, complete Steps 3 through 4(b) on only one Form W-4. Your withholding will be most accurate if you do this on the Form W-4 for the highest paying job.

Step 3. Complete this step if you have dependents and think you may be eligible to claim the child tax credit or credit for other dependents on your tax return. Also, complete this step if you want to include an estimate of your other tax credits (for example, an education credit or the foreign tax credit).

Step 4. Complete this optional step to make other adjustments:

• Other income (not from jobs).
• Deductions (other than the standard deduction).
• Any additional amounts you want to withhold from each check.

New Job

When you start a new job, you must fill out a Form W-4 and give it to your employer. Your employer should have copies of the form. If you need to change the information later, you must fill out a new form.

If you work only part of the year (for example, you start working after the beginning of the year), too much tax may be withheld. You may be able to avoid overwithholding if your employer agrees to use the part-year method. See Part-Year Method, later, for more information.

Employee also receiving pension income. If you receive pension or annuity income and begin a new job, you will need to file Form W-4 with your new employer. You should also consider furnishing a new Form W-4P.

Changing Your Withholding

During the year, changes may occur to your marital status, adjustments, deductions, or credits you expect to claim on your tax return. When this happens, you may need to give your employer a new Form W-4 to change your withholding.

If a change in personal circumstances reduces the amount of withholding you are entitled to claim, you are required to give your employer a new Form W-4 within 10 days after the change occurs.

The following rules apply in determining whether you are required to furnish a new Form W-4 to your employer.

Change of status resulting in withholding less than your tax liability. If you have one of the changes in the following bullet list and you won’t have enough tax withheld for the remainder of 2024 to cover your income tax liability for 2024, you are required to furnish a new Form W-4 to your employer within 10 days after the date of the change.

• Your filing status changes from Married Filing Jointly (or Qualifying Surviving Spouse) to Head of Household or Single (or Married Filing Separately) or from Head of Household to Single (or Married Filing Separately).
• You or your spouse start another job, and you chose to use the Multiple Jobs Worksheet or the Tax Withholding Estimator to account for your other job in determining your withholding.
• You or your spouse start another job, and as a result file a new 2024 Form W-4, and you or your spouse select the checkbox in Step 2(c) (in this case, you must furnish a new Form W-4 for your first job and select the checkbox in Step 2(c)).
• You or your spouse expect a raise of more than $10,000 in regular wages (not a bonus) at a second or third job, and the Form W-4, Step 2(c), checkbox is not selected on your Forms W-4.
• You no longer expect to be able to claim a Child Tax Credit you took into account on a previously furnished Form W-4.
• Your other credits you took into account on a previously furnished Form W-4 decrease by more than $500.
• Your deductions decrease by more than $2,300 from the amount you took into account on a previously furnished Form W-4.
• You no longer reasonably expect to claim exemption from withholding.

Change of status resulting in withholding that will cover your tax liability. If you have a change of status listed in the previous section, you don’t have to furnish a new Form W-4 for 2024 if after the change you will have enough tax withheld for the remainder of 2024 to cover your income tax liability. However, if you will have enough tax withheld for 2024 to cover your income tax liability after a change or changes in status, but your filing status changes from Married Filing Jointly (or Qualifying Surviving Spouse) to Head of Household or to Single (or Married Filing Separately) or from Head of
Household to Single (or Married Filing Separately) during 2024, you are required to furnish your employer a new Form W-4 for 2025 by December 2, 2024, or, if later, 10 days after the date of the change in filing status, to take effect in 2025.

Otherwise, if you want to change your withholding for any other reason, you can generally do that whenever you wish. See Table 1-1 for examples of personal and financial changes you should consider.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1-1. Personal and Financial Changes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Factor</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lifestyle change</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wage income</td>
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<tr>
<td>Change in the amount of taxable income</td>
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<td>not subject to withholding</td>
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<tr>
<td>Change in the amount of adjustments to</td>
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<td>income</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Change in the amount of itemized</td>
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<tr>
<td>deductions or tax credits</td>
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If you change the amount of your withholding, you can request that your employer withhold using the Cumulative Wage Method, later.

**Checking Your Withholding**

After you have given your employer a Form W-4, you can check to see whether the amount of tax withheld from your pay is too much or too little. If too much or too little tax is being withheld, you should give your employer a new Form W-4 to change your withholding. You can get a blank Form W-4 from your employer or print the form from IRS.gov.

You can use the Tax Withholding Estimator at IRS.gov/W4App instead of the worksheets in this publication or included with Form W-4 to determine whether you need to have your withholding increased or decreased.

You should try to have your withholding match your actual tax liability. If not enough tax is withheld, you will owe tax at the end of the year and may have to pay interest and a penalty. If too much tax is withheld, you will lose the use of that money until you get your refund. Always check your withholding if there are personal or financial changes in your life or changes in the law that might change your tax liability. See Table 1-1 for examples.

**Note.** You can’t give your employer a payment to cover federal income tax withholding on salaries and wages for past pay periods or a payment for estimated tax.

**How Do You Check Your Withholding?**

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

You should check your withholding when any of the following situations occur.

1. You receive a paycheck stub (statement) covering a full pay period in 2024 showing tax withheld based on 2024 tax rates.
2. You prepare your 2023 tax return and get a:
   a. Big refund, or
   b. Balance due that is:
      i. More than you can comfortably pay, or
      ii. Subject to a penalty.
3. There are changes in your life or financial situation that affect your tax liability. See Table 1-1.
4. There are changes in the tax law that affect your tax liability.

**How Do You Increase Your Withholding?**

You can use the worksheets and tables in this publication to see if you are having the right amount of tax withheld. You can also use the Tax Withholding Estimator at IRS.gov/W4App. If you use the worksheets and tables in this publication, follow these steps.

1. Fill out Worksheet 1-3 to project your total federal income tax liability for 2024.
2. Fill out Worksheet 1-5 to project your total federal withholding for 2024. Subtract that with your projected tax liability from Worksheet 1-3.

If you are not having the correct amount of tax withheld, line 6 of Worksheet 1-5 will show you how to adjust the amount withheld each payday. For ways to increase the amount of tax withheld, see How Do You Increase Your Withholding, later.

If line 5 of Worksheet 1-5 shows that you are having more tax withheld than necessary, see How Do You Decrease Your Withholding, later, for ways to decrease the amount of tax you have withheld each payday.

Detailed instructions for completing a new Form W-4 to adjust your withholding follow Worksheet 1-5.

**How Do You Decrease Your Withholding?**

If your completed Worksheets 1-3 and 1-5 show that you may have more tax withheld than your projected tax liability for 2024, you may be able to decrease your withholding by following the instructions in Worksheet 1-5.

**Tax Credits**

Table 1-2 shows many of the tax credits you may be able to use to decrease your withholding. For a complete list of credits you may be
Form W-4P includes four steps that will give information to the payer of your pension or annuity for how to figure your withholding. Complete Steps 2 through 4 only if they apply to you.

**Step 1.** Enter your personal information, including your anticipated filing status. Your anticipated filing status will determine the standard deduction and tax rates used to figure your withholding.

**Step 2.** Complete this step if you (1) have income from a job or more than one pension/annuity, and/or (2) are married filing jointly and your spouse receives income from a job or a pension/annuity.

If you (or if married filing jointly, you and/or your spouse) have a job(s), don't complete Steps 3 through 4b on Form W-4P. Instead, complete Steps 3 through 4b on Form W-4 for the job. If you (or if married filing jointly, you and your spouse) don't have a job, complete Steps 3 through 4b on Form W-4P for only the pension or annuity that pays the most annually. Leave those steps blank for the other pensions or annuities.

**Step 3.** Complete this step if you have dependents and think you may be eligible to claim the child tax credit or credit for other dependents on your tax return. Also, complete this step if you want to include an estimate of your other tax credits (for example, an education credit or the foreign tax credit).

**Step 4.** Complete this optional step to make other adjustments.

- Other estimated income (Step 4a).
- Deductions (other than the standard deduction)(Step 4b) you expect to claim. Use the Step 4(b)—Deductions Worksheet in the instructions for Form W-4P to help you determine the amount to enter on line 4b.
- Any additional amounts you want to withhold from each payment (Step 4c).

**Note.** If you don’t give Form W-4P to your payer, you don’t provide an SSN, or the IRS notifies the payer that you gave an incorrect SSN, then the payer will withhold tax from your payments as if your filing status is single with no adjustments in Steps 2 through 4. For payments that began before 2024, your current withholding election (or your default rate) remains in effect unless you submit a new Form W-4P.

And remember, this isn’t a final decision. If you don’t get the correct amount of withholding with the first Forms W-4 and W-4P you submit, you should refigure your withholding using the information and worksheets in this publication, or the resources mentioned above.

You should go through this same process each time your life situation changes, whether it be for personal or financial reasons. You may need more tax withheld, or you may need less.

**Getting the Right Amount of Tax Withheld**

In most situations, the tax withheld from your pay will be close to the tax you figure on your return if you follow these two rules.

- You accurately complete all the Form W-4 worksheets that apply to you.
- You give your employer a new Form W-4 when changes occur.

But because the worksheets and withholding methods don’t account for all possible situations, you may not be getting the right amount withheld. This is most likely to happen in the following situations.

- You are married and both you and your spouse work.
- You have more than one job at a time.
- You have nonwage income, such as interest, dividends, alimony, or unemployment compensation.

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### Table 1-2. Tax Credits for 2024

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tax Credit</th>
<th>Publication</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adoption credit</td>
<td>Instructions for Form 8839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit for child and dependent care expenses</td>
<td>Pub. 503, Child and Dependent Care Expenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child tax credit (including the additional child tax credit)</td>
<td>2023 Instructions for Schedule 8812 (Form 1040)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit for other dependents</td>
<td>2023 Instructions for Schedule 8812 (Form 1040)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earned income credit</td>
<td>Pub. 596, Earned Income Credit (EIC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education credits</td>
<td>Pub. 970, Tax Benefits for Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit for the elderly or the disabled</td>
<td>Pub. 524, Credit for the Elderly or the Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign tax credit (except any credit that applies to wages not subject to U.S. income tax withholding because they are subject to income tax withholding by a foreign country)</td>
<td>Pub. 514, Foreign Tax Credit for Individuals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General business credit</td>
<td>Form 3800, General Business Credit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortgage interest credit</td>
<td>Pub. 530, Tax Information for Homeowners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qualified electric vehicle credit</td>
<td>Form 8834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit for prior year minimum tax (if you paid alternative minimum tax in an earlier year)</td>
<td>Instructions for Form 8801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retirement savings contributions credit (saver’s credit)</td>
<td>Pub. 590-A, Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit to holders of tax credit bonds</td>
<td>Instructions for Form 8912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premium tax credit</td>
<td>Pub. 974, Premium Tax Credit (PTC)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• You will owe additional amounts with your return.
• Your withholding is based on obsolete Form W-4 information for a substantial part of the year.
• You work only part of the year.
• You change the amount of your withholding during the year.
• You are subject to Additional Medicare Tax or NIIT. If you anticipate liability for Additional Medicare Tax or NIIT, you may request that your employer withhold an additional amount of income tax withholding on Form W-4.

If any of these situations apply to you, you can use the Tax Withholding Estimator at IRS.gov/W4App to see if you need to change your withholding.

If you have self-employment income or owe self-employment tax, you should use the worksheets in this publication to determine if you should pay estimated tax.

Part-Year Method
If you work only part of the year and your employer agrees to use the part-year withholding method, less tax will be withheld from each wage payment than would be withheld if you worked all year. To be eligible for the part-year method, you must meet both of the following requirements.
• You must use the calendar year (the 12 months from January 1 through December 31) as your tax year. You can’t use a fiscal year.
• You must not expect to be employed for more than 245 days during the year. To figure this limit, count all calendar days that you are employed (including weekends, vacations, and sick days) beginning with the first day you are on the job for pay and ending with your last day of work. If you are temporarily laid off for 30 days or less, count those days too. If you are laid off for more than 30 days, don’t count those days. You won’t meet this requirement if you begin working before May 1 and expect to work for the rest of the year.

How to apply for the part-year method. You must ask your employer in writing to use this method. The request must state all three of the following.
• The date of your last day of work for any prior employer during the current calendar year.
• That you don’t expect to be employed more than 245 days during the current calendar year.
• That you use the calendar year as your tax year.

Cumulative Wage Method
If you change your withholding during the year—too much or too little tax may have been withheld for the period before you made the change. You may be able to compensate for this if your employer agrees to use the cumulative wage withholding method for the rest of the year. You must ask your employer in writing to use this method.

To be eligible, your payroll periods (weekly, biweekly, etc.) must have been the same since the beginning of the year.

Aids for Figuring Your Withholding
Tax Withholding Estimator. If you are concerned that you may be having too much or too little income tax withheld from your pay, the IRS provides a withholding estimator on its website. Go to IRS.gov/W4App. It can help you determine the correct amount to be withheld any time during the year.

Rules Your Employer Must Follow
It may be helpful for you to know some of the withholding rules your employer must follow. These rules can affect how to fill out your Form W-4 and how to handle problems that may arise.

New Form W-4. When you start a new job, your employer should give you a Form W-4 to fill out. Beginning with your first payday, your employer will use the information you give on the form to figure your withholding.

If you later fill out a new Form W-4, your employer can put it into effect as soon as possible. The deadline for putting it into effect is the start of the first payroll period ending 30 or more days after you turn it in.

No Form W-4. If you don’t give your employer a Form W-4, your employer should treat you as though you checked the box for Single or Married. You will be subject to the withholding rate (marital status) and maximum withholding permitted for the employee (commonly referred to as a “lock-in letter”) to both you and your employer.

The IRS will provide a period of time during which you can dispute the determination before your employer adjusts your withholding. If you believe that you are entitled to claim complete exemption from withholding or that the IRS determination was otherwise incorrect, you must submit a new Form W-4 and a written statement to support your claims made on Form W-4 that would decrease federal income tax withholding to the IRS. Contact information (a toll-free number and an IRS office address) will be provided in the lock-in letter. At the end of this period, if you haven’t responded or if your response isn’t adequate, your employer will be required to withhold based on the original lock-in letter.

After the lock-in letter takes effect, your employer must withhold tax on the basis of the withholding rate (marital status) and maximum withholding specified in that letter.

If you later believe that you are entitled to claim exemption from withholding or otherwise adjust your withholding, you can complete a new Form W-4 and a written statement to support the claims made on the Form W-4 and send them directly to the IRS address shown on the lock-in letter. Your employer must continue to figure your withholding on the basis previously determined by the IRS until the IRS advises your employer otherwise.

At any time, either before or after the lock-in letter becomes effective, you may give your employer a new Form W-4 that does not claim complete exemption from withholding and results in more income tax withheld than specified in the lock-in letter. Your employer must then withhold tax based on this new Form W-4.

Additional information is available at IRS.gov. Enter “withholding compliance questions” in the search box.

Exemption From Withholding
If you claim exemption from withholding, your employer won’t withhold federal income tax from your wages. The exemption applies only to income tax, not to social security or Medicare tax.

You can claim exemption from withholding for 2024 only if both of the following situations apply.
• For 2023, you had a right to a refund of all federal income tax withheld because you had no tax liability.
• For 2024, you expect a refund of all federal income tax withheld because you expect to have no tax liability.

Use Figure 1-A to help you decide whether you can claim exemption from withholding. Don’t use Figure 1-A if you:
• Are 65 or older,
• Are blind,
• Will itemize deductions on your 2024 return, or
• Will claim any tax credits on your 2024 return.

These situations are discussed later.

Students. If you are a student, you are not automatically exempt. If you work only part time or during the summer, you may qualify for exemption from withholding.
**Example 1.** You are a high school student and expect to earn $2,500 from a summer job. You don't expect to have any other income during the year, and your parents will be able to claim you as a dependent on their tax return. You worked last summer and had $375 federal income tax withheld from your pay. The entire $375 was refunded when you filed your 2023 return. Using Figure 1-A, you find that you can claim exemption from withholding.

**Example 2.** The facts are the same as in Example 1, except that you also have a savings account and expect to have $475 interest income during the year. Using Figure 1-A, you find that you can't claim exemption from withholding because your unearned income will be more than $450 and your total income will be more than $1,300.

**CAUTION!** If you had no tax liability for 2023, and you will:
- Itemize deductions, or
- Claim a tax credit,
use Worksheet 2-1 (also, see chapter 2) to figure your 2024 expected tax liability. You can claim exemption from withholding only if your total expected tax liability (line 11c of the worksheet) is zero.

**Claiming exemption from withholding.** To claim exemption, you must give your employer a Form W-4. Write "Exempt" on the form in the space below Step 4(c) and complete Steps 1(a), 1(b), and 5. Don't complete any other steps.
If you claim exemption, but later your situation changes so that you will have to pay income tax after all, you must file a new Form W-4 within 10 days after the change. If you claim exemption in 2024 but you expect to owe income tax for 2025, you must file a new Form W-4 by December 2, 2024.

Your claim of exempt status may be reviewed by the IRS. See IRS review of your withholding, earlier.

An exemption is good for only 1 year. You must give your employer a new Form W-4 by February 15 each year to continue your exemption.

Supplemental Wages

Supplemental wages include bonuses, commissions, overtime pay, vacation allowances, certain sick pay, and expense allowances under certain plans. The payer can figure withholding on supplemental wages using the same method used for your regular wages. However, if these payments are identified separately from regular wages, your employer or other payer of supplemental wages can withhold income tax from these wages at a 22% flat rate under certain circumstances as explained in the section on supplemental wages in Pub. 15.

Expense allowances. Reimbursements or other expense allowances paid by your employer under a nonaccountable plan are treated as supplemental wages. A nonaccountable plan is a reimbursement arrangement that does not require you to account for, or prove, your business expenses to your employer or does not require you to return your employer’s payments that are more than your proven expenses.

Reimbursements or other expense allowances paid under an accountable plan that are more than your proven expenses are treated as paid under a nonaccountable plan if you don’t return the excess payments within a reasonable period of time.

Accountable plan. To be an accountable plan, your employer’s reimbursement or allowance arrangement must include all three of the following rules.

- Your expenses must have a business connection. That is, you must have paid or incurred deductible expenses while performing services as an employee of your employer.
- You must adequately account to your employer for these expenses within a reasonable period of time.
- You must return any excess reimbursement or allowance within a reasonable period of time.

An excess reimbursement or allowance is any amount you are paid that is more than the business-related expenses that you adequately accounted for to your employer.

The definition of reasonable period of time depends on the facts and circumstances of your situation. However, regardless of those facts and circumstances, actions that take place within the times specified in the following list will be treated as taking place within a reasonable period of time.

- You receive an advance within 30 days of the time you have an expense.
- You adequately account for your expenses within 60 days after they were paid or incurred.
- You return any excess reimbursement within 120 days after the expense was paid or incurred.
- You are given a periodic statement (at least quarterly) that asks you to either return or adequately account for outstanding advances and you comply within 120 days of the statement.

Nonaccountable plan. Any plan that does not meet the definition of an accountable plan is considered a nonaccountable plan.

For more information about accountable and nonaccountable plans, see chapter 6 of Pub. 463, Travel, Entertainment, Gift, and Car Expenses.

Penalties

You may have to pay a penalty of $500 if both of the following apply.

- You make statements on your Form W-4 that reduce the amount of tax withheld.
- You have no reasonable basis for those statements at the time you prepare your Form W-4.

There is also a criminal penalty for willfully supplying false or fraudulent information on your Form W-4 or for willfully failing to supply information that would increase the amount withheld. The penalty upon conviction can be either a fine of up to $1,000 or imprisonment for up to 1 year, or both.

These penalties will apply if you deliberately and knowingly falsify your Form W-4 in an attempt to reduce or eliminate the proper withholding of taxes. A simple error or an honest mistake won’t result in one of these penalties.

Tips

The tips you receive while working on your job are considered part of your pay. You must include your tips on your tax return on the same line as your regular pay. However, tax isn’t withheld directly from tip income, as it is from your regular pay. Nevertheless, your employer will take into account the tips you report when figuring how much to withhold from your regular pay.

Tips not reported to your employer. On your tax return, you must report all the tips you receive during the year, even tips you don’t report to your employer (this includes the value of any noncash tips you received, such as tickets, passes, or other items of value). Make sure you have enough tax withheld, or are paying enough estimated tax (see chapter 2, to cover all your tip income.

Allocated tips. If you work in a large food or beverage establishment, your employer may have to report an allocated amount of tips on your Form W-2.

Your employer should not withhold income tax, Medicare tax, and social security or railroad retirement tax on the allocated amount. Withholding is based only on your pay plus your reported tips. Your employer should refund to you any incorrectly withheld tax.

More information. For more information on the reporting and withholding rules for tip income and on tip allocation, see Pub. 531, Reporting Tip Income.

Taxable Fringe Benefits

The value of certain noncash fringe benefits you receive from your employer is considered part of your pay. Your employer must generally withhold income tax on these benefits from your regular pay.

Although the value of your personal use of an employer-provided car, truck, or other highway motor vehicle is taxable, your employer can choose not to withhold income tax on that amount. Your employer must notify you if this choice is made.

When benefits are considered paid. Your employer can choose to treat a fringe benefit as paid by the pay period, by the quarter, or on some other basis as long as the benefit is...
Sick Pay

Sick pay is a payment to you to replace your regular wages while you are temporarily absent from work due to sickness or personal injury. To qualify as sick pay, it must be paid under a plan to which your employer is a party.

If you receive sick pay from your employer or an agent of your employer, income tax must be withheld. An agent who does not pay regular wages to you may choose to withhold income tax at a flat rate.

However, if you receive sick pay from a third party who isn’t acting as an agent of your employer, income tax will be withheld only if you choose to have it withheld. See Form W-4S, later.

If you receive payments under a plan in which your employer does not participate (such as an accident or health plan where you paid all the premiums), the payments are not sick pay and are usually not taxable.

Union agreements. If you receive sick pay under a collective bargaining agreement between your union and your employer, the agreement may determine the amount of income tax withheld. See your union representative or your employer for more information.

Form W-4S. If you choose to have income tax withheld from sick pay paid by a third party, such as an insurance company, you must fill out Form W-4S. Its instructions contain a worksheet you can use to figure the amount you want withheld. They also explain restrictions that may apply.

Give the completed form to the payer of your sick pay. The payer must withhold according to your directions on the form.

Form W-4S remains in effect until you change or cancel it, or stop receiving payments. You can change your withholding by giving a new Form W-4S or a written notice to the payer of your sick pay.

Estimated tax. If you don’t request withholding on Form W-4S, or if you don’t have enough tax withheld, you may have to pay estimated tax. If you don’t pay enough tax, either through estimated tax withholding or, or a combination of both, you may have to pay a penalty. See chapter 2.

Pensions and Annuities

Income tax will usually be withheld from your pension or annuity distributions unless you choose not to have it withheld. This rule applies to distributions from:

• An IRA;
• A life insurance company under an endowment, annuity, or life insurance contract;
• A pension, annuity, or profit-sharing plan;
• A stock bonus plan; and
• Any other plan that defers the time you receive compensation.

The amount withheld depends on whether you receive payments spread out over more than 1 year (periodic payments), within 1 year (nonperiodic payments), or as an eligible rollover distribution (ERD). Income tax withholding from an ERD is mandatory. ERDs are discussed under Eligible Rollover Distributions, later.

Nontaxable part. The part of your pension or annuity that is a return of your investment in your retirement plan (the amount you paid into the plan or its cost to you) isn’t taxable. Income tax won’t be withheld from the part of your pension or annuity that isn’t taxable. The tax withheld will be figured on, and can’t be more than, the taxable part.

For information about figuring the part of your pension or annuity that isn’t taxable, see Pub. 575, Pension and Annuity Income.

Periodic Payments

Withholding from periodic payments of a pension or annuity is figured similarly to withholding from certain salaries and wages. To tell the payer of your pension or annuity how much you want withheld, fill out Form W-4P or a similar form provided by the payer. Follow instructions for Form W-4P and the rules discussed under Form W-4P, earlier, to fill out your 2024 Form W-4P.

Note. Use Form W-4, not Form W-4P, if you receive any of the following.

• Military retirement pay.
• Payments from certain nonqualified deferred compensation plans. These are employer plans that pay part of your compensation at a later time, but are not tax-qualified deferred compensation plans. See Nonqualified Deferred Compensation and Section 457 Plans in Pub. 957, Reporting Back Pay and Special Wage Payments to the Social Security Administration.

Withholding rules. The withholding rules for pensions and annuities differ from those for salaries and wages in the following ways.

If a 2024 Form W-4P is used for withholding for payments beginning in 2024, and you don’t fill out a withholding certificate, tax will be withheld as if your filing status is single with no adjustments made in Steps 2 through 4.

If you choose not to have tax withheld, regardless of how much tax you owed last year or expect to owe this year, you don’t have to qualify for exemption. See Choosing Not To Have Income Tax Withheld, later.

If a 2024 Form W-4P is used for withholding for payments beginning in 2024, and you don’t give the payer your SSN in the required manner or the IRS notifies the payer before any payment or distribution is made that you gave an incorrect SSN, tax will be withheld as if your filing status is single with no adjustments in Steps 2 through 4.

Effective date of withholding certificate. If you give your withholding certificate (Form W-4P or a similar form) to the payer on or before the date your payments start, it will be put into effect by the first payment made more than 30 days after you submit the certificate.

If you give the payer your certificate after your payments start, it will be put into effect with the first payment, which is at least 30 days after you submit it. However, the payer can elect to put it into effect earlier.

Nonperiodic Payments

Tax will be withheld at a flat 10% rate on any nonperiodic payments you receive, unless you choose a different withholding rate.
Use Form W-4R, line 2, to choose a withholding rate other than the default 10% rate. You can choose a rate between 0% and 100%. You can choose to have no federal income tax withheld by entering "-0-" on line 2. Generally, you can't choose less than 10% for payments to be delivered outside of the United States and its territories. If you want to revoke a choice not to have tax withheld, see Choosing Not To Have Income Tax Withheld, later.

You may need to use Form W-4R to ask for additional withholding. If you don't have enough tax withheld, you may need to pay estimated tax, as explained in chapter 2.

Eligible Rollover Distributions

A distribution you receive that is eligible to be rolled over tax free into a qualified retirement or annuity plan is called an eligible rollover distribution (ERD). This is the taxable part of any distribution from a qualified pension plan or tax-sheltered annuity that isn't any of the eight following distributions.

The payer of a distribution described in numbers 1, 2, and 3 in the following list must withhold at a flat 20% rate on any part of an ERD that is distributed rather than rolled over directly to another qualified plan. Withholding on these distributions is mandatory. You may choose a rate higher than 20% by entering it on line 2 of Form W-4R. Don't give Form W-4R to your payer unless you want more than 20% withheld.

The distributions described in numbers 4 through 8 in the following list are not ERDs for purposes of the mandatory withholding requirement.

1. Distributions required by federal law, such as required minimum distributions.
2. One of a series of substantially equal periodic pension or annuity payments made over:
   a. Your life (or your life expectancy) or the joint lives of you and your beneficiary (or your life expectancies), or
   b. A specified period of 10 or more years.
3. Qualifying "hardship" distributions.
4. Generally distributions from a pension-linked emergency savings account.
5. Eligible distributions to a domestic abuse victim.
6. Qualified disaster recovery distributions.
7. Qualified birth or adoption distributions.
8. Emergency personal expense distributions.

Choosing Not To Have Income Tax Withheld

For payments other than eligible rollover distributions, you can choose not to have income tax withheld. The payer will tell you how to make this choice. If you use Form W-4R, enter "-0-" on line 2 to choose not to have withholding. This choice will remain in effect until you decide you want withholding and inform the payer. See Revoking a choice not to have tax withheld, later.

The payer must withhold if either of the following applies:
- You don't give the payer your SSN in the required manner.
- The IRS notifies the payer, before any payment or distribution is made, that you gave it an incorrect SSN.

If you don't have any income tax withheld from your pension or annuity, or if you don't have enough withheld, you may have to pay estimated tax. See chapter 2.

If you don't pay enough tax, either through estimated tax or withholding, or a combination of both, you may have to pay a penalty.

Gambling Winnings

Income tax is withheld at a flat 24% rate from certain kinds of gambling winnings. Gambling winnings of more than $5,000 from the following sources are subject to income tax withholding:
- Any sweepstakes; wagering pool, including payments made to winners of poker tournaments; or lottery.
- Any other wager if the proceeds are at least 300 times the amount of the bet.

It does not matter whether your winnings are paid in cash, in property, or as an annuity. Winnings not paid in cash are taken into account at their fair market value.

Exception. Gambling winnings from bingo, keno, and slot machines are generally not subject to income tax withholding. However, you may need to provide the payer with an SSN to avoid withholding. See Backup withholding on gambling winnings, later. If you receive gambling winnings not subject to withholding, you may need to pay estimated tax. See chapter 2.

If you don't pay enough tax, either through withholding or estimated tax, or a combination of both, you may have to pay a penalty.

Form W-2G. If a payer withholds income tax from your gambling winnings, you should receive a Form W-2G, Certain Gambling Winnings, showing the amount you won and the amount withheld.

Report the tax withheld on your 2024 Form 1040 or 1040-SR, along with all other federal income tax withheld, as shown on Forms W-2 and 1099.

Information to give payer. If the payer asks, you must give the payer all the following information:
- Your name, address, and SSN.
- Whether you made identical wagers (explained below).
- Whether someone else is entitled to any part of the winnings subject to withholding. If so, you must complete Form 5754, Statement by Person(s) Receiving Gambling Winnings, and return it to the payer. The payer will use it to prepare a Form W-2G for each of the winners.

Identical wagers. You may have to give the payer a statement of the amount of your winnings, if any, from identical wagers. If this statement is required, the payer will ask you for it. You provide this statement by signing Form W-2G or, if required, Form 5754.

Identical wagers include two bets placed in a pari-mutuel pool on one horse to win a particular race. However, the bets are not identical if one bet is "to win" and one bet is "to place." In addition, they are not identical if the bets were placed in different pari-mutuel pools. For example, a bet in a pool conducted by the racetrack and a bet in a separate pool conducted by an offtrack betting establishment in which the bets are not pooled with those placed at the track are not identical wagers.

Backup withholding on gambling winnings. If you have any kind of gambling winnings and don't give the payer your SSN, the payer may have to withhold income tax at a flat 24% rate. This rule also applies to winnings of at least $1,200 from bingo or slot machines or $1,500 from keno, and to certain other gambling winnings of at least $600.

Unemployment Compensation

You can choose to have income tax withheld from unemployment compensation. To make this choice, fill out Form W-4V (or a similar form provided by the payer) and give it to the payer.

All unemployment compensation is taxable. So, if you don't have income tax withheld, you may have to pay estimated tax. See chapter 2.
If you don't pay enough tax, either through withholding or estimated tax, or a combination of both, you may have to pay a penalty.

Form 1099-G. If you receive $10 or more in unemployment compensation, you will receive a Form 1099-G, Certain Government Payments. Box 1 will show the amount of unemployment compensation you got for the year. Box 4 will show the amount of federal income tax withheld, if any.

Federal Payments

You can choose to have income tax withheld from certain federal payments you receive. These payments are the following.

1. Social security benefits.
2. Tier 1 railroad retirement benefits.
3. Commodity credit corporation loans you choose to include in your gross income.
4. Payments under the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1421 et seq.), as amended, or title II of the Disaster Assistance Act of 1988 that are treated as insurance proceeds and that you received because:
   a. Your crops were destroyed or damaged by drought, flood, or any other natural disaster; or
   b. You were unable to plant crops because of a natural disaster described in (a).
5. Dividends and other distributions from Alaska Native Corporations to their shareholders.
6. Any other payment under federal law as determined by the Secretary.

To make this choice, fill out Form W-4V (or a similar form provided by the payer) and give it to the payer. If you don’t choose to have income tax withheld, you may have to pay estimated tax. See chapter 2.

If you don’t pay enough tax, either through withholding or estimated tax, or a combination of both, you may have to pay a penalty.


Payment to shareholders of Alaska Native Corporations (ANCs). If you are a shareholder of an ANC, you can request to have income tax withheld from dividends and other distributions you receive from the ANC. To make this request, fill out Form W-4V (or a similar form provided by the payer) and give it to the payer. A request for withholding isn’t effective until the ANC indicates in writing that it accepts the request or begins withholding. Contact the payer if it isn’t clear that the payer has accepted your Form W-4V.

If you don’t choose to have income tax withheld, or the ANC doesn’t accept your request, you may have to pay estimated tax. See chapter 2.

If you don’t pay enough tax, either through withholding or estimated tax, or a combination of both, you may have to pay a penalty.

Backup Withholding

Banks or other businesses that pay you certain kinds of income must file an information return (Form 1099) with the IRS. The information return shows how much you were paid during the year. It also includes your name and taxpayer identification number (TIN). TINs are explained later in this discussion.

These payments are generally not subject to withholding. However, “backup” withholding is required in certain situations.

Payments subject to backup withholding. Backup withholding can apply to most kinds of payments that are reported on Form 1099. These include:

- Interest payments (Form 1099-INT);
- Government payments (Form 1099-G);
- Dividends (Form 1099-DIV);
- Patronage dividends, but only if at least half the payment is in money (Form 1099-PATR);
- Rents, profits, or other gains (Form 1099-MISC);
- Commissions, fees, or other payments for work you do as an independent contractor (Form 1099-NEC);
- Payments by brokers (Form 1099-B);
- Payments by fishing boat operators, but only the part that is in money and that represents a share of the proceeds of the catch (Form 1099-MISC); and
- Royalty payments (Form 1099-MISC).

Backup withholding may also apply to gambling winnings. See Backup withholding on gambling winnings under Gambling Winnings, earlier.

Payments not subject to backup withholding. Backup withholding does not apply to payments reported on Form 1099-MISC (other than payments by fishing boat operators and royalty payments) unless at least one of the following three situations applies.

- The amount you receive from any one payer is $600 or more.
- The payer had to give you a Form 1099 last year.
- The payer made payments to you last year that were subject to backup withholding.

Form 1099 and backup withholding are generally not required for a payment of less than $10.

Withholding rules. When you open a new account, make an investment, or begin to receive payments reported on Form 1099, the bank or other business will give you Form W-9, Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification, or a similar form. You must enter your TIN on the form and, if your account or investment will earn interest or dividends, you must also certify (under penalties of perjury) that your TIN is correct and that you are not subject to backup withholding.

The payer must withhold at a flat 24% rate in the following situations.

- You don’t give the payer your TIN in the required manner.
- The IRS notifies the payer that the TIN you gave is incorrect.
- You are required, but fail, to certify that you are not subject to backup withholding.
- The IRS notifies the payer to start withholding on interest or dividends because you have underreported interest or dividends on your income tax return. The IRS will do this only after it has mailed you four notices over at least a 210-day period.

Taxpayer identification number (TIN).

Your TIN is one of the following three numbers.

- An SSN.
- An employer identification number (EIN).
- An IRS individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN). Aliens who don’t have an SSN and are not eligible to get one should get an ITIN. Use Form W-7, Application for IRS Individual Taxpayer Identification Number, to apply for an ITIN.

An ITIN is for federal tax use only. It does not entitle you to social security benefits or change your employment or immigration status under U.S. law. For more information on ITINs, see Pub. 1915, Understanding Your IRS Individual Taxpayer Identification Number.

If you were assigned an ITIN before January 1, 2013, or if you have an ITIN that you haven’t included on a tax return in the last 3 consecutive years, you may need to renew it. For more information, see the Instructions for Form W-7.

How to prevent or stop backup withholding.

If you have been notified by a payer that the TIN you gave is incorrect, you can usually prevent backup withholding from starting or stop backup withholding once it has begun by giving the payer your correct name and TIN. You must certify that the TIN you give is correct.

However, the payer will provide additional instructions if the TIN you gave needs to be validated by the Social Security Administration or by the IRS. This may happen if both the following conditions exist.

1. The IRS notifies the payer twice within 3 calendar years that a TIN you gave for the same account is incorrect.
2. The incorrect TIN is still being used on the account when the payer receives the second notice.

Underreported interest or dividends. If you have been notified that you underreported interest or dividends, you must request and receive a determination from the IRS to prevent backup withholding from starting or to stop backup withholding once it has begun. Your request must show that at least one of the following situations applies.

- No underreporting occurred.
- You have a bona fide dispute with the IRS about whether an underreporting occurred.
- Backup withholding will cause or is causing an undue hardship and it is unlikely that
you will underreport interest and dividends in the future.

- You have corrected the underreporting by filing an original return if you didn’t previously file one, or by filing an amended return, and by paying all taxes, penalties, and interest due for any underreported interest or dividend payments.

If the IRS determines that backup withholding should stop, it will provide you with certification and will notify the payers who were sent notices earlier.

**Penalties.** There are civil and criminal penalties for giving false information to avoid backup withholding. The civil penalty is $500. The criminal penalty, upon conviction, is a fine of up to $1,000 or imprisonment of up to 1 year, or both.

### Worksheets for Chapter 1

Use the following worksheets to figure your correct withholding and adjustments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use...</th>
<th>To...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Worksheet 1-1 and Worksheet 1-2</strong></td>
<td>Exemption From Withholding for Persons/Dependents Age 65 or Older or Blind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Worksheet 1-3</strong></td>
<td>Projected Tax for 2024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Worksheet 1-4</strong></td>
<td>Tax Computation Worksheets for 2024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Worksheet 1-5</strong></td>
<td>Projected Withholding for 2024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Worksheet 1-6</strong></td>
<td>Tax Credits for 2024 Form W-4 or Form W-4P</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure your total expected income for 2024 to determine if you are exempt from withholding. Use Worksheet 1-1 if, in 2023, you had a right to a refund of all federal income tax withheld because of no tax liability. Use Worksheet 1-2 if you are a dependent for 2024 and, for 2023, you had a refund of all federal income tax withheld because of no tax liability.

Project the taxable income you will have for 2024 and figure the amount of tax you will have to pay on that income.

Figure the amount of tax on your projected taxable income.

Project the amount of federal income tax that you will have withheld in 2024, compare your projected withholding with your projected tax, and determine whether the amount withheld each payday should be adjusted.

Figure any extra amount to include in Step 3 of Form W-4 or Form W-4P to account for your projected tax credits that are not otherwise taken into consideration.
Worksheet 1-1. Exemption From Withholding for Persons Age 65 or Older or Blind

Use this worksheet only if, for 2023, you had a right to a refund of all federal income tax withheld because you had no tax liability.

**Caution.** This worksheet does not apply if you can be claimed as a dependent. See Worksheet 1-2 instead.

1. Check the boxes below that apply to you.
   - 65 or older □
   - Blind □

2. Check the boxes below that apply to your spouse’s standard deduction.*
   - 65 or older □
   - Blind □

3. Add the number of boxes you checked in 1 and 2 above. Enter the result .................................................................

You can claim exemption from withholding if:

Your filing status is: and the number on line 3 above is: and your 2024 total income will be no more than:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Filing Status</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>$16,550</td>
<td>$18,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head of household</td>
<td>$23,850</td>
<td>$25,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married filing separately for both 2023 and 2024</td>
<td>$16,150</td>
<td>$17,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married filing separately for both 2023 and 2024</td>
<td>$19,250</td>
<td>$20,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other married status</td>
<td>$30,750**</td>
<td>$32,300**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qualifying surviving spouse</td>
<td>$30,750</td>
<td>$32,300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can’t claim exemption from withholding if your total income will be more than the amount shown for your filing status.

* You can check the appropriate boxes for your spouse if your filing status is married filing jointly. You can check the appropriate boxes for your spouse if your filing status is married filing separately and your spouse had no income, isn’t filing a return, and can’t be claimed as a dependent on another person’s return.

** Include both spouses’ income whether you will file separately or jointly.

Worksheet 1-2. Exemption From Withholding for Dependents Age 65 or Older or Blind

Use this worksheet only if, for 2024, you are a dependent and if, for 2023, you had a right to a refund of all federal income tax withheld because you had no tax liability.

1. Enter your expected earned income plus $450 ................................................................. 1.  
2. Minimum amount ............................................................................................................ 2. $1,300
3. Compare lines 1 and 2. Enter the larger amount ............................................................ 3. 
4. Limit .............................................................................................................................. 4. 14,600
5. Compare lines 3 and 4. Enter the smaller amount ......................................................... 5. 
6. Enter the appropriate amount from the following table .................................................. 6. 
   - Single
     - Either 65 or older or blind $1,950
     - Both 65 or older and blind 3,900
   - Married filing separately
     - Either 65 or older or blind $1,550
     - Both 65 or older and blind 3,100
7. Add lines 5 and 6. Enter the result .................................................................................. 7.  
8. Enter your total expected income .................................................................................. 8.  

You can claim exemption from withholding if line 7 is equal to or more than line 8. You can’t claim exemption from withholding if line 8 is more than line 7.
Worksheet 1-3. Projected Tax for 2024  

*Use this worksheet to figure your projected tax for 2024. **Note**. Enter combined amounts if married filing jointly.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Enter amount of adjusted gross income (AGI) you expect in 2024. (To determine this, you may want to start with the AGI on your last year’s return, and add or subtract your expected changes. Also, take into account items listed under <em>What's New for 2024</em>, earlier.) <strong>Note</strong>. If self-employed, first complete Worksheet 2-3 to figure your expected deduction for self-employment tax. Subtract the amount from Worksheet 2-3, line 11, to figure the line 1 entry.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 2.   | If you:  
|      | • Don't plan to itemize deductions on Schedule A (Form 1040), use Worksheet 2-4 to figure your expected standard deduction.  
|      | • Plan to itemize deductions, enter the amount of your estimated itemized deductions.  
|      | • Qualify for the deduction for qualified business income, enter the estimated amount of the deduction you are allowed on your qualified business income from a qualified trade or business. Add this amount to your expected standard deduction or estimated itemized deductions and enter the total here. |
| 3.   | **Expected taxable income.** Subtract line 2 from line 1. (If zero or less, enter -0- here and on line 4, then go to line 5.) |
| 4.   | If the amount on line 1:  
|      | • Doesn't include a net capital gain or qualified dividends and you didn't exclude foreign earned income or exclude or deduct foreign housing in arriving at the amount on line 1, use Worksheet 1-4 to figure the tax to enter here.  
|      | • Includes a net capital gain or qualified dividends, use Worksheet 2-5 to figure the tax to enter here.  
|      | • Was figured by excluding foreign earned income or excluding or deducting foreign housing, use Worksheet 2-6 to figure the tax to enter here. |
| 5.   | Enter any expected additional taxes from an election to report your child's interest and dividends, lump-sum distributions (Form 4972), and alternative minimum tax. |
| 6.   | Add lines 4 and 5. |
| 7.   | Enter the amount of any expected tax credits. See *Table 1-2*. |
| 8.   | Subtract line 7 from line 6 (if zero or less, enter -0-) |
| 9.   | Self-employment tax. Enter the amount from Worksheet 2-3, line 10. (If you expect to file jointly and both of you are self-employed, figure the self-employment tax for each of you separately and enter the total on line 9.) |
| 10.  | Enter the total of any other expected taxes* |
| 11.  | **Projected tax for 2024.** Add lines 8 through 10. Enter the total here and on Worksheet 1-5, line 1. |

* Use the 2023 Instructions for Form 1040 to determine if you expect to owe, for 2024, any of the taxes that would have been entered on your 2023 Schedule 2 (Form 1040), lines 7 through 17z.
**Note.** If you are figuring the tax on an amount from Worksheet 2-5 (line 1 or 14), or Worksheet 2-6 (line 2 or 3), enter the amount from that worksheet in column (a) of the row that applies to that amount of income. Enter the result on the appropriate line of the worksheet you are completing.

### a. Single

Use this worksheet to figure the amount to enter on Worksheet 1-3, line 4, if you expect your filing status for 2024 to be **Single**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected Taxable Income</th>
<th>(a) Enter amount from Worksheet 1-3, line 3*</th>
<th>(b) Multiplication amount</th>
<th>(c) Multiply (a) by (b)</th>
<th>(d) Subtraction amount</th>
<th>(e) Subtract (d) from (c). Enter the result here and on Worksheet 1-3, line 4*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$11,600</td>
<td>× 10% (0.10)</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$11,600</td>
<td>47,150</td>
<td>× 12% (0.12)</td>
<td></td>
<td>232.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$47,150</td>
<td>100,525</td>
<td>× 22% (0.22)</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,947.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100,525</td>
<td>191,950</td>
<td>× 24% (0.24)</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,957.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$191,950</td>
<td>243,725</td>
<td>× 32% (0.32)</td>
<td></td>
<td>22,313.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$243,725</td>
<td>609,350</td>
<td>× 35% (0.35)</td>
<td></td>
<td>29,625.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$609,350</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>× 37% (0.37)</td>
<td></td>
<td>41,812.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* If you are using Worksheet 2-5, for column (a) above, use the amount from line 1 or line 14 and enter the result (from column (e)) on line 37 or line 39, as appropriate.

* If you are using Worksheet 2-6, for column (a) above, use the amount from line 2 or line 3 and enter the result (from column (e)) on line 4 or line 5, as appropriate.

### b. Head of Household

Use this worksheet to figure the amount to enter on Worksheet 1-3, line 4, if you expect your filing status for 2024 to be **Head of Household**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected Taxable Income</th>
<th>(a) Enter amount from Worksheet 1-3, line 3*</th>
<th>(b) Multiplication amount</th>
<th>(c) Multiply (a) by (b)</th>
<th>(d) Subtraction amount</th>
<th>(e) Subtract (d) from (c). Enter the result here and on Worksheet 1-3, line 4*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$16,550</td>
<td>× 10% (0.10)</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$16,550</td>
<td>63,100</td>
<td>× 12% (0.12)</td>
<td></td>
<td>331.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$63,100</td>
<td>100,500</td>
<td>× 22% (0.22)</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,641.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100,500</td>
<td>191,950</td>
<td>× 24% (0.24)</td>
<td></td>
<td>8,651.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$191,950</td>
<td>243,700</td>
<td>× 32% (0.32)</td>
<td></td>
<td>24,007.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$243,700</td>
<td>609,350</td>
<td>× 35% (0.35)</td>
<td></td>
<td>31,318.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$609,350</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>× 37% (0.37)</td>
<td></td>
<td>43,505.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* If you are using Worksheet 2-5, for column (a) above, use the amount from line 1 or line 14 and enter the result (from column (e)) on line 37 or line 39, as appropriate.

* If you are using Worksheet 2-6, for column (a) above, use the amount from line 2 or line 3 and enter the result (from column (e)) on line 4 or line 5, as appropriate.
c. Married Filing Jointly or Qualifying Surviving Spouse. Use this worksheet to figure the amount to enter on Worksheet 1-3, line 4, if you expect your filing status for 2024 to be Married Filing Jointly or Qualifying Surviving Spouse.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected Taxable Income</th>
<th>(a) Enter amount from Worksheet 1-3, line 3*</th>
<th>(b) Multiplication amount</th>
<th>(c) Multiply (a) by (b)</th>
<th>(d) Subtraction amount</th>
<th>(e) Subtract (d) from (c). Enter the result here and on Worksheet 1-3, line 4*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Over $0</td>
<td></td>
<td>$23,200</td>
<td>x 10% (0.10)</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>But not over $0</td>
<td>23,200</td>
<td>94,300</td>
<td>x 12% (0.12)</td>
<td>464.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>94,300</td>
<td>201,050</td>
<td>x 22% (0.22)</td>
<td>9,894.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>201,050</td>
<td>383,900</td>
<td>x 24% (0.24)</td>
<td>13,915.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>383,900</td>
<td>487,450</td>
<td>x 32% (0.32)</td>
<td>44,627.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>487,450</td>
<td>731,200</td>
<td>x 35% (0.35)</td>
<td>59,250.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>731,200</td>
<td>- - - -</td>
<td>x 37% (0.37)</td>
<td>73,874.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* If you are using Worksheet 2-5, for column (a) above, use the amount from line 1 or line 14 and enter the result (from column (e)) on line 37 or line 39, as appropriate.

If you are using Worksheet 2-6, for column (a) above, use the amount from line 2 or line 3 and enter the result (from column (e)) on line 4 or line 5, as appropriate.

d. Married Filing Separately. Use this worksheet to figure the amount to enter on Worksheet 1-3, line 4, if you expect your filing status for 2024 to be Married Filing Separately.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected Taxable Income</th>
<th>(a) Enter amount from Worksheet 1-3, line 3*</th>
<th>(b) Multiplication amount</th>
<th>(c) Multiply (a) by (b)</th>
<th>(d) Subtraction amount</th>
<th>(e) Subtract (d) from (c). Enter the result here and on Worksheet 1-3, line 4*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Over $0</td>
<td></td>
<td>$11,600</td>
<td>x 10% (0.10)</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>But not over $0</td>
<td>11,600</td>
<td>47,150</td>
<td>x 12% (0.12)</td>
<td>232.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>47,150</td>
<td>100,525</td>
<td>x 22% (0.22)</td>
<td>4,947.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100,525</td>
<td>191,950</td>
<td>x 24% (0.24)</td>
<td>6,957.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>191,950</td>
<td>243,725</td>
<td>x 32% (0.32)</td>
<td>22,313.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>243,725</td>
<td>365,600</td>
<td>x 35% (0.35)</td>
<td>29,625.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>365,600</td>
<td>- - - -</td>
<td>x 37% (0.37)</td>
<td>36,937.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* If you are using Worksheet 2-5, for column (a) above, use the amount from line 1 or line 14 and enter the result (from column (e)) on line 37 or line 39, as appropriate.

If you are using Worksheet 2-6, for column (a) above, use the amount from line 2 or line 3 and enter the result (from column (e)) on line 4 or line 5, as appropriate.
Use this worksheet to figure the amount of your projected withholding for 2024, compare it to your projected tax for 2024, and, if necessary, figure any adjustment to the amount you have withheld each payday.

Note. If married filing jointly, enter combined amounts.

1. Enter your **projected tax for 2024** from Worksheet 1-3, line 13 ................................................................. 1.

2. Enter your total federal income tax withheld to date in 2024 from all sources of income. (For wages, you should be able to find the withholding-to-date on your last pay slip or statement.) ................................................................. 2.

3. Enter the federal tax withholding you expect for the rest of 2024.
   a. For each source of wages, multiply the amount of federal income tax now being withheld each payday by the number of paydays remaining in the year and enter the combined amount for all jobs ................................................................. 3a.
   b. For all other sources of recurring taxable income, multiply the withholding amount by the remaining number of times the income is expected. For example, if you have federal income tax withheld from your monthly pension and you will receive nine more payments this year, multiply your monthly withholding amount by 9 ................................................................. 3b.

4. Add lines 2, 3a, and 3b. This is your **projected withholding for 2024** ................................................................. 4.

5. Compare the amounts on lines 1 and 4.
   a. If line 1 is more than line 4, subtract line 4 from line 1. You need to increase your withholding. Enter the result here and go to line 6. ................................................................. 5
   b. If line 4 is more than line 1, subtract line 1 from line 4. You may want to decrease your withholding. Enter the result here and go to line 6. ................................................................. 5

6. Divide line 5 by the number of paydays (or other withholding events) remaining in 2024 and enter the result. This is the additional amount you should use to either increase or decrease the amount you have withheld from each remaining payday (or other withholding event). Follow the instructions for line 6 for your situation for completing a 2024 Form W-4. The instructions are different if your withholding so far this year was based on a 2019 (or earlier) Form W-4 or a 2024 Form W-4 ................................................................. 6.

### Instructions for line 6—If your withholding to date was figured based on a 2019 (or earlier) Form W-4.

Use the following instructions to **increase** your withholding.

**How do you increase your withholding?** Follow these steps to increase your withholding by completing a 2024 Form W-4.

**Step 1:**
- If your filing status was “Single” or “Married, but withhold at higher Single rate,” check “Single.”
- If your filing status was “Married,” check “Married filing jointly.”

**Note.** Head of household filing status was not a choice on the 2019 (or earlier) Form(s) W-4.

**Step 4(a):**
- If your filing status was “Single” or “Married, but withhold at higher Single rate,” enter $10,100 (the equivalent of 2 allowances) on Step 4(a).
- If your filing status was “Married,” enter $15,150 (the equivalent of 3 allowances) on Step 4(a).

**Step 4(b):**
- If there was an entry on line 5 (number of allowances), multiply each claimed allowance by $5,050 and enter the result on Step 4(b).

**Step 4(c):**
- If there is an amount on line 6, add it to the amount on line 6 of Worksheet 1-5 above, and enter the result on Step 4(c).

### Instructions for line 6—If your withholding to date was figured based on a 2019 (or earlier) Form W-4.

Use the following instructions to **decrease** your withholding.

**How do you decrease your withholding?** Follow these steps to decrease your withholding by completing a 2024 Form W-4.

**Step 1:**
- If your filing status was “Single” or “Married, but withhold at higher Single rate,” check “Single.”
- If your filing status was “Married,” check “Married filing jointly.”

**Note.** Head of household filing status was not a choice on the 2019 (or earlier) Form(s) W-4.

**Step 3:**
- Multiply the amount on line 6 of Worksheet 1-5 by the number of paydays in 2024 and enter this amount on Step 3.

**Step 4(a):**
- If your filing status was “Single” or “Married, but withhold at higher Single rate,” enter $10,100 (the equivalent of 2 allowances) on Step 4(a).
- If your filing status was “Married,” enter $15,150 (the equivalent of 3 allowances) on Step 4(a).

**Step 4(b):**
- If there was an entry on line 5 (number of allowances), multiply each claimed allowance by $5,050 and enter the result on Step 4(b).

**Step 4(c):**
- If there is an amount on line 6, add it to the amount on Step 4(c).

### Instructions for line 6—If your withholding to date was figured based on a 2024 Form W-4.

Use the following instructions to either **increase** or **decrease** your withholding.

**How do you increase your withholding?** Follow these steps to increase your withholding by completing a 2024 Form W-4.

- Complete your new 2024 Form W-4 through Step 4(b) in the same way you completed your previous Form W-4.
- Add the amount, if any, on Step 4(c) of your previous Form W-4 to the amount on line 6 of Worksheet 1-5 above and enter the result on Step 4(c) of your new Form W-4.

**How do you decrease your withholding?**

- Complete Steps 1, 2(c), 4(a), 4(b), and 4(c) in the same way as you completed your previous Form W-4.
- Add the amount, if any on Step 3 of your previous Form W-4 to the product of line 6 of Worksheet 1-5 multiplied by the total number of paydays in 2024 and enter the result on Step 3 of your new Form W-4.

**WARNING:** If you make a mid-year change to your withholding, you should complete and give to your employer a new Form W-4.
**Worksheet 1-6. Tax Credits for 2024 Form W-4 or Form W-4P**

Use this worksheet to figure any extra amount to enter in Step 3 of Form W-4 or Form W-4P. For more information on these credits, see *Tax Credits*, earlier.

**Caution.** The child tax credit and the credit for other dependents are already figured in Step 3 of Form W-4 or Form W-4P.

Enter the projected amount for each credit you expect to take (other than the child tax credit or credit for other dependents).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Credit Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Credit for the elderly or the disabled</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Credit for child and dependent care expenses</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Education credits</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Adoption credit</td>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Foreign tax credit</td>
<td>5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Earned income credit</td>
<td>7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Premium tax credit</td>
<td>8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Other credits (see Table 1-2)</td>
<td>9.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. Add lines 1 through 9. This is your total estimated tax credits. Include this amount in the total entered on Form W-4, Step 3.
Estimated Tax for 2024

Introduction

Estimated tax is the method used to pay tax on income that isn’t subject to withholding. This includes income from self-employment, interest, dividends, rent, gains from the sale of assets, prizes, and awards. You may also have to pay estimated tax if the amount of income tax being withheld from your salary, pension, or other income isn’t enough.

Estimated tax is used to pay both income tax and self-employment tax, as well as other taxes and amounts reported on your tax return. If you don’t pay enough tax, either through withholding or estimated tax, or a combination of both, you may have to pay a penalty. If you don’t pay enough by the due date of each payment period (see When To Pay Estimated Tax, later), you may be charged a penalty even if you are due a refund when you file your tax return. For information on when the penalty applies, see the Instructions for Form 2210.

It would be helpful for you to have a copy of your 2023 tax return and an estimate of your 2024 income nearby while reading this chapter. Also, keep in mind the items under What’s New for 2024, earlier.

Topics

This chapter discusses:

• Who must pay estimated tax,
• How to figure estimated tax (including illustrated examples),
• When to pay estimated tax,
• How to figure each payment, and
• How to pay estimated tax.

Useful Items

You may want to see:

Form (and Instructions)

☐ 1040-ES Estimated Tax for Individuals

See How To Get Tax Help at the end of this publication for information about how to get this publication and form.

Worksheets. You may need to use several of the blank worksheets included in this chapter. See Worksheets for Chapter 2 to locate what you need.

Who Does Not Have To Pay Estimated Tax

If you receive salaries and wages, you may be able to avoid paying estimated tax by asking your employer to take more tax out of your earnings. To do this, file a new Form W-4 with your employer. See chapter 1.

Estimated tax not required. You don’t have to pay estimated tax for 2024 if you meet all three of the following conditions.

• You had no tax liability for 2023.
• You were a U.S. citizen or resident alien for the whole year.
• Your 2023 tax year covered a 12-month period.

You had no tax liability for 2023 if your total tax (defined later under Total tax for 2023—line 12b) was zero or you didn’t have to file an income tax return.
Who Must Pay Estimated Tax

If you owe additional tax for 2023, you may have to pay estimated tax for 2024.

You can use the following general rule as a guide during the year to see if you will have enough withholding, or should increase your withholding or make estimated tax payments.

General Rule

In most cases, you must pay estimated tax for 2024 if both of the following apply.

1. You expect to owe at least $1,000 in tax for 2024 after subtracting your withholding and tax credits.
2. You expect your withholding and tax credits to be less than the smaller of:
   a. 90% of the tax to be shown on your 2024 tax return, or
   b. 100% of the tax shown on your 2023 tax return. Your 2023 tax return must cover all 12 months.

Note. The percentages in (2a) or (2b) just listed may be different if you are a farmer, fisher, or higher income taxpayer. See Special Rules, later.

If the result from using the general rule above suggests that you won’t have enough withholding, complete the 2024 Estimated Tax Worksheet for a more accurate calculation.

Making joint or separate estimated tax payments won’t affect your choice of filing a joint tax return or separate returns for 2024.

2023 separate returns and 2024 joint return. If you plan to file a joint return with your spouse for 2024, but you filed separate returns for 2023, your 2023 tax is the total of the tax shown on your separate returns. You filed a separate return if you filed as single, head of household, or married filing separately.

2023 joint return and 2024 separate returns. If you plan to file a separate return for 2024, but you filed a joint return for 2023, your 2023 tax is your share of the tax on the joint return. You file a separate return if you file as single, head of household, or married filing separately.

To figure your share of the tax on a joint return, first figure the tax both you and your spouse would have paid had you filed separate returns for 2023 using the same filing status for 2024. Then, multiply the tax on the joint return by the following fraction.

\[
\frac{\text{The tax you would have paid had you filed a separate return}}{\text{The total tax you and your spouse would have paid had you filed separate returns}}
\]

Special Rules

There are special rules for farmers, fishers, and certain higher income taxpayers.
Farmers and Fishers

If at least two-thirds of your gross income for 2023 or 2024 is from farming or fishing, substitute 662/3% for 90% in (2a) under General Rule, earlier.

Gross income. Your gross income is all income you receive in the form of money, goods, property, and services that isn’t exempt from tax. To determine whether two-thirds of your gross income for 2023 was from farming or fishing, use as your gross income the total of the income (not loss) amounts.

Joint returns. On a joint return, you must add your spouse’s gross income to your gross income to determine if at least two-thirds of your total gross income is from farming or fishing.

Gross income from farming. This is income from cultivating the soil or raising agricultural commodities. It includes the following amounts.
- Income from operating a stock, dairy, poultry, bee, fruit, or truck farm.
- Income from a plantation, ranch, nursery, range, orchard, or oyster bed.
- Crop shares for the use of your land.
- Gains from sales of draft, breeding, dairy, or sporting livestock.

For 2023, gross income from farming is the total of the following amounts.
- Schedule F (Form 1040), Profit or Loss From Farming, line 9.
- Form 4835, Farm Rental Income and Expenses, line 7.
- Your share of the gross farming income from a partnership, S corporation, estate or trust from Schedule K-1 (Form 1065), Schedule K-1 (Form 1120-S), or Schedule K-1 (Form 1041).
- Your gains from sales of draft, breeding, dairy, or sporting livestock shown on Form 4797, Sales of Business Property.
- Wages you receive as a farm employee and wages you receive from a farm corporation are not gross income from farming.

Gross income from fishing. This is income from catching, taking, harvesting, cultivating a kind of fish, shellfish (for example, clams and mussels), crustaceans (for example, lobsters, crabs, and shrimp), sponges, seaweeds, or other aquatic forms of animal and vegetable life.

Gross income from fishing includes the following amounts.
- Schedule C (Form 1040), Profit or Loss From Business, line 7.
- Income for services as an officer or crew member of a vessel while the vessel is engaged in fishing.
- Your share of the gross fishing income from a partnership, S corporation, estate or trust from Schedule K-1 (Form 1065), Schedule K-1 (Form 1120-S), or Schedule K-1 (Form 1041).
- Certain taxable interest and punitive damages awards received in connection with the Exxon Valdez litigation.
- Income for services normally performed in connection with fishing.

Services normally performed in connection with fishing include:
- Shore service as an officer or crew member of a vessel engaged in fishing; and
- Services that are necessary for the immediate preservation of the catch, such as cleaning, icing, and packing the catch.

Higher Income Taxpayers

If your AGI for 2023 was more than $150,000 ($75,000 if your filing status for 2024 is married filing a separate return), substitute 110% for 100% in (2b) under General Rule, earlier.

For 2023, AGI is the amount shown on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 11.

Note. This rule does not apply to farmers and fishers.

Aliens

Resident and nonresident aliens may also have to pay estimated tax. Resident aliens should follow the rules in this publication, unless noted otherwise. Nonresident aliens should get Form 1040-ES (NR), U.S. Estimated Tax for Nonresident Alien Individuals.

You are an alien if you are not a citizen or national of the United States. You are a resident alien if you either have a green card or meet the substantial presence test.

For more information about withholding, the substantial presence test, and Form 1040-ES (NR), see Pub. 519.

Estates and Trusts

Estates and trusts must also pay estimated tax. However, estates (and certain grantor trusts that receive the residue of the decedent’s estate under the decedent’s will) are exempt from paying estimated tax for the first 2 years after the decedent’s death.

Estates and trusts must use Form 1041-ES, Estimated Income Tax for Estates and Trusts, to figure and pay estimated tax.

How To Figure Estimated Tax

To figure your estimated tax, you must figure your expected AGI, taxable income, taxes, deductions, and credits for the year.

When figuring your 2024 estimated tax, it may be helpful to use your income, deductions, and credits for 2023 as a starting point. Use your 2023 federal tax return as a guide. You can use Form 1040-ES to figure your estimated tax. Nonresident aliens use Form 1040-ES (NR) to figure estimated tax.

You must make adjustments both for changes in your own situation and for recent changes in the tax law. Some of these changes are discussed earlier under What’s New for 2024. For information about these and other changes in the law, visit the IRS website at IRS.gov.

The instructions for Form 1040-ES include a worksheet to help you figure your estimated tax. Keep the worksheet for your records.

2024 Estimated Tax Worksheet

If you file Form 1040-SS use the Estimated Tax Worksheet for Filers of Form 1040-SS, in Form 1040-ES to figure your estimated tax.

Use Worksheet 2-1 to help guide you through the information about completing the 2024 Estimated Tax Worksheet. You can also find a copy of the worksheet in the instructions for Form 1040-ES.

Expected AGI—Line 1

Your expected AGI for 2024 (line 1) is your expected total income minus your expected adjustments to income.

Total income. Include in your total income all the income you expect to receive during the year, even income that is subject to withholding. However, don’t include income that is tax exempt.

Total income includes all income and loss for 2024 that, if you had received it in 2023, would have been included on your 2023 tax return in the total on line 9 of Form 1040 or 1040-SR.

Social security and railroad retirement benefits. If you expect to receive social security or tier 1 railroad retirement benefits during 2024, use Worksheet 2-2 to figure the amount of expected taxable benefits you should include on line 1.

Adjustments to income. Be sure to subtract from your expected total income all of the adjustments you expect to take on your 2024 tax return.

Self-employed. If you expect to have income from self-employment, use Worksheet 2-3 to figure your expected self-employment tax and your allowable deduction for self-employment tax. Include the amount from Worksheet 2-3 in your expected adjustments to income. If you file a joint return and both you and your spouse have net earnings from self-employment, each of you must complete a separate worksheet.

Expected Taxable Income—Line 2

Reduce your expected AGI for 2024 (line 1) by either your expected itemized deductions or your standard deduction.

Itemized deductions—Line 2a. If you expect to claim itemized deductions on your 2024 tax return, enter the estimated amount on line 2a.

Itemized deductions are the deductions that can be claimed on Schedule A (Form 1040).
Standard deduction—Line 2a. If you expect to claim the standard deduction on your 2024 tax return, enter the amount on line 2a. Use Worksheet 2-4 to figure your standard deduction.

No standard deduction. The standard deduction for some individuals is zero. Your standard deduction will be zero if:
- File a separate return and your spouse itemizes deductions,
- Are a dual-status alien, or
- File a return for a period of less than 12 months because you change your accounting period.

Expected Taxes and Credits—Lines 4–11c

After you have figured your expected taxable income (line 3), follow the steps next to figure your expected taxes, credits, and total tax for 2024. Most people will have entries for only a few of these steps. However, you should check every step to be sure you don’t overlook anything.

Step 1. Figure your expected income tax (line 4). Generally, you will use the 2024 Tax Rate Schedules to figure your expected income tax.

However, see below for situations where you must use a different method to figure your estimated tax.

Tax on child’s investment income. You must use a special method to figure tax on the income of the following children who have more than $2,600 of investment income.
1. Children under age 18 at the end of 2024.
2. The following children if their earned income isn’t more than half their support.
   a. Children age 18 at the end of 2024.
   b. Children who are full-time students at least age 19 but under age 24 at the end of 2024.

Tax on net capital gain. The regular income tax rates for individuals don’t apply to a net capital gain. Instead, your net capital gain is taxed at a lower maximum rate.

The term “net capital gain” means the amount by which your net long-term capital gain for the year is more than your net short-term capital loss.

Tax on capital gain and qualified dividends. If the amount on line 1 includes a net capital gain or qualified dividends, use Worksheet 2-5 to figure your tax.

Note. The tax rate on your capital gains and dividends will depend on your income.

Step 2. Total your expected taxes (line 6). Include on line 6 the sum of the following:

1. Your tax on line 6.
2. Your expected alternative minimum tax (AMT) from Form 6251.
3. Your expected additional taxes from Form 8814, Parents’ Election To Report Child’s Interest and Dividends, and Form 4972, Tax on Lump-Sum Distributions.
4. Any recapture of education credits.

Step 3. Subtract your expected credits (line 7). If you are using your 2023 return as a guide and filed Form 1040 or 1040-SR, your total credits for 2023 were shown on line 21.

If your credits on line 7 are more than your taxes on line 6, enter -0- on line 8 and go to Step 4.

Step 4. Add your expected self-employment tax (line 9). You should already have figured your self-employment tax (see Self-employed under Expected AGI—Line 1, earlier).

Step 5. Add your expected other taxes (line 10).
Other taxes include the following. The total of these taxes are entered on line 10.
1. Additional tax on early distributions from:
   a. An IRA or other qualified retirement plan,
   b. A tax-sheltered annuity, or
2. Household employment taxes if:
   a. You will have federal income tax withheld from wages, pensions, annuities, gambling winnings, or other income; or
   b. You would be required to make estimated tax payments even if you didn’t include household employment taxes when figuring your estimated tax.
3. Amounts entered on Schedule 2 (Form 1040), line 14 through 17z. But don’t include the following.
   a. Line 17b, recapture of a federal mortgage subsidy;
   b. Line 17k, tax on excess golden parachute payments;
   c. Line 17m, excise tax on insider stock compensation from an expatriated corporation; or
   d. Line 17n, look-back interest due under section 167(g) or 460(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.
4. Repayment of the first-time homebuyer credit. See Form 5405.
5. Additional Medicare Tax. A 0.9% Additional Medicare Tax applies to your combined Medicare wages and self-employment income and/or your RRTA compensation that exceeds the amount listed in the following chart, based on your filing status.

Additional Medicare Tax.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Filing Status</th>
<th>Threshold Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Married filing jointly</td>
<td>$250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married filing separately</td>
<td>$125,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>$200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head of household</td>
<td>$200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qualifying surviving spouse</td>
<td>$200,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Medicare wages and self-employment income are combined to determine if your income exceeds the threshold. A self-employment loss should not be considered for purposes of this tax. RRTA compensation should be separately compared to the threshold. Your employer is responsible for withholding the 0.9% Additional Medicare Tax on Medicare wages or RRTA compensation it pays to you in excess of $200,000 in 2024. You should consider this withholding, if applicable, in determining whether you need to make an estimated payment.

6. Net Investment Income Tax (NIIT). The NIIT is 3.8% of the lesser of your net investment income or the excess of your MAGI over the amount listed in the following chart, based on your filing status.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Filing Status</th>
<th>Threshold Amount</th>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qualifying surviving spouse</td>
<td>$200,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Step 6. Subtract your refundable credits (line 11c). These include the earned income credit, additional child tax credit, fuel tax credit, net premium tax credit, refundable American opportunity credit, and section 1341 credit.

To figure your expected fuel tax credit, don’t include fuel tax for the first 3 quarters of the year that you expect to have refunded to you.

The result of Steps 1 through 6 is your total estimated tax for 2024 (line 11c).

Required Annual Payment—Line 12c

On lines 12a through 12c, figure the total amount you must pay for 2024, through withholding and estimated tax payments, to avoid paying a penalty.

General rule. The total amount you must pay is the smaller of:
1. 90% of your total expected tax for 2024, or
2. 100% of the total tax shown on your 2023 return. Your 2023 tax return must cover all 12 months.

Special rules. There are special rules for higher income taxpayers and for farmers and fishers.

Higher income taxpayers. If your AGI for 2023 was more than $150,000 ($75,000 if your filing status for 2024 is married filing separately), substitute 110% for 100% in (2) above. This rule does not apply to farmers and fishers.
For 2023, AGI is the amount shown on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 11.

**Example.** Your total tax on the 2023 return was $42,581, and the expected tax for 2024 is $71,253. Your 2023 AGI was $180,000. Because you had more than $150,000 of AGI in 2023, you figure the required annual payment as follows. You determine that 90% of the expected tax for 2024 is $64,128 (90% (0.90) x $71,253). Next, you determine that 110% of the tax shown on the 2023 return is $46,839 (110% (1.10) x $42,581). Finally, you determine that the required annual payment is $46,839, the smaller of the two.

**Farmers and fishers.** If at least two-thirds of your gross income for 2023 or 2024 is from farming or fishing, your required annual payment is the smaller of:
1. $66/3% (0.6667) of your total tax for 2024, or
2. 100% of the total tax shown on your 2023 return. (Your 2023 tax return must cover all 12 months.)

For definitions of “gross income from farming” and “gross income from fishing,” see *Farmers and Fishers*, earlier, under Special Rules.

**Total tax for 2023—line 12b.** Your 2023 total tax is the amount on line 24 reduced by the following.
1. Unreported social security and Medicare tax or RRTA tax from Forms 4137 or 8919 included on Schedule 2 (Form 1040), lines 5 and 6.
2. Amounts from Form 5329, Parts III through IX only.
3. The following amounts from Schedule 2 (Form 1040).
   a. Excise tax on excess golden parachute payments (Schedule 2, line 17k).
   b. Excise tax on insider stock compensation from an expatriated corporation (Schedule 2, line 17m).
   c. Look-back interest due under section 167(g) (Schedule 2, line 17n).
   d. Look-back interest due under section 460(b) (Schedule 2, line 17n).
   e. Recapture of federal mortgage subsidy (Schedule 2, line 17b).
   f. Uncollected social security and Medicare tax or RRTA tax on tips or group-term life insurance (Schedule 2, line 13).
4. Any refundable credit amounts on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 27, 28, and 29, and Schedule 3 (Form 1040), lines 9, 12, 13b and Schedule H lines 8e and 8f.

**Total Estimated Tax Payments Needed—Line 14a.**

Use lines 13 and 14a to figure the total estimated tax you may be required to pay for 2024. Subtract your expected withholding from your required annual payment (line 12c). You must usually pay this difference in four equal installments. See *When To Pay Estimated Tax and How To Figure Each Payment*, later.

Example. You do not pay any estimated tax for 2024. You file the 2024 income tax return and pay the balance due shown on the return on January 26, 2025.

Your estimated tax for the fourth payment period is considered to have been paid on time. However, you may owe a penalty for not making the first three estimated tax payments, if required. Any penalty for not making those payments will be figured up to January 26, 2025.

**Fiscal-year taxpayers.** If your tax year does not start on January 1, your payment due dates are:
1. The 15th day of the 4th month of your fiscal year,
2. The 15th day of the 6th month of your fiscal year,
3. The 15th day of the 9th month of your fiscal year, and
4. The 15th day of the 1st month after the end of your fiscal year.

You don’t have to make the last payment listed above if you file your income tax return by the last day of the first month after the end of your fiscal year and pay all the tax you owe with your return.

**When To Pay Estimated Tax**

For estimated tax purposes, the year is divided into four payment periods. Each period has a specific payment due date. If you don’t pay enough tax by the due date of each of the payment periods, you may be charged a penalty even if you are due a refund when you file your income tax return.

If a payment is mailed, the date of the U.S. postmark is considered the date of payment. The general payment periods and due dates for estimated tax payments are shown next. For exceptions to the dates listed, see *Saturday, Sunday, holiday rule.*

**When To Start**

You don’t have to make estimated tax payments until you have income on which you will owe income tax. If you have income subject to estimated tax during the first payment period, you must make your first payment by the due date for the first payment period.

You have several options when paying estimated taxes. You can:
• Apply an overpayment from the previous tax year,
• Pay all your estimated tax by the due date of your first payment, or
• Pay it in installments.

If you choose to pay in installments, make your first payment by the due date for the first payment period. Make your remaining installment payments by the due dates for the later periods.

To avoid any estimated tax penalties, all installments must be paid by their due date and for the required amount.

**No income subject to estimated tax during first period.** If you don’t have income subject to estimated tax until a later payment period, you must make your first payment by the due date for that period. You can pay your entire estimated tax by the due date for that period or you can pay it in installments by the due date for that period and the due dates for the remaining periods. Table 2-1 shows the general due dates for making installment payments when the due date does not fall on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday.
Fiscal year farmers and fishers. If you are a farmer or fisher, but your tax year does not start on January 1, you can either:
- Pay all your estimated tax by the 15th day after the end of your tax year, or
- File your return and pay all the tax you owe by the 1st day of the 3rd month after the end of your tax year.

How To Figure Each Payment

After you have figured your total estimated tax, figure how much you must pay by the due date of each payment period. You should pay enough by each due date to avoid a penalty for that period. If you don’t pay enough during any payment period, you may be charged a penalty even if you are due a refund when you file your tax return. The penalty is discussed in the Instructions for Form 2210.

Regular Installment Method

If your first estimated tax payment is due April 15, 2024, you can figure your required payment for each period by dividing your annual estimated tax due (line 14a of the 2024 Estimated Tax Worksheet (Worksheet 2-1)) by 4. Enter this amount on line 15. However, use this method only if your income is basically the same throughout the year.

Change in estimated tax. After you make an estimated tax payment, changes in your income, adjustments, deductions, or credits may make it necessary for you to refigure your estimated tax. Pay the unpaid balance of your amended estimated tax by the next payment due date after the change or in installments by that date and the due dates for the remaining payment periods.

If you don’t receive your income evenly throughout the year, your required estimated tax payments may not be the same for each period. See Annualized Income Installment Method, later.

Amended estimated tax. If you refigure your estimated tax during the year, or if your first estimated tax payment is due after April 15, 2024, figure your required payment for each remaining payment period using Worksheet 2-10.

Example. Early in 2024, you figure estimated tax due of $1,800. You make estimated tax payments on April 15 and June 17 of $450 each ($1,800 ÷ 4).

On July 10, you sell investment property at a gain. Your refigured estimated tax is $4,100. The required estimated tax payment for the third payment period is $2,175.

If your estimated tax does not change again, the required estimated tax payment for the fourth payment period will be $1,025.

Underpayment penalty. The penalty is figured separately for each payment period. If you figure your payments using the regular installment method and later refigure your payments because of an increase in income, you may be charged a penalty for underpayment of estimated tax for the period(s) before you changed your payments. To see how you may be able to avoid or reduce this penalty, see Schedule AI—Annualized Income Installment Method in the Instructions for Form 2210.

Worksheet 2-10. Amended Estimated Tax Worksheet

Keep for Your Records

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Formula</th>
<th>Instructions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Amended total estimated tax due</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Multiply line 1 by:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50% (0.50) if next payment is due June 17, 2024</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>75% (0.75) if next payment is due September 16, 2024</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100% (1.00) if next payment is due January 15, 2025</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Estimated tax payments for all previous periods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Next required payment: Subtract line 3 from line 2 and enter the result (but not less than zero) here and on your payment voucher for your next required payment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Note. If the payment on line 4 is due January 15, 2025, stop here. Otherwise, go to line 5.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Add lines 3 and 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Subtract line 5 from line 1 and enter the result (but not less than zero)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Each following required payment: If the payment on line 4 is due June 17, 2024, enter one-half of the amount on line 6 here and on the payment vouchers for your payments due September 16, 2024, and January 15, 2025. If the amount on line 4 is due September 16, 2024, enter the amount from line 6 here and on the payment voucher for your payment due January 15, 2025</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annualized Income Installment Method

If you don’t receive your income evenly throughout the year (for example, your income from a repair shop you operate is much larger in the summer than it is during the rest of the year), your required estimated tax payment for one or more periods may be less than the amount figured using the regular installment method.

The annualized income installment method annualizes your tax at the end of each period based on a reasonable estimate of your income, deductions, and other items relating to events that occurred from the beginning of the tax year through the end of the period. To see whether you can pay less for any period, complete the 2024 Annualized Estimated Tax Worksheet (Worksheet 2-7).

You first must complete the 2024 Estimated Tax Worksheet (Worksheet 2-1) through line 14b.

Use the result you figure on line 32 of Worksheet 2-7 to make your estimated tax payments and complete your payment vouchers.

Note. If you use the annualized income installment method to figure your estimated tax payments, you must file Form 2210 with your 2024 tax return. See Schedule AI—Annualized Income Installment Method in the Instructions for Form 2210 for more information.

Instructions for the 2024 Annualized Estimated Tax Worksheet (Worksheet 2-7)

Use Worksheet 2-7 to help you follow these instructions.

The purpose of this worksheet is to determine your estimated tax liability as your income accumulates throughout the year, rather than dividing your entire year’s estimated tax liability by 4 as if your income was earned equally throughout the year. The top of the worksheet shows the dates for each payment period. The periods build; that is, each period includes all previous periods. After the end of each payment period, complete the corresponding worksheet column to figure the payment due for that period.

Line 1. Enter your AGI for the period. This is your gross income for the period, including your share of partnership or S corporation income or loss, minus your adjustments to income for that period. See Expected AGI—Line 1, earlier.

Self-employment income. If you had self-employment income, first complete Section B of this worksheet. Use the amounts on line 41 when figuring your expected AGI to enter in each column of Section A, line 1.

Line 4. Be sure to consider deduction limits figured on Schedule A (Form 1040), such as the $10,000 limit on state and local taxes. Figure your deduction limits using your expected AGI in the corresponding column of line 1 (2024 Annualized Estimated Tax Worksheet (Worksheet 2-7)).

Line 7. If you won’t itemize your deductions, use Worksheet 2-4 to figure your standard deduction.

Line 12. Generally, you will use the Tax Rate Schedules to figure the tax on your annualized income. However, see below for situations where you must use a different method to figure your estimated tax.

Tax on child’s investment income. You must use a special method to figure tax on the income of the following children who have more than $2,600 of investment income.

1. Children under age 18 at the end of 2024.
2. The following children if their earned income isn’t more than half their support.
   a. Children age 18 at the end of 2024.
   b. Children who are full-time students at least age 19 but under age 24 at the end of 2024.

Tax on net capital gain. The regular income tax rates for individuals don’t apply to a net capital gain. Instead, your net capital gain is taxed at a lower maximum rate.

The term “net capital gain” means the amount by which your net long-term capital gain for the year is more than your net short-term capital loss.

Tax on qualified dividends and capital gains. For 2024, your capital gain and dividends will depend on your income.

Tax on capital gain or qualified dividends. If the amount on line 1 includes a net capital gain or qualified dividends, use Worksheet 2-8 to figure the amount to enter on line 10.

Tax if excluding foreign earned income or excluding or deducting foreign housing. If you expect to claim the foreign earned income exclusion or the housing exclusion or deduction on Form 2555, use Worksheet 2-3 to figure the amount to enter on line 10.

Line 13. Add the tax from Forms 8814, 4972, and 6251 for the period. Also, include any re-capture of an education credit for each period.

You may owe this tax if you claimed an education credit in an earlier year and you received either tax-free educational assistance or a refund of qualifying expenses for the same student after filing your 2023 return.

Use the 2023 forms or worksheets to see if you will owe any of the taxes just discussed. Figure the tax based on your income and deductions during the period shown in the column headings. Multiply this amount by the annualization amounts shown for each column on line 2 of the 2024 Annualized Estimated Tax Worksheet (Worksheet 2-7). Enter the result on line 13 of this worksheet.

Line 15. Include all the nonrefundable credits you expect to claim because of events that will occur during the period.

Note. When figuring your credits for each period, annualize any item of income or deduction to figure each credit. For example, if you need to use your AGI to figure a credit, use line 3 of Worksheet 2-7 to figure the credit for each column.

Line 18. Add your expected other taxes. Other taxes include the following.

1. Additional tax on early distributions from:
   a. An IRA or other qualified retirement plan,
   b. A tax-sheltered annuity, or

2. Household employment taxes if:
   a. You will have federal income tax withheld from wages, pensions, annuities, gambling winnings, or other income; or
   b. You would be required to make estimated tax payments even if you didn’t include household employment taxes when figuring your estimated tax.

3. Amounts on Schedule 2 (Form 1040), lines 14 through 16, and 17a, 17c through 17f, 17i, and 17o through 17z.

4. Repayment of the first-time homebuyer credit if the home will cease to be your main home in 2024. See Form 5405 for exceptions.

5. Additional Medicare Tax. A 0.9% Additional Medicare Tax applies to your combined Medicare wages and self-employment income and/or your RRTA compensation that exceeds the amount listed in the following chart, based on your filing status.

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Medicare wages and self-employment income are combined to determine if your income exceeds the threshold. A self-employment loss should not be considered for purposes of this tax. RRTA compensation should be separately compared to the threshold.

Your employer is responsible for withholding the 0.9% Additional Medicare Tax on Medicare wages or RRTA compensation it pays you in excess of $200,000 in 2024. You should consider this withholding, if applicable, in determining whether you need to make an estimated payment.

6. Net Investment Income Tax (NIIT). The NIIT is 3.8% of the lesser of your net investment income or the excess of your MAGI over a specified threshold amount. Threshold amounts:
Line 20. Include all the refundable credits (other than withholding credits) you can claim because of events that occurred during the period. These include the earned income credit, additional child tax credit, fuel tax credit, net premium tax credit, refundable American opportunity credit, and section 1341 credit.

Note. When figuring your refundable credits for each period, annualize any item of income or deduction used to figure each credit.

Line 29. If line 28 is smaller than line 25 and you are not certain of the estimate of your 2024 tax, you can avoid a penalty by entering the amount from line 25 on line 29.

Line 31. For each period, include estimated tax payments made and any excess social security and railroad retirement tax.

Also, include estimated federal income tax withholding. One-fourth of your estimated withholding is considered withheld on the due date of each payment period. To figure the amount to include on line 31 for each period, multiply your total expected withholding for 2024 by:

- 25% (0.25) for the first period,
- 50% (0.50) for the second period,
- 75% (0.75) for the third period, and
- 100% (1.00) for the fourth period.

However, you may choose to include your withholding according to the actual dates on which the amounts will be withheld. For each period, include withholding made from the beginning of the period up to and including the payment due date. You can make this choice separately for the taxes withheld from your wages and all other withholding. For an explanation of what to include in withholding, see Total Estimated Tax Payments Needed—Line 14a, earlier.

Nonresident aliens. If you will file Form 1040-NR and you don’t receive wages as an employee subject to U.S. income tax withholding, the instructions for the worksheet are modified as follows.

1. Skip column (a).
2. On line 1, enter your income for the period that is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business.
3. On line 21, increase your entry by the amount determined by multiplying your income for the period that isn’t effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business by the following.
   a. 72% (0.72) for column (b).
   b. 45% (0.45) for column (c).
   c. 30% (0.30) for column (d).

However, if you can use a treaty rate lower than 30%, use the percentages determined by multiplying your treaty rate by 2.4, 1.5, and 1, respectively.

4. On line 26, enter one-half of the amount from line 14c of the Form 1040-ES (NR) 2023 Estimated Tax Worksheet in column (b), and one-fourth in columns (c) and (d) of Worksheet 2-7.

5. On lines 24 and 27, skip column (b).

6. On line 31, if you don’t use the actual withholding method, include one-half of your total expected withholding in column (b) and one-fourth in columns (c) and (d).

See Pub. 519 for more information.

Estimated Tax Payments Not Required

You don’t have to pay estimated tax if your withholding in each payment period is at least as much as:

- One-fourth of your required annual payment, and
- Your required annualized income installment for that period.

You also don’t have to pay estimated tax if you will pay enough through withholding to keep the amount you will owe with your return under $1,000.

How To Pay Estimated Tax

There are several ways to pay estimated tax.

- Credit an overpayment on your 2024 return to your 2023 estimated tax.
- Pay by direct transfer from your bank account, or pay by debit or credit card using a pay-by-phone system or the Internet.
- Send in your payment (check or money order) with a payment voucher from Form 1040-ES.

Credit an Overpayment

If you show an overpayment of tax after completing your Form 1040 or 1040-SR for 2023, you can apply part or all of it to your estimated tax for 2024. On Form 1040 or 1040-SR, enter the amount you want credited to your estimated tax rather than refunded. Take the amount you have credited into account when figuring your estimated tax payments. If you timely file your 2023 return, treat the credit as a payment made on April 15, 2024.

If you are a beneficiary of an estate or trust, and the trustee elects to credit 2024 trust payments of estimated tax to you, you can treat the amount credited as paid by you on January 15, 2025.

If you choose to have an overpayment of tax credited to your estimated tax, you can’t have any of that amount refunded to you until you file your tax return for the following year. You also can’t use that overpayment in any other way.

Example. When you finished filling out the 2023 tax return, the result was an overpayment of $750. You knew additional tax would be owed in 2024. You credited $600 of the overpayment to the 2024 estimated tax and had the remaining $150 issued as a refund.

In September, you amended the 2023 return by filing Form 1040-X, Amended U.S. Individual Income Tax Return. It turned out that you owed $250 more in tax than was originally thought. This reduced the 2023 overpayment from $750 to $500. Because the $750 had already been applied to the 2024 estimated tax or refunded, the IRS billed you for the additional $250 owed, plus penalties and interest. You could not use any of the $600 that had been credited to the 2024 estimated tax to pay this bill.

Pay Online

Pay online is convenient and secure and helps make sure we get your payments on time. To pay your taxes online or for more information, go to IRS.gov/Payments. You can pay using any of the following methods.

- Your Online Account. You can now make tax payments through your online account, including balance payments, estimated tax payments, or other types. You can also see your payment history and other tax records there. Go to IRS.gov/Account.
- IRS Direct Pay. For online transfers directly from your checking or savings account at no cost to you, go to IRS.gov/Payments. There is a fee charged by these service providers. You can also pay by phone with a debit or credit card. See Debit or credit card under Pay by Phone, later.
- Electronic Funds Withdrawal (EFW) is an integrated e-file/e-pay option offered when filing your federal taxes electronically using tax preparation software, through a tax professional, or the IRS at IRS.gov/Payments.
- Online Payment Agreement. If you can’t pay in full by the due date of your tax return, you can apply for an online monthly installment agreement at IRS.gov/OPA. Once you complete the online process, you will receive immediate notification of whether your agreement has been approved. A user fee is charged.

Electronic Federal Tax Payment System (EFTPS)

Allows you to pay your taxes online or by phone directly from your checking or saving account. There is no fee for this service. You must be enrolled either online or have an enrollment form mailed to you. See EFTPS under Pay by Phone, later.

Pay by Phone

Paying by phone is another safe and secure method of paying electronically. Use one of the following methods: (1) call one of the debit or credit card under Pay by Phone, later.
credit card service providers, or (2) use the Electronic Federal Tax Payment System (EFTPS) to pay directly from your checking or savings account.

**Debit or credit card.** Call one of our service providers. Each charges a fee that varies by provider, card type, and payment amount.

- **WorldPay US, Inc.**
  844-PAY-TAX-8™ (844-729-8298)
  www.payUSAtax.com

- **ACI Payments, Inc.**
  888-UPAY-TAX™ (888-872-9829)
  fed.acipayonline.com

- **Link2GOV Corporation**
  888-PAY-1040™ (888-729-1040)
  www.Pay1040.com

**EFTPS.** To get more information about EFTPS or to enroll in EFTPS, visit EFTPS.gov or call 800-555-4477. To contact EFTPS using Telecommunications Relay Services (TRS) for people who are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability, dial 711 and then provide the TRS assistant the 800-555-4477 number above or 800-733-4829. Additional information about EFTPS is also available in Pub. 966.

**Pay by Mobile Device**

To pay through your mobile device, download the IRS2Go application.

**Pay by Cash**

Cash is an in-person payment option for individuals provided through retail partners with a maximum of $1,000 per day per transaction. To make a cash payment, you must choose a payment processor online with ACI Payments, Inc. at fed.acipayonline.com or www.Pay1040.com. For more information, go to IRS.gov/paywithcash or see Pub. 5250. Don’t send cash payments through the mail.

**Pay by Check or Money Order Using the Estimated Tax Payment Voucher**

Before submitting a payment through the mail, please consider alternative methods. One of our safe, quick, and easy electronic payment options might be right for you. Each payment of estimated tax by check or money order must be accompanied by a payment voucher from Form 1040-ES. If you use your own envelopes (and not the window envelope that comes with the 1040-ES package), make sure you mail your payment vouchers to the address shown in the Form 1040-ES instructions for the place where you live.

**CAUTION**

Don’t use the address shown in the Instructions for Form 1040.

If you didn’t pay estimated tax last year, get a copy of Form 1040-ES from the IRS (see How To Get Tax Help, later). Follow the instructions to make sure you use the vouchers correctly.

**Notice to taxpayers presenting checks.** When you provide a check as payment, you authorize us either to use information from your check to make a one-time electronic fund transfer from your account or to process the payment as a check transaction. When we use information from your check to make an electronic fund transfer, funds may be withdrawn from your account as soon as the same day we receive your payment, and you will not receive your check back from your financial institution.

**No checks of $100 million or more accepted.** The IRS can’t accept a single check (including a cashier’s check) for amounts of $100,000,000 ($100 million) or more. If you are sending $100 million or more by check, you’ll need to spread the payment over two or more checks with each check made out for an amount less than $100 million. This limit doesn’t apply to other methods of payment (such as electronic payments). Please consider a method of payment other than check if the amount of the payment is over $100 million.

**Joint estimated tax payments.** If you file a joint return and are making joint estimated tax payments, enter the names and social security numbers on the payment voucher in the same order as they will appear on the joint return.

**Change of address.** You must notify the IRS if you are making estimated tax payments and you changed your address during the year. Complete Form 8822, Change of Address, and mail it to the address shown in the instructions for that form.
Worksheets for Chapter 2

Use the following worksheets and tables to figure your correct estimated tax.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IF you need...</th>
<th>THEN use...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2024 Tax Rate Schedules</td>
<td>2024 Tax Rate Schedules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the 2024 Estimated Tax Worksheet</td>
<td>Worksheet 2-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to estimate your taxable social security and railroad retirement benefits—line 1 of ES Worksheet (or Annualized ES Worksheet (Worksheet 2-7))</td>
<td>Worksheet 2-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to estimate your self-employment (SE) tax and your deduction for SE tax—lines 1 and 11 of ES Worksheet (lines 1 and 17 of Annualized ES Worksheet (Worksheet 2-7))</td>
<td>Worksheet 2-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to estimate your standard deduction—line 2 of ES Worksheet (line 7 of Annualized ES Worksheet (Worksheet 2-7))</td>
<td>Worksheet 2-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to estimate your income tax if line 1 of your ES Worksheet includes a net capital gain or qualified dividends—line 4 of ES Worksheet</td>
<td>Worksheet 2-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to estimate your income tax if you expect to claim a foreign earned income exclusion or foreign housing exclusion or deduction on Form 2555—line 4 of ES Worksheet</td>
<td>Worksheet 2-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the 2024 Annualized Estimated Tax Worksheet (Annualized ES Worksheet)</td>
<td>Worksheet 2-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to estimate your income tax if line 1 of your Annualized ES Worksheet includes a net capital gain or qualified dividends—line 10 of Annualized ES Worksheet</td>
<td>Worksheet 2-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to estimate your income tax if you expect to claim a foreign earned income exclusion or foreign housing exclusion or deduction on Form 2555—line 10 of Annualized ES Worksheet</td>
<td>Worksheet 2-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to refigure (amend) your estimated tax during the year</td>
<td>Worksheet 2-10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2024 Tax Rate Schedules

**CAUTION**
Don’t use these Tax Rate Schedules to figure your 2023 taxes. Use them only to figure your 2024 estimated taxes.

**Schedule X**—Use if your 2024 filing status is Single

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Over—</th>
<th>But not over—</th>
<th>Of the amount over—</th>
<th>The tax is:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$11,600</td>
<td></td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11,600</td>
<td>47,150</td>
<td>$1,160.00 + 12%</td>
<td>$11,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47,150</td>
<td>100,525</td>
<td>$5,426.00 + 22%</td>
<td>47,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100,525</td>
<td>191,950</td>
<td>$17,168.50 + 24%</td>
<td>100,525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>191,950</td>
<td>243,725</td>
<td>$39,110.50 + 32%</td>
<td>191,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>243,725</td>
<td>609,350</td>
<td>$55,678.50 + 35%</td>
<td>243,725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>609,350</td>
<td>- - - - - -</td>
<td>183,647.25 + 37%</td>
<td>- - - - - -</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Schedule Z**—Use if your 2024 filing status is Head of household

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Over—</th>
<th>But not over—</th>
<th>Of the amount over—</th>
<th>The tax is:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$16,550</td>
<td></td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16,550</td>
<td>63,100</td>
<td>$1,655.00 + 12%</td>
<td>16,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63,100</td>
<td>100,500</td>
<td>$7,241.00 + 22%</td>
<td>63,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100,500</td>
<td>191,950</td>
<td>$15,469.00 + 24%</td>
<td>100,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>191,950</td>
<td>243,700</td>
<td>$37,417.00 + 32%</td>
<td>191,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>243,700</td>
<td>609,350</td>
<td>$53,977.00 + 35%</td>
<td>243,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>609,350</td>
<td>- - - - - -</td>
<td>181,954.50 + 37%</td>
<td>609,350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Schedule Y-1**—Use if your 2024 filing status is Married filing jointly or Qualifying surviving spouse

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Over—</th>
<th>But not over—</th>
<th>Of the amount over—</th>
<th>The tax is:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$23,200</td>
<td></td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23,200</td>
<td>94,300</td>
<td>$2,320.00 + 12%</td>
<td>23,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94,300</td>
<td>201,050</td>
<td>$10,852.00 + 22%</td>
<td>94,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201,050</td>
<td>383,900</td>
<td>$34,337.00 + 24%</td>
<td>201,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>383,900</td>
<td>487,450</td>
<td>$78,221.00 + 32%</td>
<td>383,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>487,450</td>
<td>731,200</td>
<td>$111,357.00 + 35%</td>
<td>487,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>731,200</td>
<td>- - - - - -</td>
<td>196,669.50 + 37%</td>
<td>- - - - - -</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Schedule Y-2**—Use if your 2024 filing status is Married filing separately

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Over—</th>
<th>But not over—</th>
<th>Of the amount over—</th>
<th>The tax is:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$11,600</td>
<td></td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11,600</td>
<td>47,150</td>
<td>$1,160.00 + 12%</td>
<td>11,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47,150</td>
<td>100,525</td>
<td>$5,426.00 + 22%</td>
<td>47,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100,525</td>
<td>191,950</td>
<td>$17,168.50 + 24%</td>
<td>100,525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>191,950</td>
<td>243,725</td>
<td>$39,110.50 + 32%</td>
<td>191,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>243,725</td>
<td>365,600</td>
<td>$55,678.50 + 35%</td>
<td>243,725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>365,600</td>
<td>- - - - - -</td>
<td>98,334.75 + 37%</td>
<td>365,600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
When this worksheet refers you to instructions, you can find those instructions in the 2024 Form 1040-ES.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. Adjusted gross income you expect in 2024 (see instructions)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2a. Deductions</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- If you plan to itemize deductions, enter the estimated total of your itemized deductions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- If you don't plan to itemize deductions, enter your standard deduction (see instructions)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>b. If you can take the qualified business income deduction, enter the estimated amount of the deduction</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>c. Add lines 2a and 2b</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. Subtract line 2c from line 1</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. Tax</strong></td>
<td>Figure your tax on the amount on line 3 by using the 2024 Tax Rate Schedules. <strong>Caution:</strong> If you will have qualified dividends or a net capital gain, or expect to exclude or deduct foreign earned income or housing, see Worksheets 2-5 and 2-6 to figure the tax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5. Alternative minimum tax from Form 6251</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6. Add lines 4 and 5. Add to this amount any other taxes you expect to include in the total on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 16</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7. Credits (see instructions). Don't include any income tax withholding on this line</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8. Subtract line 7 from line 6. If zero or less, enter -0-</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>9. Self-employment tax (see instructions)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>10. Other taxes including, if applicable, Additional Medicare Tax and/or NIIT (see instructions)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>11a. Add lines 8 through 10</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>b. Earned income credit, additional child tax credit, fuel tax credit, net premium tax credit, refundable American opportunity credit, and section 1341 credit.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>c. Total 2024 estimated tax. Subtract line 11b from line 11a. If zero or less, enter -0-</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>12a. Multiply line 11c by 90% (0.90) (66 2/3% (0.6667) for farmers and fishers)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>12b. Required annual payment based on prior year's tax (see instructions)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>c. Required annual payment to avoid a penalty. Enter the smaller of line 12a or 12b</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>13. Income tax withheld and estimated to be withheld during 2024 (including income tax withholding on pensions, annuities, certain deferred income and Additional Medicare Tax withholding.)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>14a. Subtract line 13 from line 12c</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>14b. Is the result zero or less?</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Yes. Stop here. You are not required to make estimated tax payments.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- No. Go to line 14b.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>14b. Is the result less than $1,000?</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Yes. Stop here. You are not required to make estimated tax payments.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- No. Go to line 15 to figure your required payment.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>15. If the first payment you are required to make is due April 15, 2024, enter ¼ of line 14a (minus any 2023 overpayment that you are applying to this installment) here, and on your estimated tax payment voucher(s) if you are paying by check or money order</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 2024 Estimated Tax Worksheet—Line 1

#### Estimated Taxable Social Security and Railroad Retirement Benefits

**Note.** If you are using this worksheet to estimate your taxable social security or railroad retirement benefits for Worksheet 2-7, 2024 Annualized Estimated Tax Worksheet, multiply the expected amount of benefits for each period by the annualization amount shown on Worksheet 2-7, line 2, for the same period before entering it on line 1 below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Enter your expected social security and railroad retirement benefits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Enter one-half of line 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Enter your expected total income. <strong>Don't</strong> include any social security and railroad retirement benefits, nontaxable interest income, nontaxable IRA distributions, or nontaxable pension distributions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Enter your expected nontaxable interest income</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 5.   | Enter (as a positive amount) the total of any expected exclusions or deductions for:  
- U.S. savings bond interest used for higher education expenses (Form 8815)  
- Employer-provided adoption benefits (Form 8839)  
- Foreign earned income or housing (Form 2555)  
- Income by bona fide residents of American Samoa (Form 4563) or Puerto Rico |
| 6.   | Add lines 2, 3, 4, and 5 |
| 7.   | Enter your expected adjustments to income. **Don't** include any student loan interest deduction |
| 8.   | Subtract line 7 from line 6. If zero or less, stop here.  
**Note.** **Don't** include any social security or railroad retirement benefits in the amount on line 1 of your 2024 Estimated Tax Worksheet (Worksheet 2-1) (or Annualized Estimated Tax Worksheet (Worksheet 2-7)) |
| 9.   | Enter $25,000 ($32,000 if you expect to file married filing jointly; $0 if you expect to file married filing separately and expect to live with your spouse at any time during the year) |
| 10.  | Subtract line 9 from line 8. If zero or less, stop here.  
**Note.** **Don't** include any social security or railroad retirement benefits in the amount on line 1 of your Worksheet 2-1 (or Annualized Estimated Tax Worksheet (Worksheet 2-7)) |
| 11.  | Enter $9,000 ($12,000 if you expect to file married filing jointly; $0 if you expect to file married filing separately and expect to live with your spouse at any time during the year) |
| 12.  | Subtract line 11 from line 10. If zero or less, enter -0- |
| 13.  | Enter the smaller of line 10 or line 11 |
| 14.  | Enter one-half of line 13 |
| 15.  | Enter the smaller of line 2 or line 14 |
| 16.  | Multiply line 12 by 85% (0.85). If line 12 is zero, enter -0- |
| 17.  | Add lines 15 and 16 |
| 18.  | Multiply line 1 by 85% (0.85) |
| 19.  | Enter the smaller of line 17 or line 18 |
| 20.  | **Expected taxable social security and railroad retirement benefits for the period.**  
Divide line 19 by the annualization amount shown on Worksheet 2-7, line 2, for the same period and enter here. Include this amount in the total on line 1 of your 2024 Estimated Tax Worksheet (Worksheet 2-1) (or Annualized Estimated Tax Worksheet (Worksheet 2-7)) |
### 2024 Estimated Tax Worksheet—Lines 1 and 9
Estimated Self-Employment Tax and Deduction Worksheet

**Keep for Your Records**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Calculation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1a.</td>
<td>Enter your expected income and profits subject to self-employment tax*</td>
<td>( \text{Line 1a} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1b.</td>
<td>If you will have farm income and also receive social security retirement or disability benefits, enter your expected Conservation Reserve Program payments that will be included on Schedule F (Form 1040) or listed on Schedule K-1 (Form 1065)</td>
<td>( \text{Line 1b} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Subtract line 1b from line 1a</td>
<td>( \text{Line 2} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Multiply line 2 by 92.35% (0.9235). If less than $400, <strong>don't</strong> complete this worksheet; you won't owe self-employment tax on your expected net earnings from self-employment</td>
<td>( \text{Line 3} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Multiply line 3 by 2.9% (0.029)</td>
<td>( \text{Line 4} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Maximum income subject to social security tax</td>
<td>( $168,600 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Enter your expected wages (if subject to social security tax or the 6.2% portion of tier 1 railroad retirement tax)</td>
<td>( \text{Line 6} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Subtract line 6 from line 5</td>
<td>( \text{Line 7} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note.</strong></td>
<td>If line 7 is zero or less, enter -0- on line 9 and skip to line 10.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Enter the <strong>smaller</strong> of line 3 or line 7</td>
<td>( \text{Line 8} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Multiply line 8 by 12.4% (0.124)</td>
<td>( \text{Line 9} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Add line 4 and line 9. Enter the result here and on line 9 of your 2024 Estimated Tax Worksheet (Worksheet 2-1) (or line 15 of the Annualized Estimated Tax Worksheet (Worksheet 2-7))</td>
<td>( \text{Line 10} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Multiply line 10 by 50% (0.50). This is your expected deduction for self-employment tax on Schedule 1 (Form 1040), line 15. Subtract this amount when figuring your AGI on line 1 of your 2024 Estimated Tax Worksheet (Worksheet 2-1) (or Annualized Estimated Tax Worksheet (Worksheet 2-7))</td>
<td>( \text{Line 11} )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Net profit from self-employment is found on Schedule C, Schedule F, and Schedule K-1 (Form 1065).*
**Caution.** Don’t complete this worksheet if you expect your spouse to itemize on a separate return or you expect to be a dual-status alien. In either case, your standard deduction will be zero.

1. Enter the amount shown below for your filing status.
   - Single or married filing separately—$14,600
   - Married filing jointly or Qualifying surviving spouse—$29,200
   - Head of household—$21,900

2. Can you (or your spouse if filing jointly) be claimed as a dependent on someone else’s return?
   - **No.** Skip line 3; enter the amount from line 1 on line 4.
   - **Yes.** Go to line 3.

3. Is your **earned income** more than $850?
   - **Yes.** Add $450 to your earned income. Enter the total.
   - **No.** Enter $1,300

4. Enter the smaller of line 1 or line 3

5. Were you (or your spouse if filing jointly) born before January 2, 1960, or blind?
   - **No.** Go to line 6.
   - **Yes.** Check if:
     - **You were** Born before January 2, 1960 Blind
     - **Your spouse** was Born before January 2, 1960 Blind
     - **Total boxes checked in 5a and 5b**
       - Multiply $1,550 ($1,950 if single or head of household) by the number in the box on line 5c

6. **Standard deduction.** Add lines 4 and 5. Enter the result here and on line 2 of your 2024 Estimated Tax Worksheet (Worksheet 2-1) (or line 7 of your 2024 Annualized Estimated Tax Worksheet (Worksheet 2-7))

---

* **Earned income** includes wages, salaries, tips, professional fees, and other compensation received for personal services you performed. It also includes taxable scholarships and fellowship grants. Reduce your earned income by your allowed deduction for self-employment tax (Worksheet 2-3, line 11).
1. Enter the amount from the appropriate worksheet.
   • Line 3 of your 2024 Estimated Tax Worksheet:
     • Line 3 of Worksheet 2-6 (use if you will exclude or deduct foreign earned income or housing) ........................................ 1.

2. Enter your qualified dividends expected for
   2024............................................. 2.

3. Enter your net capital gain expected for 2024............................................. 3.

4. Add lines 2 and 3 ......................................................................................... 4.

5. Enter your 28% rate gain or loss expected for
   2024............................................. 5.

6. Enter your unrecovered section 1250 gain expected for
   2024............................................. 6.

7. Add lines 5 and 6 ......................................................................................... 7.

8. Enter the smaller of line 3 or line 7 ......................................................... 8.

9. Subtract line 8 from line 4 ............................................................................. 9.

10. Subtract line 9 from line 1. If zero or less, enter -0- .................................. 10.

11. Enter the smaller of line 1 or $94,050 ($47,025 if single or married filing separately, or $63,000 if head of household) .................................................. 11.

12. Enter the smaller of line 10 or line 11 .................................................... 12.

13a. Subtract line 4 from line 1. If zero or less, enter -0- ................................. 13a.

   b. Enter the smaller of line 1 or:
      • $191,950 if single or married filing separately;
      • $191,950 if head of household;
      • $383,900 if married filing jointly or qualifying surviving spouse ..  b.

   c. Enter the smaller of line 10 or line 13b ................................................. 13b.

14. Enter the larger of line 13a or 13c ......................................................... 14.

   Note. If line 11 and line 12 are the same, skip line 15 and go to line 16.

15. Subtract line 12 from line 11. This is the amount taxed at 0% ................. 15.

   Note. If lines 1 and 11 are the same, skip lines 16 through 36 and go to line 37.

16. Enter the smaller of line 1 or line 9 ......................................................... 16.

17. Enter the amount from line 15. If line 15 is blank, enter -0- .................... 17.

18. Subtract line 17 from line 16. If zero or less, enter -0- ............................ 18.

19. Enter:
   • $518,900 if single,
   • $291,850 if married filing separately,
   • $583,750 if married filing jointly or qualifying surviving spouse,
   • $551,350 if head of household ..................................................... 19.

20. Enter the smaller of line 1 or line 19 ....................................................... 20.


22. Subtract line 21 from line 20. If zero or less, enter -0- ............................. 22.

23. Enter the smaller of line 18 or line 22 ....................................................... 23.

24. Multiply line 23 by 15% (0.15) ..................................................................... 24.

25. Add lines 17 and 23. If line 1 equals the sum of lines 21 and 23, skip lines 26 through 36 and go to line 37 .......................... 25.


27. Multiply line 26 by 20% (0.20) ................................................................. 27.

28. Enter the smaller of line 3 or line 6 ......................................................... 28.

29. Add lines 4 and 14 ................................................................................... 29.

30. Enter the amount from line 1 above ........................................................ 30.

31. Subtract line 30 from line 29. If zero or less, enter -0- ............................ 31.

32. Subtract line 31 from line 28. If zero or less, enter -0- ............................ 32.

33. Multiply line 32 by 25% (0.25) .................................................................. 33.

   Note. If line 5 is zero or blank, skip lines 34 through 36 and go to line 37.

34. Add lines 14, 15, 23, 26, and 32 ......................................................... 34.

35. Subtract line 34 from line 1 ..................................................................... 35.
Worksheet 2-5. 2024 Estimated Tax Worksheet—Line 4
Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet (Continued)  Keep for Your Records

36. Multiply line 35 by 28% (0.28)  .......................................................... 36.

37. Figure the tax on the amount on line 14 from the 2024 Tax Rate Schedules  ................................................. 37.

38. Add lines 24, 27, 33, 36, and 37  .......................................................... 38.

39. Figure the tax on the amount on line 1 from the 2024 Tax Rate Schedules  ...................................................... 39.

40. Tax on all taxable income (including capital gains and qualified dividends). Enter the smaller of line 38 or line 39 here and on line 4 of the 2024 Estimated Tax Worksheet (Worksheet 2-1) (or line 4 of Worksheet 2-6)  .......... 40.

1 If you expect to deduct investment interest expense, don’t include on this line any qualified dividends or net capital gain that you will elect to treat as investment income.
2 This includes a section 1202 exclusion from eligible gain on qualified small business stock and gain or loss from the sale or exchange of collectibles. See the Instructions for Schedule D (Form 1040) for more information.

Worksheet 2-6. 2024 Estimated Tax Worksheet—Line 4
Foreign Earned Income Tax Worksheet  Keep for Your Records

**Before you begin:** If line 3 of your 2024 Estimated Tax Worksheet (Worksheet 2-1) is zero, don’t complete this worksheet.

1. Enter the amount from line 3 of your 2024 Estimated Tax Worksheet (Worksheet 2-1)  .................. 1.

2. Enter the total foreign earned income and housing amount you (and your spouse if filing jointly) expect to exclude or deduct in 2024 on Form 2555  .................................................. 2.

3. Add lines 1 and 2  ............................................................................. 3.

4. Tax on the amount on line 3. Use the 2024 Tax Rate Schedules or Worksheet 2-5,* as appropriate  .... 4.

5. Tax on the amount on line 2. Use the 2024 Tax Rate Schedules  .................................................. 5.

6. Subtract line 5 from line 4. Enter the result here and on line 4 of your 2024 Estimated Tax Worksheet (Worksheet 2-1). If zero or less, enter -0-  .......................................................... 6.

*If using Worksheet 2-5 (Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet), enter the amount from line 3 above on line 1 of Worksheet 2-5. Complete Worksheet 2-5 through line 9. Next, determine if you have a capital gain excess.

**Figuring capital gain excess.** To find out if you have a capital gain excess, subtract line 3 of your 2024 Estimated Tax Worksheet (Worksheet 2-1) from line 9 of Worksheet 2-5. If the result is more than zero, that amount is your capital gain excess.

Make these modifications only for purposes of filling out Worksheet 2-6.

a. Reduce (but not below zero) the amount you otherwise would enter on line 3 of Worksheet 2-5 by your capital gain excess.

b. Reduce (but not below zero) the amount you otherwise would enter on line 2 of Worksheet 2-5 by any of your capital gain excess not used in (a) above.

c. Reduce (but not below zero) the amount you otherwise would enter on line 5 of Worksheet 2-5 by your capital gain excess.

d. Reduce (but not below zero) the amount you otherwise would enter on line 6 of Worksheet 2-5 by your capital gain excess.
Before you begin: Complete the 2024 Estimated Tax Worksheet—Worksheet 2-1.  
Section A (For Figuring Your Annualized Estimated Tax Payments)—Complete each column after end of period shown.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estates and trusts: See Form 1041-ES and Form 2210 for more information.</th>
<th>(a) 1/1/24–3/31/24</th>
<th>(b) 1/1/24–5/31/24</th>
<th>(c) 1/1/24–8/31/24</th>
<th>(d) 1/1/24–12/31/24</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Adjusted gross income (AGI) for each period (see instructions). Complete Section B first.</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Annualization amounts</td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Annualized income. Multiply line 1 by line 2</td>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. If you itemize, enter itemized deductions for period shown in the column headings (see instructions). If you take the deduction for qualified business income, add it to your itemized deductions. All others, enter -0- and skip to line 7.</td>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Annualization amounts</td>
<td>5.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Multiply line 4 by line 5</td>
<td>6.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Standard deduction from Worksheet 2-4 (see instructions)</td>
<td>7.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Enter the larger of line 6 or line 7</td>
<td>8.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Add lines 8 and 9</td>
<td>10.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Subtract line 10 from line 3. If zero or less, enter -0-.</td>
<td>11.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Figure your tax on the amount on line 11 (see instructions)</td>
<td>12.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. For each period, enter any tax from Forms 8814, 4972, and 6251. Also, include any recapture of education credits (see instructions)</td>
<td>13.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Enter nonrefundable credits for each period (see instructions)</td>
<td>15.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Subtract line 15 from line 14</td>
<td>16.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Self-employment tax from line 41 of Section B</td>
<td>17.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Enter other taxes for each period, including, if applicable, Additional Medicare Tax and/or NIIT (see instructions)</td>
<td>18.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Enter refundable credits for each period (see instructions for type of credits allowed). Don't include any income tax withholding on this line</td>
<td>20.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Subtract line 20 from line 19. If zero or less, enter -0-.</td>
<td>21.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Applicable percentage</td>
<td>22.</td>
<td>22.5%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>67.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Multiply line 21 by line 22</td>
<td>23.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complete lines 24 through 29 of one column before going to line 24 of the next column.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Enter the total of the amounts in all previous columns of line 29</td>
<td>24.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Annualized income installment. Subtract line 24 from line 23. If zero or less, enter -0-.</td>
<td>25.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Enter 25% (0.25) of line 12c of your 2024 Estimated Tax Worksheet (Worksheet 2-1) in each column</td>
<td>26.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Subtract line 29 of the previous column from line 28 of that column</td>
<td>27.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Enter the smaller of line 25 or line 28 (see instructions)</td>
<td>29.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Total required payments for the period. Add lines 24 and 29</td>
<td>30.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Estimated tax payments made (line 32 of all previous columns) plus tax withholding through the due date for the period (see instructions)</td>
<td>31.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Estimated tax payment required by the next due date. Subtract line 31 from line 30 and enter the result (but not less than zero) here and on your payment voucher</td>
<td>32.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Section B (For Figuring Your Annualized Estimated Self-Employment Tax)

Complete each column after end of period shown.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Form 1040 or 1040-SR filers only)</th>
<th>(a) 1/1/24–3/31/24</th>
<th>(b) 1/1/24–5/31/24</th>
<th>(c) 1/1/24–8/31/24</th>
<th>(d) 1/1/24–12/31/24</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33. Net earnings from self-employment for the period</td>
<td>33.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Prorated social security tax limit</td>
<td>34. $42,150</td>
<td>$70,250</td>
<td>$112,400</td>
<td>$168,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Enter actual wages for the period subject to social security tax or the 6.2% portion of the tier 1 railroad retirement tax. Exception: If you file Form 4137 or Form 8919, see instructions</td>
<td>35.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. Subtract line 35 from line 34. If zero or less, enter -0-</td>
<td>36.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. Annualization amounts</td>
<td>37. 0.496</td>
<td>0.2976</td>
<td>0.186</td>
<td>0.124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. Multiply line 37 by the smaller of line 33 or line 36</td>
<td>38.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. Annualization amounts</td>
<td>39. 0.116</td>
<td>0.0696</td>
<td>0.0435</td>
<td>0.029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. Multiply line 33 by line 39</td>
<td>40.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. Add lines 38 and 40. Enter the result here and on line 17 of Section A</td>
<td>41.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. Annualization amounts</td>
<td>42. 8</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43. Deduction for self-employment tax. Divide line 41 by line 42. Enter the result here. Use this result to figure your AGI on line 1</td>
<td>43.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1.   | Enter the amount from the appropriate worksheet.  
• Line 11 of your 2024 Annualized Estimated Tax Worksheet  
• Line 3 of Worksheet 2-9 (use if you will exclude or deduct foreign earned income or housing) |
| 2.   | Enter your annualized qualified dividends expected for 2024 |
| 3.   | Enter your annualized net capital gain expected for 2024 |
| 4.   | Add lines 2 and 3 |
| 5.   | Enter your annualized 28% rate gain or loss expected for 2024 |
| 6.   | Enter your annualized unrecaptured section 1250 gain expected for 2024 |
| 7.   | Add lines 5 and 6 |
| 8.   | Enter the smaller of line 3 or line 7 |
| 9.   | Subtract line 8 from line 4 |
| 10.  | Subtract line 9 from line 1. If zero or less, enter -0- |
| 11.  | Enter the smaller of line 1 or $94,050 ($47,025 if single or married filing separately, or $63,000 if head of household) |
| 12.  | Enter the smaller of line 10 or line 11 |
| 13a. | Subtract line 4 from line 1. If zero or less, enter -0- |
| 13b. | Enter the smaller of line 1 or:  
• $191,950 if single or married filing separately;  
• $383,900 if married filing jointly or qualifying surviving spouse |
| 13c. | Enter the smaller of line 10 or line 13b |
| 14.  | Enter the larger of line 13a or 13c |
| 15.  | Subtract line 12 from line 11. This is the amount taxed at 0% |
| 16.  | Enter the smaller of line 1 or line 9 |
| 17.  | Enter the amount from line 15. If line 15 is blank, enter -0- |
| 18.  | Subtract line 17 from line 16. If zero or less, enter -0- |
| 19.  | Enter:  
• $518,900 if single,  
• $291,850 if married filing separately,  
• $583,750 if married filing jointly or qualifying surviving spouse, or  
• $291,850 if head of household |
| 20.  | Enter the smaller of line 1 or line 19 |
| 21.  | Add lines 14 and 15 |
| 22.  | Subtract line 21 from line 20. If zero or less, enter -0- |
| 23.  | Enter the smaller of line 18 or line 22 |
| 24.  | Multiply line 23 by 15% (0.15) |
| 25.  | Add lines 17 and 23. If line 1 equals the sum of lines 21 and 23, skip lines 26 through 36 and go to line 37 |
| 26.  | Subtract line 25 from line 16 |
| 27.  | Multiply line 26 by 20% (0.20) |
| 28.  | Enter the smaller of line 3 or line 6 |
| 29.  | Add lines 4 and 14 |
| 30.  | Enter the amount from line 1 above |
| 31.  | Subtract line 30 from line 29. If zero or less, enter -0- |
| 32.  | Subtract line 31 from line 28. If zero or less, enter -0- |
| 33.  | Multiply line 32 by 25% (0.25) |

**Note:** If line 5 is zero or blank, skip lines 34 through 36 and go to line 37.
### Add lines 14, 15, 23, 26, and 32  

34.

### Subtract line 34 from line 1  

35.

### Multiply line 35 by 28% (0.28)  

36.

### Figure the tax on the amount on line 14 from the 2024 Tax Rate Schedules  

37.

### Add lines 24, 27, 33, 36, and 37  

38.

### Figure the tax on the amount on line 1 from the 2024 Tax Rate Schedules  

39.

### Tax on all taxable income (including capital gains and qualified dividends). Enter the smaller of line 38 or line 39 here and on line 12 of the appropriate column of the 2024 Annualized Estimated Tax Worksheet (or line 4 of Worksheet 2-9)  

40.

---

1 If you expect to deduct investment interest expense, don't include on this line any qualified dividends or net capital gain that you will elect to treat as investment income.

2 This includes a section 1202 exclusion from eligible gain on qualified small business stock and gain or loss from the sale or exchange of collectibles. See the Instructions for Schedule D (Form 1040) for more information.

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### Worksheet 2-9. 2024 Annualized Estimated Tax Worksheet—Line 10

#### Foreign Earned Income Tax Worksheet

**Keep for Your Records**

**Before you begin:** If line 11 of Worksheet 2-7 (2024 Annualized Estimated Tax Worksheet) is zero for the period, don't complete this worksheet.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. | Enter the amount from line 11 of your 2024 Annualized Estimated Tax Worksheet for the period  
   |   |
| 2. | Enter the annualized amount* of foreign earned income and housing amount you (and your spouse if filing jointly) expect to exclude or deduct for the period on Form 2555  
   |   |
| 3. | Add lines 1 and 2  
   |   |
| 4. | Tax on the amount on line 3. Use the 2024 Tax Rate Schedules or Worksheet 2-8,** as appropriate  
   |   |
| 5. | Tax on the amount on line 2. Use the 2024 Tax Rate Schedules  
   |   |
| 6. | Subtract line 5 from line 4. Enter the result here and on line 12 of your 2024 Annualized Estimated Tax Worksheet (Worksheet 2-7). If zero or less, enter -0-  
   |   |

* To figure the annualized amount for line 2, multiply the expected exclusion for the period by the annualization amount on line 2 of Worksheet 2-7 for the same period.

** If using Worksheet 2-8 (Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet), enter the amount from line 3 above on line 1 of Worksheet 2-8. Complete Worksheet 2-8 through line 9. Next, determine if you have a capital gain excess.

**Figuring capital gain excess.** To find out if you have a capital gain excess for the appropriate period, subtract line 11 of Worksheet 2-7 from line 9 of Worksheet 2-8. If the result is more than zero, that amount is your capital gain excess.

**No capital gain excess.** If you don't have a capital gain excess, complete the rest of Worksheet 2-8 according to its instructions. Then, complete lines 5 and 6 above.

**Capital gain excess.** If you have a capital gain excess, complete a second Worksheet 2-8 as instructed above but in its entirety and with the following additional modifications. Then, complete lines 5 and 6 above.

Make these modifications only for purposes of filling out Worksheet 2-9.

- a. Reduce (but not below zero) the amount you otherwise would enter on line 3 of Worksheet 2-8 by your capital gain excess.
- b. Reduce (but not below zero) the amount you otherwise would enter on line 2 of Worksheet 2-8 by any of your capital gain excess not used in (a) above.
- c. Reduce (but not below zero) the amount you otherwise would enter on line 5 of Worksheet 2-8 by your capital gain excess.
- d. Reduce (but not below zero) the amount you otherwise would enter on line 6 of Worksheet 2-8 by your capital gain excess.
How To Get Tax Help

If you have questions about a tax issue; need help preparing your tax return; or want to download free publications, forms, or instructions, go to IRS.gov to find resources that can help you right away.

Preparing and filing your tax return. After receiving all your wage and earnings statements (Forms W-2, W-2G, 1099-R, 1099-MISC, 1099-NEC, etc.); unemployment compensation statements (by mail or in a digital format) or other government payment statements (Form 1099-G); and interest, dividend, and retirement statements from banks and investment firms (Forms 1099), you have several options to choose from to prepare and file your tax return. You can prepare the tax return yourself, see if you qualify for free tax preparation, or hire a tax professional to prepare your return.

Free options for tax preparation. Your options for preparing and filing your return online or in your local community. To see if you qualify, include the following.

- **Free File.** This program lets you prepare and file your federal individual income tax return for free using software or Free File Filaible Forms. However, state tax preparation may not be available through Free File. Go to IRS.gov/FreeFile to see if you qualify for free online federal tax preparation, e-filing, and direct deposit or payment options.
- **VITA.** The Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) program offers free tax help to people with low-to-moderate incomes, persons with disabilities, and limited-English-speaking taxpayers who need help preparing their own tax returns. Go to IRS.gov/VITA, download the free IRS2Go app, or call 800-906-9887 for information on free tax return preparation.
- **TCE.** The Tax Counseling for the Elderly (TCE) program offers free tax help for all taxpayers, particularly those who are 60 years of age and older. TCE volunteers specialize in answering questions about pensions and retirement-related issues unique to seniors. Go to IRS.gov/TCE or download the free IRS2Go app for information on free tax return preparation.
- **MiiTax.** Members of the U.S. Armed Forces and qualified veterans may use MiTax, a free tax service offered by the Department of Defense through Military OneSource. For more information, go to MilitaryOneSource (MilitaryOneSource.mil/MiiTax).
  - Also, the IRS offers Free Fillable Forms, which can be completed online and then e-filed regardless of income.

Using online tools to help prepare your return. Go to IRS.gov/Tools for the following.

- **The Earned Income Tax Credit Assistant (IRS.gov/EITCAssist) determines if you’re eligible for the earned income credit (EIC).**
- **The Online EIN Application (IRS.gov/EIN) helps you get an employer identification number (EIN) at no cost.**

- **The Tax Withholding Estimator (IRS.gov/W4App) makes it easier for you to estimate the federal income tax you want your employer to withhold from your paycheck. This is tax withholding. See how your withholding affects your refund, take-home pay, or tax due.**
- **The First-Time Homebuyer Credit Account Look-up (IRS.gov/HomeBuyer) tool provides information on your repayments and account balance.**
- **The Sales Tax Deduction Calculator (IRS.gov/SalesTax) figures the amount you can claim if you itemize deductions on Schedule A (Form 1040).**

Getting answers to your tax questions. On IRS.gov, you can get answers to some of the most common tax questions.

- **IRS.gov/Help:** A variety of tools to help you get answers to some of the most common tax questions.
- **IRS.gov/TA:** The Interactive Tax Assistant, a tool that will ask you questions and, based on your input, provide answers on a number of tax topics.
- **IRS.gov/Forms:** Find forms, instructions, and publications. You will find details on the most recent tax changes and interactive links to help you find answers to your questions.
- **You may also be able to access tax information in your e-filing software.**

Need someone to prepare your tax return? There are various types of tax return preparers, including enrolled agents, certified public accountants (CPAs), accountants, and many others who don’t have professional credentials. If you choose to have someone prepare your tax return, choose that preparer wisely. A paid tax preparer is:
- Primarily responsible for the overall substantive accuracy of your return.
- Required to sign the return, and
- Required to include their preparer tax identification number (PTIN).

Although the tax preparer always signs the return, you’re ultimately responsible for providing all the information required for the preparer to accurately prepare your return and for the accuracy of every item reported on the return. Anyone paid to prepare tax returns for others should have a thorough understanding of tax matters. For more information on how to choose a tax preparer, go to Tips for Choosing a Tax Preparer on IRS.gov.

Employers can register to use Business Services Online. The Social Security Administration (SSA) offers online service at SSA.gov/employer for fast, free, and secure W-2 filing options to CPAs, accountants, enrolled agents, and individuals who process Form W-2, Wage and Tax Statement, and Form W-2c, Corrected Wage and Tax Statement.

IRS social media. Go to IRS.gov/SocialMedia to see the various social media tools the IRS uses to share the latest information on tax changes, scam alerts, initiatives, products, and services. At the IRS, privacy and security are our highest priority. We use these tools to share public information with you. Don’t post your social security number (SSN) or other confidential information on social media sites. Always protect your identity when using any social networking site.

The following IRS YouTube channels provide short, informative videos on various tax-related topics in English, Spanish, and ASL.
  - YouTube.com/irsvideos.
  - YouTube.com/irsvideosmultilingua.
  - YouTube.com/irsvideosASL.

Watching IRS videos. The IRS Video portal (IRSVideos.gov) contains video and audio presentations for individuals, small businesses, and tax professionals.

Free Over-the-Phone Interpreter (OPI) Service. The IRS is committed to serving taxpayers with limited-English proficiency (LEP) by offering OPI services. The OPI Service is a federally funded program and is available at Taxpayer Assistance Centers (TACs), most IRS offices, and every VITA/TCE tax return site. The OPI Service is accessible in more than 350 languages.

Accessibility Helpline available for taxpayers with disabilities. Taxpayers who need information about accessibility services can call 833-690-0598. The Accessibility Helpline can answer questions related to current and future accessibility products and services available in alternative media formats (for example, braille, large print, audio, etc.). The Accessibility Helpline does not have access to your IRS account. For help with tax law, refunds, or account-related issues, go to IRS.gov/LetUsHelp.

Note. Form 9000, Alternative Media Preference, or Form 9000(SP) allows you to elect to receive certain types of written correspondence in the following formats.

- Standard Print.
- Large Print.
- Braille.
- Audio (MP3).
- Plain Text File (TXT).
- Braille Ready File (BRF).

Disasters. Go to IRS.gov/DisasterRelief to review the available disaster tax relief.

Getting tax forms and publications. Go to IRS.gov/Forms to view, download, or print all the forms, instructions, and publications you may need. Or, you can go to IRS.gov/OrderForms to place an order.

Getting tax publications and instructions in eBook format. Download and view most tax publications and instructions (including the Instructions for Form 1040) on mobile devices as eBooks at IRS.gov/eBooks.
IRS eBooks have been tested using Apple’s eBooks for iPad. Our eBooks haven’t been tested on other dedicated eBook readers, and eBook functionality may not operate as intended.

Access your online account. Go to IRS.gov/Account to securely access information about your federal tax account.

- View the amount you owe and a breakdown by tax year.
- See payment plan details or apply for a new payment plan.
- Make a payment or view 5 years of payment history and any pending or scheduled payments.
- Access your tax records, including key data from your most recent tax return, and transcripts.
- View digital copies of select notices from the IRS.
- Approve or reject authorization requests from tax professionals.
- View your address on file or manage your communication preferences.

Get a transcript of your return. With an online account, you can access a variety of information to help you during the filing season. You can get a transcript, review your most recently filed tax return, and get your adjusted gross income. Create or access your online account at IRS.gov/Account.

Tax Pro Account. This tool lets your tax professional submit an authorization request to access your individual taxpayer IRS online account. For more information, go to IRS.gov/TaxProAccount.

Using direct deposit. The safest and easiest way to receive a tax refund is to e-file and choose direct deposit, which securely and electronically transfers your refund directly into your financial account. Direct deposit also avoids the possibility that your check could be lost, stolen, destroyed, or returned undeliverable to the IRS. Eight in 10 taxpayers use direct deposit to receive their refunds. If you don’t have a bank account, go to IRS.gov/DirectDeposit for more information on where to find a bank or credit union that can open an account online.

Reporting and resolving your tax-related identity theft issues.

- Tax-related identity theft happens when someone steals your personal information to commit tax fraud. Your taxes can be affected if your SSN is used to file a fraudulent return or to claim a refund or credit.
- The IRS doesn’t initiate contact with taxpayers by email, text messages, or other communications, including shortened links, telephone calls, or social media channels. You can select language on where to find a bank or credit union that can open an account online.
- The IRS doesn’t initiate contact with taxpayers by email, text messages, or other communications, including shortened links, telephone calls, or social media channels. You can select language on where to find a bank or credit union that can open an account online.

IRS.gov/IdentityTheft, the IRS Identity Theft Central webpage, for information on identity theft and data security protection for taxpayers, tax professionals, and businesses. If your SSN has been lost or stolen or you suspect you’re a victim of tax-related identity theft, you can learn what steps you should take.

- Get an Identity Protection PIN (IP PIN). IP PINs are six-digit numbers assigned to taxpayers to help prevent the misuse of their SSNs on fraudulent federal income tax returns. When you have an IP PIN, it prevents someone else from filing a tax return with your SSN. To learn more, go to IRS.gov/IPPIN.

Ways to check on the status of your refund.

- Go to IRS.gov/Refunds.
- Download the official IRS2Go app to your mobile device to check your refund status.
- Call the automated refund hotline at 800-829-1954.

The IRS can’t issue refunds before mid-February for returns that claimed the EIC or the additional child tax credit (ACTC). This applies to the entire refund, not just the portion associated with these credits.

Making a tax payment. Payments of U.S. tax must be remitted to the IRS in U.S. dollars. Digital assets are not accepted. Go to IRS.gov/Payments for information on how to make a payment using any of the following options:

- IRS Direct Pay: Pay your individual tax bill or estimated tax payment directly from your checking or savings account at no cost to you.
- Debit Card, Credit Card, or Digital Wallet: Choose an approved payment processor to pay online or by phone.
- Electronic Funds Withdrawal: Schedule a payment when filing your federal taxes using tax return preparation software or through a tax professional.
- Electronic Federal Tax Payment System: Best option for businesses. Enrollment is required.
- Check or Money Order: Mail your payment to the address listed on the notice or instructions.
- Cash: You may be able to pay your taxes with cash at a participating retail store.
- Same-Day Wire: You may be able to do same-day wire from your financial institution. Contact your financial institution for availability, cost, and time frames.

Note. The IRS uses the latest encryption technology to ensure that the electronic payments you make online, by phone, or from a mobile device using the IRS2Go app are safe and secure. Paying electronically is quick, easy, and faster than mailing in a check or money order.

What if I can’t pay now? Go to IRS.gov/Payments for more information about your options.

- Apply for an online payment agreement (IRS.gov/OPA) to meet your tax obligation in monthly installments if you can’t pay your taxes in full today. Once you complete the online process, you will receive immediate notification of whether your agreement has been approved.
- Use the Offer in Compromise Pre-Qualifier to see if you can settle your tax debt for less than the full amount you owe. For more information on the Offer in Compromise program, go to IRS.gov/OIC.

Filing an amended return. Go to IRS.gov/Form1040X for information and updates.

Checking the status of your amended return. Go to IRS.gov/WMR to track the status of Form 1040-X amended returns.

It can take up to 3 weeks from the date you filed your amended return for it to show up in our system, and processing it can take up to 16 weeks.

Understanding an IRS notice or letter you’ve received. Go to IRS.gov/Notices to find additional information about responding to an IRS notice or letter.

Responding to an IRS notice or letter. You can now upload responses to all notices and letters using the Document Upload Tool. For notices that require additional action, taxpayers will be redirected appropriately on IRS.gov to take further action. To learn more about the tool, go to IRS.gov/Upload.

Note. You can use Schedule LEP (Form 1040), Request for Change in Language Preference, to state a preference to receive notices, letters, or other written communications from the IRS in an alternative language. You may not immediately receive written communications in the requested language. The IRS’s commitment to LEP taxpayers is part of a multi-year timeline that began providing translations in 2023. You will continue to receive communications, including notices and letters, in English until they are translated to your preferred language.

Contacting your local TAC. Keep in mind, many questions can be answered on IRS.gov without visiting a TAC. Go to IRS.gov/LetUsHelp for the topics people ask about most. If you still need help, TACs provide tax help when a tax issue can’t be handled online or by phone. All TACs now provide service by appointment, so you’ll know in advance that you can get the service you need without long wait times. Before you visit, go to IRS.gov/TACLocator to find the nearest TAC and to check hours, available services, and appointment options. Or, on the IRS2Go app, under the Stay Connected tab, choose the Contact Us option and click on “Local Offices.”

The Taxpayer Advocate Service (TAS) Is Here To Help You

What Is TAS?

TAS is an independent organization within the IRS that helps taxpayers and protects taxpayer rights. TAS strives to ensure that every taxpayer is treated fairly and that you know and understand your rights under the Taxpayer Bill of Rights.
How Can You Learn About Your Taxpayer Rights?

The Taxpayer Bill of Rights describes 10 basic rights that all taxpayers have when dealing with the IRS. Go to TaxpayerAdvocate.IRS.gov to help you understand what these rights mean to you and how they apply. These are your rights. Know them. Use them.

What Can TAS Do for You?

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

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

How Can You Reach TAS?

TAS has offices in every state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. To find your advocate's number:

- Go to TaxpayerAdvocate.IRS.gov/Contact-Us;
- Call the IRS toll free at 800-TAX-FORM (800-829-3676) to order a copy of Pub. 1546;
- Check your local directory; or
- Call TAS toll free at 877-777-4778.

How Else Does TAS Help Taxpayers?

TAS works to resolve large-scale problems that affect many taxpayers. If you know of one of these broad issues, report it to TAS at IRS.gov/SAMS. Be sure to not include any personal taxpayer information.

Low Income Taxpayer Clinics (LITCs)

LITCs are independent from the IRS and TAS. LITCs represent individuals whose income is below a certain level and who need to resolve tax problems with the IRS. LITCs can represent taxpayers in audits, appeals, and tax collection disputes before the IRS and in court. In addition, LITCs can provide information about taxpayer rights and responsibilities in different languages for individuals who speak English as a second language. Services are offered for free or a small fee. For more information or to find an LITC near you, go to the LITC page at TaxpayerAdvocate.IRS.gov/LITC or see IRS Pub. 4134, Low Income Taxpayer Clinic List, at IRS.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p4134.pdf.
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