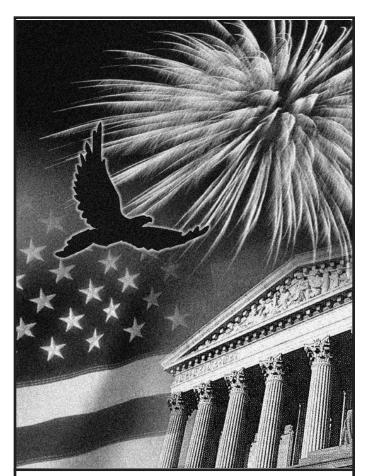


Publication 15

Cat. No. 10000W

(Circular E), **Employer's Tax Guide**

For use in **2019**



Get forms and other information faster and easier at:

- IRS.gov (English)
- IRS.gov/Spanish (Español)
- IRS.gov/Chinese (中文)
- *IRS.gov/Korean* (한국어)
- IRS.gov/Russian (Русский)
- IRS.gov/Vietnamese (TiếngViệt)

Contents

What's New	. 1
Reminders	. <u>2</u>
Calendar	. <u>8</u>
Introduction	. <u>9</u>
1. Employer Identification Number (EIN)	<u>11</u>
2. Who Are Employees?	11
3. Family Employees	<u>13</u>
4. Employee's Social Security Number (SSN)	<u>13</u>
5. Wages and Other Compensation	<u>14</u>
6. Tips	<u>18</u>
7. Supplemental Wages	<u>19</u>
8. Payroll Period	<u>20</u>
9. Withholding From Employees' Wages	<u>20</u>
10. Required Notice to Employees About the Earned Income Credit (EIC)	<u>25</u>
11. Depositing Taxes	<u>25</u>
12. Filing Form 941 or Form 944	<u>30</u>
13. Reporting Adjustments to Form 941 or Form 944	<u>33</u>
14. Federal Unemployment (FUTA) Tax	<u>35</u>
15. Special Rules for Various Types of Services and Payments	38
16. Third-Party Payer Arrangements	<u>43</u>
17. Federal Income Tax Withholding Methods	<u>44</u>
How To Get Tax Help	<u>68</u>
Index	<u>70</u>

Future Developments

For the latest information about developments related to Pub. 15, such as legislation enacted after it was published, go to IRS.gov/Pub15.

What's New

Social security and Medicare tax for 2019. The social security tax rate is 6.2% each for the employee and employer, unchanged from 2018. The social security wage base limit is \$132,900.

The Medicare tax rate is 1.45% each for the employee and employer, unchanged from 2018. There is no wage base limit for Medicare tax.

Social security and Medicare taxes apply to the wages of household workers you pay \$2,100 or more in cash wages for 2019. Social security and Medicare taxes apply to election workers who are paid \$1,800 or more in cash or an equivalent form of compensation in 2019.

2019 withholding tables. This publication includes the 2019 Percentage Method Tables and Wage Bracket Tables for Income Tax Withholding; see <u>section 17</u>.

2019 federal income tax withholding. Notice 2018-92, 1038, available at 2018-51 I.R.B. IRS.gov/irb/ 2018-51 IRB#NOT-2018-92, provides that until April 30, 2019, an employee who has a reduction in a claimed number of withholding allowances solely due to changes from the new tax legislation enacted on December 22, 2017 (P.L. 115-97, Tax Cuts and Jobs Act), isn't required to give his or her employer a new Form W-4 until May 10. 2019 (10 days after April 30, 2019). However, if an employee no longer reasonably expects to be entitled to a claimed number of withholding allowances because of a change in personal circumstances not solely related to changes made by P.L. 115-97 (for example, an employee's child no longer qualifies as the employee's dependent because of the child's change in residence), the employee must furnish his or her employer a new Form W-4 within 10 days after the change. In addition, if an employee who claimed married filing status on Form W-4 becomes divorced from his or her spouse, the employee must furnish his or her employer a new Form W-4 within 10 days after the change. An employee who has a reduction in a claimed number of withholding allowances after April 30, 2019, for any reason is required to give his or her employer a new Form W-4 within 10 days of the change in status resulting in the reduction in withholding allowances. See section 9 for more information about Form W-4.

Withholding allowance. The 2019 amount for one withholding allowance on an annual basis is \$4,200.

Disaster tax relief. Disaster tax relief is available for those impacted by recent disasters. For more information about disaster relief, go to *IRS.gov/DisasterTaxRelief*.

Reminders

Moving expense reimbursement. P.L. 115-97 suspends the exclusion for qualified moving expense reimbursements from your employee's income for tax years beginning after 2017 and before 2026. However, the exclusion is still available in the case of a member of the U.S. Armed Forces on active duty who moves because of a permanent change of station. The exclusion applies only to reimbursement of moving expenses that the member could deduct if he or she had paid or incurred them without reimbursement. See *Moving Expenses* in Pub. 3, Armed Forces' Tax Guide, for the definition of what constitutes a permanent change of station and to learn which moving expenses are deductible.

Withholding on supplemental wages. P.L. 115-97 lowered the withholding rates on supplemental wages for tax years beginning after 2017 and before 2026. See section 7 for the new rates.

Backup withholding. P.L. 115-97 lowered the backup withholding rate to 24% for tax years beginning after 2017 and before 2026. For more information on backup withholding, see *Backup withholding*, later.

Qualified small business payroll tax credit for increasing research activities. For tax years beginning after 2015, a qualified small business may elect to claim up to \$250,000 of its credit for increasing research activities as a payroll tax credit against the employer's share of social security tax. The payroll tax credit must be elected on an original income tax return that is timely filed (including extensions). The portion of the credit used against the employer's share of social security tax is allowed in the first calendar quarter beginning after the date that the qualified small business filed its income tax return. The election and determination of the credit amount that will be used against the employer's share of social security tax are made on Form 6765, Credit for Increasing Research Activities. The amount from Form 6765, line 44, must then be reported on Form 8974, Qualified Small Business Payroll Tax Credit for Increasing Research Activities. Form 8974 is used to determine the amount of the credit that can be used in the current guarter. The amount from Form 8974, line 12, is reported on Form 941 or 941-SS, line 11 (or Form 944, line 8). For more information about the payroll tax credit, see Notice 2017-23, 2017-16 I.R.B. available 1100, at IRS.gov/irb/ 2017-16 IRB#NOT-2017-23, and IRS.gov/ ResearchPayrollTC. Also see the line 16 instructions in the Instructions for Form 941 (line 13 instructions in the Instructions for Form 944).

Certification program for professional employer organizations (PEOs). The Tax Increase Prevention Act of 2014 required the IRS to establish a voluntary certification program for PEOs. PEOs handle various payroll administration and tax reporting responsibilities for their business clients and are typically paid a fee based on payroll costs. To become and remain certified under the certification program, certified professional employer organizations (CPEOs) must meet various requirements described in sections 3511 and 7705 and related published guidance. Certification as a CPEO may affect the employment tax liabilities of both the CPEO and its customers. A CPEO is generally treated for employment tax purposes as the employer of any individual who performs services for a customer of the CPEO and is covered by a contract described in section 7705(e)(2) between the CPEO and the customer (CPEO contract), but only for wages and other compensation paid to the individual by the CPEO. To become a CPEO, the organization must apply through the IRS Online Registration System. For more information or to apply to become a CPEO, go to IRS.gov/CPEO. Also see Revenue Procedure 2017-14, 2017-3 I.R.B. 426, available at *IRS.gov/irb/2017-03 IRB#RP-2017-14*.

Outsourcing payroll duties. Generally, as an employer, you're responsible to ensure that tax returns are filed and deposits and payments are made, even if you contract with a third party to perform these acts. You remain responsible if the third party fails to perform any required action. Before you choose to outsource any of your payroll and related tax duties (that is, withholding, reporting, and

paying over social security, Medicare, FUTA, and income taxes) to a third-party payer, such as a payroll service proreporting agent, go to IRS.gov/ OutsourcingPayrollDuties for helpful information on this topic. If a CPEO pays wages and other compensation to an individual performing services for you, and the services are covered by a contract described in section 7705(e)(2) between you and the CPEO (CPEO contract), then the CPEO is generally treated as the employer, but only for wages and other compensation paid to the individual by the CPEO. However, with respect to certain employees covered by a CPEO contract, you may also be treated as an employer of the employees and, consequently, may also be liable for federal employment taxes imposed on wages and other compensation paid by the CPEO to such employees. For more information on the different types of third-party payer arrangements, see section 16.

Aggregate Form 941 filers. Agents and CPEOs must complete Schedule R (Form 941), Allocation Schedule for Aggregate Form 941 Filers, when filing an aggregate Form 941. Aggregate Forms 941 are filed by agents approved by the IRS under section 3504 of the Internal Revenue Code. To request approval to act as an agent for an employer, the agent files Form 2678 with the IRS. Aggregate Forms 941 are also filed by CPEOs approved by the IRS under section 7705. CPEOs file Form 8973, Certified Professional Employer Organization/Customer Reporting Agreement, to notify the IRS that they've started or ended a service contract with a client or customer.

Aggregate Form 940 filers. Agents and CPEOs must complete Schedule R (Form 940), Allocation Schedule for Aggregate Form 940 Filers, when filing an aggregate Form 940, Employer's Annual Federal Unemployment (FUTA) Tax Return. Aggregate Forms 940 can be filed by agents acting on behalf of home care service recipients who receive home care services through a program administered by a federal, state, or local government. To request approval to act as an agent on behalf of home care service recipients, the agent files Form 2678 with the IRS. Aggregate Forms 940 are also filed by CPEOs approved by the IRS under section 7705. CPEOs file Form 8973 to notify the IRS that they've started or ended a service contract with a client or customer.

Work opportunity tax credit for qualified tax-exempt organizations hiring qualified veterans. The work opportunity tax credit is available for eligible unemployed veterans who begin work on or after November 22, 2011, and before January 1, 2020. Qualified tax-exempt organizations that hire eligible unemployed veterans can claim the work opportunity tax credit against their payroll tax liability using Form 5884-C. For more information, go to IRS.gov/WOTC.

COBRA premium assistance credit. Effective for tax periods beginning after 2013, the credit for COBRA premium assistance payments can't be claimed on Form 941, Employer's QUARTERLY Federal Tax Return (or Form 944, Employer's ANNUAL Federal Tax Return). Instead, after filing your Form 941 (or Form 944), file Form 941-X, Adjusted Employer's QUARTERLY Federal Tax Return or Claim for Refund (or Form 944-X, Adjusted Employer's

ANNUAL Federal Tax Return or Claim for Refund), respectively, to claim the COBRA premium assistance credit. Filing a Form 941-X (or Form 944-X) before filing a Form 941 (or Form 944) for the return period may result in errors or delays in processing your Form 941-X (or Form 944-X). For more information, see the Instructions for Form 941 (or the Instructions for Form 944), or go to IRS.gov/COBRACredit.

Medicaid waiver payments. Notice 2014-7 provides that certain Medicaid waiver payments are excludable from income for federal income tax purposes. See Notice 2014-7, 2014-4 I.R.B. 445, available at *IRS.gov/irb/2014-04 IRB#NOT-2014-7*. For more information, including questions and answers related to Notice 2014-7, go to *IRS.gov/MedicaidWaiverPayments*.

No federal income tax withholding on disability payments for injuries incurred as a direct result of a terrorist attack directed against the United States. Disability payments for injuries incurred as a direct result of a terrorist attack directed against the United States (or its allies) aren't included in income. Because federal income tax withholding is only required when a payment is includible in income, no federal income tax should be withheld from these payments.

Voluntary withholding on dividends and other distributions by an Alaska Native Corporation (ANC). A shareholder of an ANC may request voluntary income tax withholding on dividends and other distributions paid by an ANC. A shareholder may request voluntary withholding by giving the ANC a completed Form W-4V. For more information, see Notice 2013-77, 2013-50 I.R.B. 632, available at IRS.gov/irb/2013-50 IRB#NOT-2013-77.

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

Severance payments. Severance payments are wages subject to social security and Medicare taxes, income tax withholding, and FUTA tax.

You must receive written notice from the IRS to file Form 944. If you've been filing Forms 941 (or Forms 941-SS, Employer's QUARTERLY Federal Tax Return—American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Formularios 941-PR, Planilla para la Declaración Federal TRIMESTRAL del Patrono), and believe your employment taxes for the calendar year will be \$1,000 or less, and you would like to file Form 944 instead of Forms 941, you must

contact the IRS during the first calendar quarter of the tax year to request to file Form 944. You must receive written notice from the IRS to file Form 944 instead of Forms 941 before you may file this form. For more information on requesting to file Form 944, including the methods and deadlines for making a request, see the Instructions for Form 944.

Employers can request to file Forms 941 instead of Form 944. If you received notice from the IRS to file Form 944 but would like to file Forms 941 instead, you must contact the IRS during the first calendar quarter of the tax year to request to file Forms 941. You must receive written notice from the IRS to file Forms 941 instead of Form 944 before you may file these forms. For more information on requesting to file Forms 941, including the methods and deadlines for making a request, see the Instructions for Form 944.

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

For more information on making federal tax deposits, see How To Deposit in section 11. To get more information about EFTPS or to enroll in EFTPS, go to EFTPS.gov, or call 800-555-4477 or 800-733-4829 (TDD). Additional information about EFTPS is also available in Pub. 966.

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

Electronic Filing and Payment

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

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

- For e-file, go to IRS.gov/EmploymentEfile for additional information. A fee may be charged to file electronically.
- For EFTPS, go to EFTPS.gov or call EFTPS Customer Service at 800-555-4477 or 800-733-4829 (TDD).

• For electronic filing of Forms W-2, Wage and Tax Statement, go to SSA.gov/employer.



If you're filing your tax return or paying your federal taxes electronically, a valid EIN is required at CAUTION the time the return is filed or the payment is made.

If a valid EIN isn't provided, the return or payment won't be processed. This may result in penalties. See section 1 for information about applying for an EIN.

Electronic funds withdrawal (EFW). If you file your employment tax return electronically, you can e-file and use EFW to pay the balance due in a single step using tax preparation software or through a tax professional. However, don't use EFW to make federal tax deposits. For more information on paying your taxes using EFW, go to IRS.gov/EFW.

Credit or debit card payments. You can pay the balance due shown on your employment tax return by credit or debit card. Your payment will be processed by a payment processor who will charge a processing fee. Don't use a credit or debit card to make federal tax deposits. For more information on paying your taxes with a credit or debit card, go to IRS.gov/PayByCard.

Online payment agreement. You may be eligible to apply for an installment agreement online if you can't pay the full amount of tax you owe when you file your employment tax return. For more information, see the instructions for your employment tax return or go to IRS.gov/OPA.

Forms in Spanish

You can provide Formulario W-4(SP), Certificado de Exención de Retenciones del Empleado, in place of Form W-4, Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate, to your Spanish-speaking employees. For more information, see Pub. 17(SP), El Impuesto Federal sobre los Ingresos (Para Personas Físicas). For nonemployees, such as independent contractors, Formulario W-9(SP), Solicitud y Identificación Certificación del Número de Contribuyente, may be used in place of Form W-9, Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification.

Hiring New Employees

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

New hire reporting. You're required to report any new employee to a designated state new hire registry. A new employee is an employee who hasn't previously been employed by you or was previously employed by you but has been separated from such prior employment for at least 60 consecutive days.

Page 4 **Publication 15 (2019)** Many states accept a copy of Form W-4 with employer information added. Visit the Office of Child Support Enforcement website at <u>acf.hhs.gov/programs/css/employers</u> for more information.

W-4 request. Ask each new employee to complete the 2019 Form W-4. See section 9.

Name and social security number (SSN). Record each new employee's name and SSN from his or her social security card. Any employee without a social security card should apply for one. See section 4.

Paying Wages, Pensions, or Annuities

Correcting Form 941 or 944. If you discover an error on a previously filed Form 941, make the correction using Form 941-X. If you discover an error on a previously filed Form 944, make the correction using Form 944-X. Forms 941-X and 944-X are filed separately from Forms 941 and 944. Forms 941-X and 944-X are used by employers to claim refunds or abatements of employment taxes, rather than Form 843. See section 13 for more information.

Income tax withholding. Withhold federal income tax from each wage payment or supplemental unemployment compensation plan benefit payment according to the employee's Form W-4 and the correct withholding table. If you're paying supplemental wages to an employee, see

<u>section 7</u>. If you have nonresident alien employees, see <u>Withholding income taxes on the wages of nonresident</u> <u>alien employees in section 9.</u>

In 2019, withhold from periodic pension and annuity payments as if the recipient is married claiming three withholding allowances, unless he or she has provided Form W-4P, Withholding Certificate for Pension or Annuity Payments, either electing no withholding or giving a different number of allowances, marital status, or an additional amount to be withheld. Don't withhold on direct rollovers from qualified plans or governmental section 457(b) plans. See Section 9 and Pub. 15-A, Employer's Supplemental Tax Guide. Pub. 15-A includes information about withholding on pensions and annuities.

Zero wage return. If you haven't filed a "final" Form 940 and "final" Form 941 or 944, or aren't a "seasonal" employer (Form 941 only), you must continue to file a Form 940 and Form 941 or 944, even for periods during which you paid no wages. The IRS encourages you to file your "Zero Wage" Form 940 and Form 941 or 944 electronically. Go to IRS.gov/EmploymentEfile for more information on electronic filing.

Information Returns

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

Employer Responsibilities

Employer Responsibilities: The following list provides a brief summary of your basic responsibilities. Because the individual circumstances for each employer can vary greatly, responsibilities for withholding, depositing, and reporting employment taxes can differ. Each item in this list has a page reference to a more detailed discussion in this publication.

New Employees:	Page	Annually (see <i>Calendar</i> for due dates):	Page
Verify work eligibility of new employees	4	File Form 944 if required (pay tax with return if	
Record employees' names and SSNs from		not required to deposit)	30
social security cards	5	Remind employees to submit a new Form W-4	
Ask employees for Form W-4	5	if they need to change their withholding	20
Each Payday:		Ask for a new Form W-4 from employees	
Withhold federal income tax based on each		claiming exemption from income tax	
employee's Form W-4	20	withholding	21
Withhold employee's share of social security		Reconcile Forms 941 (or Form 944) with Forms	
and Medicare taxes	23	W-2 and W-3	32
Deposit:		Furnish each employee a Form W-2	8
Withheld income tax		File Copy A of Forms W-2 and the transmittal	
 Withheld and employer social security taxes 		Form W-3 with the SSA	8
Withheld and employer Medicare taxes	25	Furnish each other payee a Form 1099 (for example,	
Note: Due date of deposit generally depends		Form 1099-MISC)	8
on your deposit schedule (monthly or		File Forms 1099 and the transmittal Form	
semiweekly).		1096	8
Quarterly (By April 30, July 31, October 31,		File Form 940	8
and January 31):		File Form 945 for any nonpayroll income tax	
Deposit FUTA tax if undeposited amount		withholding	8
is over \$500	36		
File Form 941 (pay tax with return if not			
required to deposit)	30		

Publication 15 (2019) Page 5

Income, to report payments of \$600 or more to persons not treated as employees (for example, independent contractors) for services performed for your trade or business. For details about filing Forms 1099 and for information about required electronic filing, see the General Instructions for Certain Information Returns for general information, and the separate, specific instructions for each information return you file (for example, the Instructions for Form 1099-MISC). Generally, don't use Forms 1099 to report wages and other compensation you paid to employees; report these on Form W-2. See the General Instructions for Forms W-2 and W-3 for details about filing Form W-2 and for information about required electronic filing. If you file 250 or more Forms 1099-MISC, you must file them electronically. If you file 250 or more Forms W-2, you must file them electronically. Electronic filing is the only form of magnetic media that the IRS and the SSA will accept.

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

Nonpayroll Income Tax Withholding

Nonpayroll federal income tax withholding (reported on Forms 1099 and Form W-2G, Certain Gambling Winnings) must be reported on Form 945, Annual Return of Withheld Federal Income Tax. Separate deposits are required for payroll (Form 941 or Form 944) and nonpayroll (Form 945) withholding. Nonpayroll items include the following.

- Pensions (including distributions from tax-favored retirement plans, for example, section 401(k), section 403(b), and governmental section 457(b) plans). annuities, and IRA distributions.
- Military retirement.
- Gambling winnings.
- Indian gaming profits.
- Certain government payments on which the recipient elected voluntary income tax withholding.
- Dividends and other distributions by an ANC on which the recipient elected voluntary income tax withholding.
- Payments subject to backup withholding.

For details on depositing and reporting nonpayroll income tax withholding, see the Instructions for Form 945. Distributions from nonqualified pension plans and deferred compensation plans. Because distributions to

participants from some nonqualified pension plans and deferred compensation plans (including section 457(b) plans of tax-exempt organizations) are treated as wages and are reported on Form W-2, income tax withheld must be reported on Form 941 or Form 944, not on Form 945. However, distributions from such plans to a beneficiary or estate of a deceased employee aren't wages and are reported on Forms 1099-R, Distributions From Pensions, Annuities, Retirement or Profit-Sharing Plans, IRAs, Insurance Contracts, etc.; income tax withheld must be reported on Form 945.

Backup withholding. You generally must withhold 24% of certain taxable payments if the payee fails to furnish you with his or her correct taxpayer identification number (TIN). This withholding is referred to as "backup withholding."

Payments subject to backup withholding include interest, dividends, patronage dividends, rents, royalties, commissions, nonemployee compensation, payments made in settlement of payment card or third-party network transactions, and certain other payments you make in the course of your trade or business. In addition, transactions by brokers and barter exchanges and certain payments made by fishing boat operators are subject to backup withholding.



Backup withholding doesn't apply to wages, pensions, annuities, IRAs (including simplified em-CAUTION ployee pension (SEP) and SIMPLE retirement plans), section 404(k) distributions from an employee stock ownership plan (ESOP), medical savings accounts (MSAs), health savings accounts (HSAs), long-term-care benefits, or real estate transactions.

You can use Form W-9 or Formulario W-9(SP) to request pavees to furnish a TIN. Form W-9 or Formulario W-9(SP) must be used when payees must certify that the number furnished is correct, or when payees must certify that they're not subject to backup withholding or are exempt from backup withholding. The Instructions for the Requester of Form W-9 or Formulario W-9(SP) includes a list of types of payees who are exempt from backup withholding. For more information, see Pub. 1281, Backup Withholding for Missing and Incorrect Name/TIN(s).

Recordkeeping

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

- Your EIN.
- Amounts and dates of all wage, annuity, and pension payments.
- Amounts of tips reported to you by your employees.
- · Records of allocated tips.
- The fair market value of in-kind wages paid.
- Names, addresses, SSNs, and occupations of employees and recipients.

Page 6 Publication 15 (2019)

- Any employee copies of Forms W-2 and W-2c returned to you as undeliverable.
- Dates of employment for each employee.
- · Periods for which employees and recipients were paid while absent due to sickness or injury and the amount and weekly rate of payments you or third-party payers made to them.
- Copies of employees' and recipients' income tax withholding allowance certificates (Forms W-4, W-4P, W-4(SP), W-4S, and W-4V).
- Dates and amounts of tax deposits you made and acknowledgment numbers for deposits made by EFTPS.
- Copies of returns filed and confirmation numbers.
- Records of fringe benefits and expense reimbursements provided to your employees, including substantiation.

Change of Business Name

Notify the IRS immediately if you change your business name. Write to the IRS office where you file your returns, using the Without a payment address provided in the instructions for your employment tax return, to notify the IRS of any business name change. See Pub. 1635 to see if you need to apply for a new EIN.

Change of Business Address or Responsible Party

Notify the IRS immediately if you change your business address or responsible party. Complete and mail Form 8822-B to notify the IRS of a business address or responsible party change. For a definition of "responsible party," see the Instructions for Form SS-4.

Private Delivery Services

You can use certain private delivery services (PDSs) designated by the IRS to meet the "timely mailing as timely filing" rule for tax returns. Go to IRS.gov/PDS for the current list of PDSs.

The PDS can tell you how to get written proof of the mailing date.

For the IRS mailing address to use if you're using a PDS, go to IRS.gov/PDSstreetAdresses. Select the mailing address listed on the webpage that is in the same state as the address to which you would mail returns filed without a payment, as shown in the instructions for your employment tax return.



PDSs can't deliver items to P.O. boxes. You must use the U.S. Postal Service to mail any item to an AUTION IRS P.O. box address.

Telephone Help

Tax questions. You can call the IRS Business and Specialty Tax Line with your employment tax questions at 800-829-4933.

Help for people with disabilities. You may call 800-829-4059 (TDD/TTY for persons who are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability) with any employment tax questions. You may also use this number for assistance with unresolved tax problems.

Additional employment tax information. Go to IRS.gov/EmploymentTaxes for additional employment tax information.

Ordering Employer Tax Forms and Publications

You can view, download, or print most of the forms, instructions, and publications you may need at IRS.gov/ Forms. Otherwise, you can go to IRS.gov/OrderForms to place an order and have them mailed to you.

Instead of ordering paper Forms W-2 and W-3, consider filing them electronically using the SSA's free e-file service. Visit the SSA's Employer W-2 Filing Instructions & Information website at <u>SSA.gov/employer</u> to register for Business Services Online. You'll be able to create Forms W-2 online and submit them to the SSA by typing your wage information into easy-to-use fill-in fields. In addition, you can print out completed copies of Forms W-2 to file with state or local governments, distribute to your employees, and keep for your records. Form W-3 will be created for you based on your Forms W-2.

Filing Addresses

Generally, your filing address for Form 940, 941, 943, 944, 945, or CT-1 depends on the location of your residence or principal place of business and whether or not you're including a payment with your return. There are separate filing addresses for these returns if you're a tax-exempt organization or government entity. See the separate instructions for Forms 940, 941, 943, 944, 945, or CT-1 for the filing addresses.

Dishonored Payments

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

Publication 15 (2019) Page 7

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 calling 1-800-THE-LOST photographs and (1-800-843-5678) if you recognize a child.

Calendar

The following is a list of important dates and responsibilities. See section 11 for information about depositing taxes reported on Forms 941, 944, and 945. See section 14 for information about depositing FUTA tax. Also see Pub. 509, Tax Calendars.

If any date shown next for filing a return, furnish-**TIP** ing a form, or depositing taxes falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the due date is the next

business day. The term "legal holiday" means any legal holiday in the District of Columbia. A statewide legal holiday delays a filing due date only if the IRS office where you're required to file is located in that state. However, a statewide legal holiday doesn't delay the due date of federal tax deposits. See Deposits Due on Business Days Only in section 11. For any filing due date, you'll meet the "file" or "furnish" requirement if the envelope containing the return or form is properly addressed, contains sufficient postage, and is postmarked by the U.S. Postal Service on or before the due date, or sent by an IRS-designated PDS on or before the due date. See Private Delivery Services under Reminders, earlier, for more information.

By January 31

File Form 941 or Form 944. File Form 941 for the fourth quarter of the previous calendar year and deposit any undeposited income, social security, and Medicare taxes. You may pay these taxes with Form 941 if your total tax liability for the quarter is less than \$2,500. File Form 944 for the previous calendar year instead of Form 941 if the IRS has notified you in writing to file Form 944. Pay any undeposited income, social security, and Medicare taxes with your Form 944. You may pay these taxes with Form 944 if your total tax liability for the year is less than \$2,500. For additional rules on when you can pay your taxes with your return, see Payment with return in section 11. If you timely deposited all taxes when due, you may file by February 10.

File Form 940. File Form 940 to report any FUTA tax. However, if you deposited all of the FUTA tax when due, you may file by February 10.

Furnish Forms 1099 and W-2. Furnish each employee a completed Form W-2. Furnish Form

1099-MISC to payees for nonemployee compensation. Most Forms 1099 must be furnished to payees by January 31, but some can be furnished by February 15. For more information, see When to furnish forms or statements in part M of the General Instructions for Certain Information Returns.

File Form W-2. File with the SSA Copy A of all 2018 paper and electronic Forms W-2 with Form W-3, Transmittal of Wage and Tax Statements. For more information on reporting Form W-2 information to the SSA electronically, visit the SSA's Employer W-2 Filing Instructions & Information webpage at SSA.gov/ employer. If filing electronically, via the SSA's Form W-2 Online service, the SSA will generate Form W-3 data from the electronic submission of Form(s) W-2.

File Form 1099-MISC reporting nonemployee compensation. File with the IRS Copy A of all 2018 paper and electronic Forms 1099-MISC that report nonemployee compensation, with Form 1096, Annual Summary and Transmittal of U.S. Information Returns. For information on filing information returns electronically with the IRS, see Pub. 1220, Specifications for Electronic Filing of Forms 1097, 1098, 1099, 3921, 3922, 5498, and W-2G.

File Form 945. File Form 945 to report any nonpayroll federal income tax withheld. If you deposited all taxes when due, you may file by February 10. See Nonpayroll Income Tax Withholding under Reminders, earlier, for more information.

By February 15

Request a new Form W-4 from exempt employees.

Ask for a new Form W-4 from each employee who claimed exemption from income tax withholding last year.

On February 16

Forms W-4 claiming exemption from withholding ex-Any Form W-4 claiming exemption from withholding for the previous year has now expired. Begin withholding for any employee who previously claimed exemption from withholding but hasn't given you a new Form W-4 for the current year. If the employee doesn't give you a new Form W-4, withhold tax based on the last valid Form W-4 you have for the employee that doesn't claim exemption from withholding or, if one doesn't exist, as if he or she is single with zero withholding allowances. See section 9 for more information. If the employee gives you a new Form W-4 claiming exemption from withholding after February 15, you may apply the exemption to future wages, but don't refund taxes withheld while the exempt status wasn't in place.

By February 28

File paper 2018 Forms 1099 and 1096. File Copy A of all paper 2018 Forms 1099, except Forms 1099-MISC reporting nonemployee compensation, with Form 1096 with the IRS. For electronically filed returns, see *By March 31* below.

File paper Form 8027. File paper Form 8027, Employer's Annual Information Return of Tip Income and Allocated Tips, with the IRS. See section 6. For electronically filed returns, see By March 31 below.

By March 31

File electronic 2018 Forms 1099 and 8027. File electronic 2018 Forms 1099, except Forms 1099-MISC reporting nonemployee compensation, and 8027 with the IRS. For information on filing information returns electronically with the IRS, see Pub. 1220 and Pub. 1239, Specifications for Electronic Filing of Form 8027, Employer's Annual Information Return of Tip Income and Allocated Tips.

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

Deposit FUTA taxes. Deposit FUTA tax for the quarter (including any amount carried over from other quarters) if over \$500. If \$500 or less, carry it over to the next quarter. See section 14 for more information.

File Form 941. File Form 941 and deposit any undeposited income, social security, and Medicare taxes. You may pay these taxes with Form 941 if your total tax liability for the quarter is less than \$2,500. If you timely deposited all taxes when due, you may file by May 10, August 10, November 10, or February 10, respectively. Don't file Form 941 for these quarters if you have been notified to file Form 944 and you didn't request and receive written notice from the IRS to file quarterly Forms 941.

Before December 1

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

Introduction

This publication explains your tax responsibilities as an employer. It explains the requirements for withholding, depositing, reporting, paying, and correcting employment taxes. It explains the forms you must give to your employees, those your employees must give to you, and those you must send to the IRS and the SSA. This guide also has tax tables you need to figure the taxes to withhold from each employee for 2019. References to "income tax" in this guide apply only to "federal" income tax. Contact your state or local tax department to determine their rules.

When you pay your employees, you don't pay them all the money they earned. As their employer, you have the added responsibility of withholding taxes from their paychecks. The federal income tax and employees' share of social security and Medicare taxes that you withhold from your employees' paychecks are part of their wages that you pay to the U.S. Treasury instead of to your employees. Your employees trust that you pay the withheld taxes to the U.S. Treasury by making federal tax deposits. This is the reason that these withheld taxes are called trust fund taxes. If federal income, social security, or Medicare taxes that must be withheld aren't withheld or aren't deposited or paid to the U.S. Treasury, the trust fund recovery penalty may apply. See section 11 for more information.

Additional employment tax information is available in Pub. 15-A. Pub. 15-A includes specialized information supplementing the basic employment tax information provided in this publication. Pub. 15-B, Employer's Tax Guide to Fringe Benefits, contains information about the employment tax treatment and valuation of various types of noncash compensation.

Most employers must withhold (except FUTA), deposit, report, and pay the following employment taxes.

- Income tax.
- Social security tax.
- · Medicare tax.
- FUTA tax.

There are exceptions to these requirements. See <u>section 15</u> for guidance. Railroad retirement taxes are explained in the Instructions for Form CT-1. Employment taxes for agricultural employers are explained in Pub. 51.

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

You can send us comments from <u>IRS.gov/</u> <u>FormComments</u>.

Or you can write to:

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 as we revise our tax forms, instructions, and publications. We can't answer tax questions sent to the above address.

Federal government employers. The information in this publication, including the rules for making federal tax deposits, applies to federal agencies.

State and local government employers. Payments to employees for services in the employ of state and local government employers are generally subject to federal income tax withholding but not FUTA tax. Most elected and appointed public officials of state or local governments are employees under common law rules. See chapter 3 of Pub. 963, Federal-State Reference Guide. In addition, wages, with certain exceptions, are subject to social security

Publication 15 (2019) Page 9

and Medicare taxes. See <u>section 15</u> for more information on the exceptions.

If an election worker is employed in another capacity with the same government entity, see Revenue Ruling 2000-6 on page 512 of Internal Revenue Bulletin 2000-6 at <a href="https://irsanchesista.com/lines/irsanchesista.com

You can get information on reporting and social security coverage from your local IRS office. If you have any questions about coverage under a section 218 (Social Security Act) agreement, contact the appropriate state official. To find your State Social Security Administrator, visit the National Conference of State Social Security Administrators website at *NCSSSA.org*.

Indian tribal governments. See Pub. 4268 for employment tax information for Indian tribal governments.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The 65% of the premium not paid by the assistance-eligible individuals is reimbursed to the employer maintaining the group health plan. The reimbursement is made through a credit against the employer's employment tax liabilities. For information on how to claim the credit, see the Instructions for Form 941-X or the Instructions for Form 944-X. The credit is treated as a deposit made on the first day of the return period (quarter or year). In the case of a multiemployer plan, the credit is claimed by the plan, rather than the employer. In the case of an insured plan subject to state law continuation coverage requirements, the credit is claimed by the insurance company, rather than the employer.

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

- Information on the receipt of the assistance-eligible individuals' 35% share of the premium, including dates and amounts.
- In the case of an insurance plan, a copy of an invoice or other supporting statement from the insurance carrier and proof of timely payment of the full premium to the insurance carrier required under COBRA.
- In the case of a self-insured plan, proof of the premium amount and proof of the coverage provided to the assistance-eligible individuals.
- Attestation of involuntary termination, including the date of the involuntary termination for each covered employee whose involuntary termination is the basis for eligibility for the subsidy.
- Proof of each assistance-eligible individual's eligibility for COBRA coverage and the election of COBRA coverage.
- A record of the SSNs of all covered employees, the amount of the subsidy reimbursed with respect to each covered employee, and whether the subsidy was for one individual or two or more individuals.

For more information, go to IRS.gov/COBRACredit.

Page 10 Publication 15 (2019)

1. Employer Identification Number (EIN)

If you're required to report employment taxes or give tax statements to employees or annuitants, you need an EIN.

The EIN is a nine-digit number the IRS issues. The digits are arranged as follows: 00-000000. It is used to identify the tax accounts of employers and certain others who have no employees. Use your EIN on all of the items you send to the IRS and the SSA. For more information, see Pub. 1635.

If you don't have an EIN, you may apply for one online by visiting the IRS website at <u>IRS.gov/EIN</u>. You may also apply for an EIN by faxing or mailing Form SS-4 to the IRS. If the principal business was created or organized outside of the United States or U.S. territories, you may also apply for an EIN by calling 267-941-1099 (toll call). Don't use an SSN in place of an EIN.

You should have only one EIN. If you have more than one and aren't sure which one to use, call 800-829-4933 or 800-829-4059 (TDD/TTY for persons who are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability). Give the numbers you have, the name and address to which each was assigned, and the address of your main place of business. The IRS will tell you which number to use. For more information, see Pub. 1635.

If you took over another employer's business (see <u>Successor employer</u> in section 9), don't use that employer's EIN. If you've applied for an EIN but don't have your EIN by the time a return is due, file a paper return and write "Applied For" and the date you applied for it in the space shown for the number.

2. Who Are Employees?

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

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

Generally, people in business for themselves aren't employees. For example, doctors, lawyers, veterinarians, and others in an independent trade in which they offer their services to the public are usually not employees. However, if the business is incorporated, corporate officers who work in the business are employees of the corporation.

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

Statutory employees. If someone who works for you isn't an employee under the common law rules discussed earlier, don't withhold federal income tax from his or her pay, unless backup withholding applies. Although the following persons may not be common law employees, they're considered employees by statute for social security and Medicare tax purposes under certain conditions.

- An agent or commission driver who delivers meat, vegetable, fruit, or bakery products; beverages (other than milk); laundry; or dry cleaning for someone else.
- A full-time life insurance salesperson who sells primarily for one company.
- A homeworker who works at home or off premises according to guidelines of the person for whom the work is done, with materials or goods furnished by and returned to that person or to someone that person designates.
- A traveling or city salesperson (other than an agent or commission driver) who works full time (except for sideline sales activities) for one firm or person getting orders from customers. The orders must be for merchandise for resale or supplies for use in the customer's business. The customers must be retailers, wholesalers, contractors, or operators of hotels, restaurants, or other businesses dealing with food or lodging.

For FUTA tax, an agent or commission driver and a traveling or city salesperson are considered statutory employees; however, a full-time life insurance salesperson and a homeworker aren't considered statutory employees.

Statutory nonemployees. Direct sellers, qualified real estate agents, and certain companion sitters are, by law, considered nonemployees. They're generally treated as self-employed for all federal tax purposes, including income and employment taxes.

H-2A agricultural workers. On Form W-2, don't check box 13 (Statutory employee), as H-2A workers aren't statutory employees.

Treating employees as nonemployees. You'll generally be liable for social security and Medicare taxes and withheld income tax if you don't deduct and withhold these taxes because you treated an employee as a nonemployee. You may be able to figure your liability using special section 3509 rates for the employee share of social security and Medicare taxes and federal income tax withholding. The applicable rates depend on whether you filed required Forms 1099. You can't recover the employee share of social security tax, Medicare tax, or income tax withholding from the employee if the tax is paid under section 3509. You're liable for the income tax withholding regardless of whether the employee paid income tax on the

Publication 15 (2019) Page 11

wages. You continue to owe the full employer share of social security and Medicare taxes. The employee remains liable for the employee share of social security and Medicare taxes. See section 3509 for details. Also see the Instructions for Form 941-X.

Section 3509 rates aren't available if you intentionally disregard the requirement to withhold taxes from the employee or if you withheld income taxes but not social security or Medicare taxes. Section 3509 isn't available for reclassifying statutory employees. See <u>Statutory employees</u>, earlier.

If the employer issued required information returns, the section 3509 rates are the following.

- For social security taxes: employer rate of 6.2% plus 20% of the employee rate of 6.2%, for a total rate of 7.44% of wages.
- For Medicare taxes: employer rate of 1.45% plus 20% of the employee rate of 1.45%, for a total rate of 1.74% of wages.
- For Additional Medicare Tax: 0.18% (20% of the employee rate of 0.9%) of wages subject to Additional Medicare Tax.
- For income tax withholding, the rate is 1.5% of wages.

If the employer didn't issue required information returns, the section 3509 rates are the following.

- For social security taxes: employer rate of 6.2% plus 40% of the employee rate of 6.2%, for a total rate of 8.68% of wages.
- For Medicare taxes: employer rate of 1.45% plus 40% of the employee rate of 1.45%, for a total rate of 2.03% of wages.
- For Additional Medicare Tax: 0.36% (40% of the employee rate of 0.9%) of wages subject to Additional Medicare Tax.
- For income tax withholding, the rate is 3.0% of wages.

Relief provisions. If you have a reasonable basis for not treating a worker as an employee, you may be relieved from having to pay employment taxes for that worker. To get this relief, you must file all required federal tax returns, including information returns, on a basis consistent with your treatment of the worker. You (or your predecessor) must not have treated any worker holding a substantially similar position as an employee for any periods beginning after 1977. See Pub. 1976, Do You Qualify for Relief Under Section 530.

IRS help. If you want the IRS to determine whether a worker is an employee, file Form SS-8.

Voluntary Classification Settlement Program (VCSP). Employers who are currently treating their workers (or a class or group of workers) as independent contractors or other nonemployees and want to voluntarily reclassify their workers as employees for future tax periods may be eligible to participate in the VCSP if certain requirements are met. File Form 8952 to apply for the VCSP. For more information, go to IRS.gov/VCSP.

Business Owned and Operated by Spouses

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

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

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

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

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

Note. If your spouse is your employee, not your partner, see *One spouse employed by another* in section 3.

For more information on qualified joint ventures, go to <u>IRS.gov/QJV</u>.

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

venture instead of a partnership. See Exception-Quali*fied joint venture*, earlier.

3. Family Employees

Child employed by parents. Payments for the services of a child under age 18 who works for his or her parent in a trade or business aren't subject to social security and Medicare taxes if the trade or business is a sole proprietorship or a partnership in which each partner is a parent of the child. If these payments are for work other than in a trade or business, such as domestic work in the parent's private home, they're not subject to social security and Medicare taxes until the child reaches age 21. However, see Covered services of a child or spouse, later. Payments for the services of a child under age 21 who works for his or her parent, whether or not in a trade or business, aren't subject to FUTA tax. Payments for the services of a child of any age who works for his or her parent are generally subject to income tax withholding unless the payments are for domestic work in the parent's home, or unless the payments are for work other than in a trade or business and are less than \$50 in the quarter or the child isn't regularly employed to do such work.

One spouse employed by another. The wages for the services of an individual who works for his or her spouse in a trade or business are subject to income tax withholding and social security and Medicare taxes, but not to FUTA tax. However, the payments for services of one spouse employed by another in other than a trade or business, such as domestic service in a private home, aren't subject to social security, Medicare, and FUTA taxes.

Covered services of a child or spouse. The wages for the services of a child or spouse are subject to income tax withholding as well as social security, Medicare, and FUTA taxes if he or she works for:

- A corporation, even if it is controlled by the child's parent or the individual's spouse;
- A partnership, even if the child's parent is a partner, unless each partner is a parent of the child;
- A partnership, even if the individual's spouse is a partner; or
- An estate, even if it is the estate of a deceased parent.

In these situations, the child or spouse is considered to work for the corporation, partnership, or estate, not you.

Parent employed by son or daughter. When the employer is a son or daughter employing his or her parent, the following rules apply.

- Payments for the services of a parent in the son's or daughter's (the employer's) trade or business are subject to income tax withholding and social security and Medicare taxes.
- Payments for the services of a parent not in the son's or daughter's (the employer's) trade or business are

generally not subject to social security and Medicare taxes.



Social security and Medicare taxes do apply to payments made to a parent for domestic services CAUTION if all of the following apply.

- The parent is employed by his or her son or daughter.
- The son or daughter (the employer) has a child or stepchild (including an adopted child) living in the
- The son or daughter (the employer) is a widow or widower, divorced and not remarried, or living with a spouse who, because of a mental or physical condition, can't care for the child or stepchild for at least 4 continuous weeks in the calendar quarter in which the service is performed.
- The child or stepchild is either under age 18 or requires the personal care of an adult for at least 4 continuous weeks in the calendar quarter in which the service is performed due to a mental or physical condition.

Payments made to a parent employed by his or her child aren't subject to FUTA tax, regardless of the type of services provided.

4. Employee's Social Security Number (SSN)

You're required to get each employee's name and SSN and to enter them on Form W-2. This requirement also applies to resident and nonresident alien employees. You should ask your employee to show you his or her social security card. The employee may show the card if it is available.



ment.

Don't accept a social security card that says "Not valid for employment." A social security number CAUTION issued with this legend doesn't permit employ-

You may, but aren't required to, photocopy the social security card if the employee provides it. If you don't provide the correct employee name and SSN on Form W-2, you may owe a penalty unless you have reasonable cause. See Pub. 1586, Reasonable Cause Regulations & Requirements for Missing and Incorrect Name/TINs, for information on the requirement to solicit the employee's SSN.

Applying for a social security card. Any employee who is legally eligible to work in the United States and doesn't have a social security card can get one by completing Form SS-5, Application for a Social Security Card, and submitting the necessary documentation. You can get Form SS-5 from the SSA website at SSA.gov/forms/ ss-5.pdf, at SSA offices, or by calling 800-772-1213 or 800-325-0778 (TTY). The employee must complete and sign Form SS-5; it can't be filed by the employer. You may

Publication 15 (2019) Page 13

be asked to supply a letter to accompany Form SS-5 if the employee has exceeded his or her yearly or lifetime limit for the number of replacement cards allowed.

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

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

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

IRS individual taxpayer identification numbers (ITINs) for aliens. Don't accept an ITIN in place of an SSN for employee identification or for work. An ITIN is only available to resident and nonresident aliens who aren't eligible for U.S. employment and need identification for other tax purposes. You can identify an ITIN because it is a nine-digit number, formatted like an SSN, that starts with the number "9" and has a range of numbers from "50-65," "70-88," "90-92," and "94-99" for the fourth and fifth digits (for example, 9NN-7N-NNNN). For more information about ITINs, see the Instructions for Form W-7 or go to IRS.gov/ITIN.

An individual with an ITIN who later becomes eligible to work in the United States must obtain an CAUTION SSN. If the individual is currently eligible to work

in the United States, instruct the individual to apply for an SSN and follow the instructions under Applying for an SSN, earlier. Don't use an ITIN in place of an SSN on Form W-2.

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

Registering for SSNVS. You must register online to use SSNVS. To register, visit the SSA's website at SSA.gov/bso and click on the Register link under Business Services Online. Follow the registration instructions to obtain a user identification (ID) and password. You'll need to provide the following information about yourself and your company.

- Name.
- SSN.
- · Date of birth.
- Type of employer.
- EIN.
- Company name, address, and telephone number.
- Email address.

When you have completed the online registration process, the SSA will mail a one-time activation code to you. You must enter the activation code online to use SSNVS. Your employees must receive authorization from you to use SSNVS. If your employees register, the one-time activation code will be mailed to you.

5. Wages and Other Compensation

Wages subject to federal employment taxes generally include all pay you give to an employee for services performed. The pay may be in cash or in other forms. It insalaries. vacation allowances. cludes commissions, and fringe benefits. It doesn't matter how you measure or make the payments. Amounts an employer pays as a bonus for signing or ratifying a contract in connection with the establishment of an employer-employee relationship and an amount paid to an employee for cancellation of an employment contract and relinquishment of contract rights are wages subject to social security, Medicare, and FUTA taxes and income tax withholding. Also, compensation paid to a former employee for services performed while still employed is wages subject to employment taxes.

More information. See section 6 for a discussion of tips and section 7 for a discussion of supplemental wages. Also, see section 15 for exceptions to the general rules for wages. Pub. 15-A provides additional information on wages, including nonqualified deferred compensation, and other compensation. Pub. 15-B provides information on other forms of compensation, including:

- Accident and health benefits,
- Achievement awards,
- Adoption assistance,

Page 14 **Publication 15 (2019)**

- · Athletic facilities,
- De minimis (minimal) benefits,
- · Dependent care assistance,
- · Educational assistance,
- Employee discounts,
- · Employee stock options,
- Employer-provided cell phones,
- Group-term life insurance coverage,
- Health savings accounts,
- · Lodging on your business premises,
- Meals.
- No-additional-cost services,
- Retirement planning services,
- Transportation (commuting) benefits,
- Tuition reduction, and
- Working condition benefits.

Employee business expense reimbursements. A reimbursement or allowance arrangement is a system by which you pay the advances, reimbursements, and charges for your employees' business expenses. How you report a reimbursement or allowance amount depends on whether you have an accountable or a nonaccountable plan. If a single payment includes both wages and an expense reimbursement, you must specify the amount of the reimbursement.

These rules apply to all allowable ordinary and necessary employee business expenses.

Accountable plan. To be an accountable plan, your reimbursement or allowance arrangement must require your employees to meet all three of the following rules.

- They must have paid or incurred allowable expenses while performing services as your employees. The reimbursement or advance must be payment for the expenses and must not be an amount that would have otherwise been paid to the employee as wages.
- 2. They must substantiate these expenses to you within a reasonable period of time.
- 3. They must return any amounts in excess of substantiated expenses within a reasonable period of time.

Amounts paid under an accountable plan aren't wages and aren't subject to income, social security, Medicare, and FUTA taxes.

If the expenses covered by this arrangement aren't substantiated (or amounts in excess of substantiated expenses aren't returned within a reasonable period of time), the amount paid under the arrangement in excess of the substantiated expenses is treated as paid under a nonaccountable plan. This amount is subject to income, social security, Medicare, and FUTA taxes for the first payroll period following the end of the reasonable period of time.

A reasonable period of time depends on the facts and circumstances. Generally, it is considered reasonable if

your employees receive their advance within 30 days of the time they pay or incur the expenses, adequately account for the expenses within 60 days after the expenses were paid or incurred, and return any amounts in excess of expenses within 120 days after the expenses were paid or incurred. Alternatively, it is considered reasonable if you give your employees a periodic statement (at least quarterly) that asks them to either return or adequately account for outstanding amounts and they do so within 120 days.

Nonaccountable plan. Payments to your employee for travel and other necessary expenses of your business under a nonaccountable plan are wages and are treated as supplemental wages and subject to income, social security, Medicare, and FUTA taxes. Your payments are treated as paid under a nonaccountable plan if:

- Your employee isn't required to or doesn't substantiate timely those expenses to you with receipts or other documentation.
- You advance an amount to your employee for business expenses and your employee isn't required to or doesn't return timely any amount he or she doesn't use for business expenses,
- You advance or pay an amount to your employee regardless of whether you reasonably expect the employee to have business expenses related to your business, or
- You pay an amount as a reimbursement you would have otherwise paid as wages.

See <u>section 7</u> for more information on supplemental wages.

Per diem or other fixed allowance. You may reimburse your employees by travel days, miles, or some other fixed allowance under the applicable revenue procedure. In these cases, your employee is considered to have accounted to you if your reimbursement doesn't exceed rates established by the federal government. The 2018 standard mileage rate for auto expenses was 54.5 cents per mile. The rate for 2019 is 58 cents per mile.

The government per diem rates for meals and lodging in the continental United States can be found by visiting the U.S. General Services Administration website at <u>GSA.gov/PerDiemRates</u>. Other than the amount of these expenses, your employees' business expenses must be substantiated (for example, the business purpose of the travel or the number of business miles driven). For information on substantiation methods, see Pub. 463.

If the per diem or allowance paid exceeds the amounts substantiated, you must report the excess amount as wages. This excess amount is subject to income tax withholding and payment of social security, Medicare, and FUTA taxes. Show the amount equal to the substantiated amount (that is, the nontaxable portion) in box 12 of Form W-2 using code "L."

Wages not paid in money. If in the course of your trade or business you pay your employees in a medium that is neither cash nor a readily negotiable instrument, such as

Publication 15 (2019) Page 15

a check, you're said to pay them "in kind." Payments in kind may be in the form of goods, lodging, food, clothing, or services. Generally, the fair market value of such payments at the time they're provided is subject to federal income tax withholding and social security, Medicare, and FUTA taxes.

However, noncash payments for household work, agricultural labor, and service not in the employer's trade or business are exempt from social security, Medicare, and FUTA taxes. Withhold income tax on these payments only if you and the employee agree to do so. Nonetheless, noncash payments for agricultural labor, such as commodity wages, are treated as cash payments subject to employment taxes if the substance of the transaction is a cash payment.

Meals and lodging. The value of meals isn't taxable income and isn't subject to federal income tax withholding and social security, Medicare, and FUTA taxes if the meals are furnished for the employer's convenience and on the employer's premises. The value of lodging isn't subject to federal income tax withholding and social security, Medicare, and FUTA taxes if the lodging is furnished for the employer's convenience, on the employer's premises, and as a condition of employment.

"For the convenience of the employer" means you have a substantial business reason for providing the meals and lodging other than to provide additional compensation to the employee. For example, meals you provide at the place of work so that an employee is available for emergencies during his or her lunch period are generally considered to be for your convenience. You must be able to show these emergency calls have occurred or can reasonably be expected to occur, and that the calls have resulted, or will result, in you calling on your employees to perform their jobs during their meal period.

Whether meals or lodging are provided for the convenience of the employer depends on all of the facts and circumstances. A written statement that the meals or lodging are for your convenience isn't sufficient.

50% test. If over 50% of the employees who are provided meals on an employer's business premises receive these meals for the convenience of the employer, all meals provided on the premises are treated as furnished for the convenience of the employer. If this 50% test is met, the value of the meals is excludable from income for all employees and isn't subject to federal income tax withholding or employment taxes. For more information, see Pub. 15-B.

Health insurance plans. If you pay the cost of an accident or health insurance plan for your employees, including an employee's spouse and dependents, your payments aren't wages and aren't subject to social security, Medicare, and FUTA taxes, or federal income tax withholding. Generally, this exclusion also applies to qualified long-term care insurance contracts. However, for income tax withholding, the value of health insurance benefits must be included in the wages of S corporation employees who own more than 2% of the S corporation (2% shareholders). For social security, Medicare, and FUTA

taxes, the health insurance benefits are excluded from the wages only for employees and their dependents or for a class or classes of employees and their dependents. See Announcement 92-16 for more information. You can find Announcement 92-16 on page 53 of Internal Revenue Bulletin 1992-5.

Health savings accounts and medical savings accounts. Your contributions to an employee's health savings account (HSA) or Archer medical savings account (MSA) aren't subject to social security, Medicare, or FUTA taxes, or federal income tax withholding if it is reasonable to believe at the time of payment of the contributions they'll be excludable from the income of the employee. To the extent it isn't reasonable to believe they'll be excludable, your contributions are subject to these taxes. Employee contributions to their HSAs or MSAs through a payroll deduction plan must be included in wages and are subject to social security, Medicare, and FUTA taxes and income tax withholding. However, HSA contributions made under a salary reduction arrangement in a section 125 cafeteria plan aren't wages and aren't subject to employment taxes or withholding. For more information, see the Instructions for Form 8889.

Medical care reimbursements. Generally, medical care reimbursements paid for an employee under an employer's self-insured medical reimbursement plan aren't wages and aren't subject to social security, Medicare, and FUTA taxes, or income tax withholding. See Pub. 15-B for a rule regarding inclusion of certain reimbursements in the gross income of highly compensated individuals.

Differential wage payments. Differential wage payments are any payments made by an employer to an individual for a period during which the individual is performing service in the uniformed services while on active duty for a period of more than 30 days and represent all or a portion of the wages the individual would have received from the employer if the individual were performing services for the employer.

Differential wage payments are wages for income tax withholding, but aren't subject to social security, Medicare, or FUTA taxes. Employers should report differential wage payments in box 1 of Form W-2. For more information about the tax treatment of differential wage payments, see Revenue Ruling 2009-11, 2009-18 I.R.B. 896, available at IRS.gov/irb/2009-18 IRB#RR-2009-11.

Fringe benefits. You generally must include fringe benefits in an employee's wages (but see <u>Nontaxable fringe benefits</u> next). The benefits are subject to income tax withholding and employment taxes. Fringe benefits include cars you provide, flights on aircraft you provide, free or discounted commercial flights, vacations, discounts on property or services, memberships in country clubs or other social clubs, and tickets to entertainment or sporting events. In general, the amount you must include is the amount by which the fair market value of the benefit is more than the sum of what the employee paid for it plus any amount the law excludes. There are other special

Page 16 Publication 15 (2019)

rules you and your employees may use to value certain fringe benefits. See Pub. 15-B for more information.

Nontaxable fringe benefits. Some fringe benefits aren't taxable (or are minimally taxable) if certain conditions are met. See Pub. 15-B for details. The following are some examples of nontaxable fringe benefits.

- Services provided to your employees at no additional cost to you.
- Qualified employee discounts.
- Working condition fringes that are property or services that would be allowable as a business expense or depreciation expense deduction to the employee if he or she had paid for them. Examples include a company car for business use and subscriptions to business magazines.
- Certain minimal value fringes (including an occasional cab ride when an employee must work overtime and meals you provide at eating places you run for your employees if the meals aren't furnished at below cost).
- Qualified transportation fringes subject to specified conditions and dollar limitations (including transportation in a commuter highway vehicle, any transit pass, and qualified parking).
- The use of on-premises athletic facilities operated by you if substantially all of the use is by employees, their spouses, and their dependent children.
- Qualified tuition reduction an educational organization provides to its employees for education. For more information, see Pub. 970.
- Employer-provided cell phones provided primarily for a noncompensatory business reason.

However, don't exclude the following fringe benefits from the wages of highly compensated employees unless the benefit is available to other employees on a nondiscriminatory basis.

- No-additional-cost services.
- Qualified employee discounts.
- Meals provided at an employer-operated eating facility.
- Reduced tuition for education.

For more information, including the definition of a highly compensated employee, see Pub. 15-B.

When fringe benefits are treated as paid. You may choose to treat certain noncash fringe benefits as paid by the pay period, by the quarter, or on any other basis you choose, as long as you treat the benefits as paid at least once a year. You don't have to make a formal choice of payment dates or notify the IRS of the dates you choose. You don't have to make this choice for all employees. You may change methods as often as you like, as long as you treat all benefits provided in a calendar year as paid by December 31 of the calendar year. See Pub. 15-B for more information, including a discussion of the special accounting rule for fringe benefits provided during November and December.

Valuation of fringe benefits. Generally, you must determine the value of fringe benefits no later than January 31 of the next year. Before January 31, you may reasonably estimate the value of the fringe benefits for purposes of withholding and depositing on time.

Withholding on fringe benefits. You may add the value of fringe benefits to regular wages for a payroll period and figure withholding taxes on the total, or you may withhold federal income tax on the value of the fringe benefits at the optional flat 22% supplemental wage rate. However, see Withholding on supplemental wages when an employee receives more than \$1 million of supplemental wages during the calendar year in section 7.

You may choose not to withhold income tax on the value of an employee's personal use of a vehicle you provide. You must, however, withhold social security and Medicare taxes on the use of the vehicle. See Pub. 15-B for more information on this election.

Depositing taxes on fringe benefits. Once you choose when fringe benefits are paid, you must deposit taxes in the same deposit period you treat the fringe benefits as paid. To avoid a penalty, deposit the taxes following the general deposit rules for that deposit period.

If you determine by January 31 you overestimated the value of a fringe benefit at the time you withheld and deposited for it, you may claim a refund for the overpayment or have it applied to your next employment tax return. See *Valuation of fringe benefits*, earlier. If you underestimated the value and deposited too little, you may be subject to a failure-to-deposit (FTD) penalty. See <u>section 11</u> for information on deposit penalties.

If you deposited the required amount of taxes but withheld a lesser amount from the employee, you can recover from the employee the social security, Medicare, or income taxes you deposited on his or her behalf, and included in the employee's Form W-2. However, you must recover the income taxes before April 1 of the following year.

Sick pay. In general, sick pay is any amount you pay under a plan to an employee who is unable to work because of sickness or injury. These amounts are sometimes paid by a third party, such as an insurance company or an employees' trust. In either case, these payments are subject to social security, Medicare, and FUTA taxes. These taxes don't apply to sick pay paid more than 6 calendar months after the last calendar month in which the employee worked for the employer. The payments are always subject to federal income tax. See Pub. 15-A for more information.

Identity protection services. The value of identity protection services provided by an employer to an employee isn't included in an employee's gross income and doesn't need to be reported on an information return (such as Form W-2) filed for employees. This includes identity protection services provided before a data breach occurs. This exception doesn't apply to cash received instead of identity protection services or to proceeds received under an identity theft insurance policy. For more information,

see Announcement 2015-22, 2015-35 I.R.B. 288, available at IRS.gov/irb/2015-35_IRB#ANN-2015-22, and Announcement 2016-02, 2016-3 I.R.B. 283, available at IRS.gov/irb/2016-03 IRB#ANN-2016-02.

6. Tips

Tips your employee receives from customers are generally subject to withholding. Your employee must report cash tips to you by the 10th of the month after the month the tips are received. The report should include tips you paid over to the employee for charge customers, tips the employee received directly from customers, and tips received from other employees under any tip-sharing arrangement. Both directly and indirectly tipped employees must report tips to you. No report is required for months when tips are less than \$20. Your employee reports the tips on Form 4070 or on a similar statement. The statement must be signed by the employee and must include:

- The employee's name, address, and SSN;
- Your name and address:
- The month and year (or the beginning and ending) dates, if the statement is for a period of less than 1 calendar month) the report covers; and
- The total of tips received during the month or period.

Both Forms 4070 and 4070-A, Employee's Daily Record of Tips, are included in Pub. 1244, Employee's Daily Record of Tips and Report to Employer.



You're permitted to establish a system for elec-TIP tronic tip reporting by employees. See Regulations section 31.6053-1(d).

Collecting taxes on tips. You must collect federal income tax, employee social security tax, and employee Medicare tax on the employee's tips. The withholding rules for withholding an employee's share of Medicare tax on tips also apply to withholding the Additional Medicare Tax once wages and tips exceed \$200,000 in the calendar year.

You can collect these taxes from the employee's wages or from other funds he or she makes available. See Tips treated as supplemental wages in section 7 for more information. Stop collecting the employee social security tax when his or her wages and tips for tax year 2019 reach \$132,900; collect the income and employee Medicare taxes for the whole year on all wages and tips. You're responsible for the employer social security tax on wages and tips until the wages (including tips) reach the limit. You're responsible for the employer Medicare tax for the whole year on all wages and tips. File Form 941 or Form 944 to report withholding and employment taxes on tips.

Ordering rule. If, by the 10th of the month after the month for which you received an employee's report on tips, you don't have enough employee funds available to deduct the employee tax, you no longer have to collect it. If there aren't enough funds available, withhold taxes in the following order.

- 1. Withhold on regular wages and other compensation.
- 2. Withhold social security and Medicare taxes on tips.
- 3. Withhold income tax on tips.

Reporting tips. Report tips and any collected and uncollected social security and Medicare taxes on Form W-2 and on Form 941, lines 5b, 5c, and, if applicable, 5d (Form 944, lines 4b, 4c, and, if applicable, 4d). Report an adjustment on Form 941, line 9 (Form 944, line 6), for the uncollected social security and Medicare taxes. Enter the amount of uncollected social security tax and Medicare tax on Form W-2, box 12, with codes "A" and "B." Don't include any uncollected Additional Medicare Tax in box 12 of Form W-2. For additional information on reporting tips, see section 13 and the General Instructions for Forms W-2 and W-3.

Revenue Ruling 2012-18 provides guidance for employers regarding social security and Medicare taxes imposed on tips, including information on the reporting of the employer share of social security and Medicare taxes under section 3121(q), the difference between tips and service charges, and the section 45B credit. See Revenue Ruling 2012-18, 2012-26 I.R.B. 1032, available at IRS.gov/irb/2012-26_IRB#RR-2012-18.

FUTA tax on tips. If an employee reports to you in writing \$20 or more of tips in a month, the tips are also subject to FUTA tax.

Allocated tips. If you operate a large food or beverage establishment, you must report allocated tips under certain circumstances. However, don't withhold income, social security, or Medicare taxes on allocated tips.

A large food or beverage establishment is one that provides food or beverages for consumption on the premises, where tipping is customary, and where there were normally more than 10 employees on a typical business day during the preceding year.

The tips may be allocated by one of three methods-hours worked, gross receipts, or good faith agreement. For information about these allocation methods, including the requirement to file Forms 8027 electronically if 250 or more forms are filed, see the Instructions for Form 8027. For information on filing Form 8027 electronically with the IRS, see Pub. 1239.

Tip Rate Determination and Education Program. Employers may participate in the Tip Rate Determination and Education Program. The program primarily consists of two voluntary agreements developed to improve tip income reporting by helping taxpayers to understand and meet their tip reporting responsibilities. The two agreements are the Tip Rate Determination Agreement (TRDA) and the Tip Reporting Alternative Commitment (TRAC). A tip agreement, the Gaming Industry Tip Compliance Agreement (GITCA), is available for the gaming (casino) industry. To get more information about TRDA and TRAC agreements, see Pub. 3144. Additionally, visit IRS.gov and enter "MSU tips" in the search box to get more information about GITCA, TRDA, or TRAC agreements.

Page 18 **Publication 15 (2019)**

7. Supplemental Wages

Supplemental wages are wage payments to an employee that aren't regular wages. They include, but aren't limited to, bonuses, commissions, overtime pay, payments for accumulated sick leave, severance pay, awards, prizes, back pay, retroactive pay increases, and payments for nondeductible moving expenses. Other payments subject to the supplemental wage rules include taxable fringe benefits and expense allowances paid under a nonaccountable plan. How you withhold on supplemental wages depends on whether the supplemental payment is identified as a separate payment from regular wages. See Regulations section 31.3402(g)-1 for additional guidance for wages paid after January 1, 2007. Also see Revenue Ruling 2008-29, 2008-24 I.R.B. 1149, available at IRS.gov/irb/2008-24 IRB#RR-2008-29.

Withholding on supplemental wages when an employee receives more than \$1 million of supplemental wages from you during the calendar year. Special rules apply to the extent supplemental wages paid to any one employee during the calendar year exceed \$1 million. If a supplemental wage payment, together with other supplemental wage payments made to the employee during the calendar year, exceeds \$1 million, the excess is subject to withholding at 37% (or the highest rate of income tax for the year). Withhold using the 37% rate without regard to the employee's Form W-4. In determining supplemental wages paid to the employee during the year, include payments from all businesses under common control. For more information, see Treasury Decision 9276, 2006-37 I.R.B. 423, available at IRS.gov/irb/ 2006-37 IRB#TD-9276.

Withholding on supplemental wage payments to an employee who doesn't receive \$1 million of supplemental wages during the calendar year. If the supplemental wages paid to the employee during the calendar year are less than or equal to \$1 million, the following rules apply in determining the amount of income tax to be withheld.

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

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

 If you withheld income tax from an employee's regular wages in the current or immediately preceding calendar year, you can use one of the following methods for the supplemental wages.

- a. Withhold a flat 22% (no other percentage allowed).
- b. If the supplemental wages are paid concurrently with regular wages, add the supplemental wages to the concurrently paid regular wages. If there are no concurrently paid regular wages, add the supplemental wages to, alternatively, either the regular wages paid or to be paid for the current payroll period or the regular wages paid for the preceding payroll period. Figure the income tax withholding as if the total of the regular wages and supplemental wages is a single payment. Subtract the tax already withheld or to be withheld from the regular wages. Withhold the remaining tax from the supplemental wages. If there were other payments of supplemental wages paid during the payroll period made before the current payment of supplemental wages, aggregate all the payments of supplemental wages paid during the payroll period with the regular wages paid during the payroll period, figure the tax on the total, subtract the tax already withheld from the regular wages and the previous supplemental wage payments, and withhold the remaining tax.
- If you didn't withhold income tax from the employee's
 regular wages in the current or immediately preceding
 calendar year, use method 1b. This would occur, for
 example, when the value of the employee's withholding allowances claimed on Form W-4 is more than the
 wages.

Regardless of the method you use to withhold income tax on supplemental wages, they're subject to social security, Medicare, and FUTA taxes.

Example 1. You pay John Peters a base salary on the 1st of each month. He is single and claims one withholding allowance. In January, he is paid \$1,000. Using the wage bracket tables, you withhold \$34 from this amount. In February, he receives salary of \$1,000 plus a commission of \$500, which you combine with regular wages and don't separately identify. You figure the withholding based on the total of \$1,500. The correct withholding from the tables is \$83.

Example 2. You pay Sharon Warren a base salary on the 1st of each month. She is single and claims one allowance. Her May 1 pay is \$1,000. Using the wage bracket tables, you withhold \$34. On May 15, she receives a bonus of \$1,000. Electing to use supplemental wage withholding method 1b, you do the following.

- 1. Add the bonus amount to the amount of wages from the most recent base salary pay date (May 1) (\$1,000 + \$1,000 = \$2,000).
- 2. Determine the amount of withholding on the combined \$2,000 amount to be \$143 using the wage bracket tables.
- 3. Subtract the amount withheld from wages on the most recent base salary pay date (May 1) from the combined withholding amount (\$143 \$34 = \$109).

Publication 15 (2019) Page 19

4. Withhold \$109 from the bonus payment.

Example 3. The facts are the same as in *Example 2*, except you elect to use the flat rate method of withholding on the bonus. You withhold 22% of \$1,000, or \$220, from Sharon's bonus payment.

Example 4. The facts are the same as in *Example 2*, except you elect to pay Sharon a second bonus of \$500 on May 29. Using supplemental wage withholding method 1b, you do the following.

- 1. Add the first and second bonus amounts to the amount of wages from the most recent base salary pay date (May 1) (\$1,000 + \$1,000 + \$500 = \$2,500).
- Determine the amount of withholding on the combined \$2,500 amount to be \$205 using the wage bracket tables.
- Subtract the amounts withheld from wages on the most recent base salary pay date (May 1) and the amounts withheld from the first bonus payment from the combined withholding amount (\$205 – \$34 – \$109 = \$62).
- 4. Withhold \$62 from the second bonus payment.

Tips treated as supplemental wages. Withhold income tax on tips from wages earned by the employee or from other funds the employee makes available. If an employee receives regular wages and reports tips, figure income tax withholding as if the tips were supplemental wages. If you haven't withheld income tax from the regular wages, add the tips to the regular wages. Then withhold income tax on the total. If you withheld income tax from the regular wages, you can withhold on the tips by method 1a or 1b discussed earlier in this section under <u>Supplemental wages</u> identified separately from regular wages.

Vacation pay. Vacation pay is subject to withholding as if it were a regular wage payment. When vacation pay is in addition to regular wages for the vacation period, treat it as a supplemental wage payment. If the vacation pay is for a time longer than your usual payroll period, spread it over the pay periods for which you pay it.

8. Payroll Period

Your payroll period is a period of service for which you usually pay wages. When you have a regular payroll period, withhold income tax for that time period even if your employee doesn't work the full period.

No regular payroll period. When you don't have a regular payroll period, withhold the tax as if you paid wages for a daily or miscellaneous payroll period. Figure the number of days (including Sundays and holidays) in the period covered by the wage payment. If the wages are unrelated to a specific length of time (for example, commis-

sions paid on completion of a sale), count back the number of days from the payment period to the latest of:

- The last wage payment made during the same calendar year;
- The date employment began, if during the same calendar year; or
- January 1 of the same year.

Employee paid for period less than 1 week. When you pay an employee for a period of less than 1 week, and the employee signs a statement under penalties of perjury indicating he or she isn't working for any other employer during the same week for wages subject to withholding, figure withholding based on a weekly payroll period. If the employee later begins to work for another employer for wages subject to withholding, the employee must notify you within 10 days. You then figure withholding based on the daily or miscellaneous period.

9. Withholding From Employees' Wages

Income Tax Withholding

Using Form W-4 to figure withholding. To know how much federal income tax to withhold from employees' wages, you should have a Form W-4 on file for each employee. Encourage your employees to file an updated Form W-4 for 2019, especially if they owed taxes or received a large refund when filing their 2018 tax return. Advise your employees to use the IRS Withholding Calculator available at IRS.gov/W4App for help in determining how many withholding allowances to claim on their Forms W-4.

Ask all new employees to give you a signed Form W-4 when they start work. Make the form effective with the first wage payment. If a new employee doesn't give you a completed Form W-4, withhold income tax as if he or she is single, with zero withholding allowances.

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

Electronic system to receive Form W-4. You may establish a system to electronically receive Forms W-4 from your employees. See Regulations section 31.3402(f) (5)-1(c) for more information.

Effective date of Form W-4. A Form W-4 remains in effect until the employee gives you a new one. When you receive a new Form W-4 from an employee, don't adjust withholding for pay periods before the effective date of the new form. If an employee gives you a Form W-4 that replaces an existing Form W-4, begin withholding no later than the start of the first payroll period ending on or after the 30th day from the date when you received the

Page 20 Publication 15 (2019)

replacement Form W-4. For exceptions, see Exemption from federal income tax withholding, IRS review of reguested Forms W-4, and Invalid Forms W-4, later in this section.



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

Successor employer. If you're a successor employer (see Successor employer, later in this section), secure new Forms W-4 from the transferred employees unless the "Alternative Procedure" in section 5 of Revenue Procedure 2004-53 applies. See Revenue Procedure 2004-53, 2004-34 I.R.B. 320, available at IRS.gov/irb/ 2004-34_IRB#RP-2004-53.

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

Employees may claim fewer withholding allowances than they're entitled to claim. They may wish to claim fewer allowances to ensure they have enough withholding or to offset the tax on other sources of taxable income not subject to withholding.

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

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

Exemption from federal income tax withholding. Generally, an employee may claim exemption from federal income tax withholding because he or she had no income tax liability last year and expects none this year. See the Form W-4 instructions for more information. However, the wages are still subject to social security and Medicare taxes. See also *Invalid Forms W-4*, later in this section.

A Form W-4 claiming exemption from withholding is effective when it is given to the employer and only for that calendar year. To continue to be exempt from withholding for 2019, an employee must give you a new Form W-4 by February 15. If the employee doesn't give you a new Form W-4 by February 15, begin withholding based on the last Form W-4 for the employee that didn't claim an exemption from withholding or, if one wasn't furnished, then withhold tax as if he or she is single with zero withholding allowances. If the employee provides a new Form W-4 claiming exemption from withholding on February 16 or later, you may apply it to future wages but don't refund any taxes withheld while the exempt status wasn't in place.

Withholding income taxes on the wages of nonresident alien employees. In general, you must withhold federal income taxes on the wages of nonresident alien employees. However, see Pub. 515 for exceptions to this general rule. Also see section 3 of Pub. 51 for guidance on H-2A visa workers.

Withholding adjustment for nonresident alien employees. Apply the procedure discussed next to figure the amount of income tax to withhold from the wages of nonresident alien employees performing services within the United States.



Nonresident alien students from India and business apprentices from India aren't subject to this procedure.

Instructions. To figure how much income tax to withhold from the wages paid to a nonresident alien employee performing services in the United States, use the following steps.

Step 1. Add to the wages paid to the nonresident alien employee for the payroll period the amount shown in the chart next for the applicable payroll period.

Amount To Add to Nonresident Alien **Employee's Wages for Calculating Income** Tax Withholding Only

Payroll Period	Add Additional
Weekly	\$ 153.80
Biweekly	307.70
Semimonthly	333.30
Monthly	666.70
Quarterly	2,000.00
Semiannually	4,000.00
Annually	8,000.00
Daily or Miscellaneous (each	30.80
day of the payroll period)	

Step 2. Use the amount figured in Step 1 and the number of withholding allowances claimed (generally limited to one allowance) to figure income tax withholding. Determine the value of withholding allowances by multiplying the number of withholding allowances claimed by the appropriate amount from Table 5 shown on page 45. If you're using the Percentage Method Tables for Income Tax Withholding, provided on pages 46-47, reduce the amount figured in Step 1 by the value of withholding allowances and use that reduced amount to figure the income tax withholding. If you're using the Wage Bracket Method Tables for Income Tax Withholding, provided on pages 48-67, use the amount figured in Step 1 and the number of withholding allowances to figure income tax withholding.

The amounts from the chart above are added to wages solely for calculating income tax withholding on the wages of the nonresident alien employee. The amounts from the chart shouldn't be included in any box on the employee's Form W-2 and don't increase the income tax liability of the employee. Also, the amounts from the chart don't increase the social security tax or Medicare tax liability of the employer or the employee, or the FUTA tax liability of the employer.

This procedure only applies to nonresident alien employees who have wages subject to income tax withhold-

Example. An employer using the percentage method of withholding pays wages of \$500 for a biweekly payroll period to a married nonresident alien employee. The nonresident alien has properly completed Form W-4, entering marital status as "single" with one withholding allowance and indicating status as a nonresident alien on Form W-4, line 6 (see Nonresident alien employee's Form W-4, later in this section). The employer determines the wages to be used in the withholding tables by adding to the \$500 amount of wages paid the amount of \$307.70 from the chart under Step 1 (\$807.70 total). The employer then applies the applicable tables to determine the income tax withholding for nonresident aliens (see Step 2), earlier.



If you use the Percentage Method Tables for Income Tax Withholding, reduce the amount figured CAUTION in Step 1 by the value of withholding allowances

and use that reduced amount to figure income tax withholding.

The \$307.70 added to wages for calculating income tax withholding isn't reported on Form W-2, and doesn't increase the income tax liability of the employee. Also, the \$307.70 added to wages doesn't affect the social security tax or Medicare tax liability of the employer or the employee, or the FUTA tax liability of the employer.

Supplemental wage payment. This procedure for determining the amount of income tax withholding doesn't apply to a supplemental wage payment (see section 7) if the 37% mandatory flat rate withholding applies or if the 22% optional flat rate withholding is being used to calculate income tax withholding on the supplemental wage payment.

Nonresident alien employee's Form W-4. When completing Forms W-4, nonresident aliens are required to:

- Not claim exemption from income tax withholding;
- · Request withholding as if they're single, regardless of their actual marital status;
- Claim only one allowance (if the nonresident alien is a resident of Canada, Mexico, or South Korea, or a student or business apprentice from India, he or she may claim more than one allowance); and
- Write "Nonresident Alien" or "NRA" above the dotted line on line 6 of Form W-4.

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



A nonresident alien employee may request addi-TIP tional withholding at his or her option for other purposes, although such additions shouldn't be

necessary for withholding to cover federal income tax liability related to employment.

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

IRS review of requested Forms W-4. When requested by the IRS, you must make original Forms W-4 available for inspection by an IRS employee. You may also be directed to send certain Forms W-4 to the IRS. You may receive a notice from the IRS requiring you to submit a copy of Form W-4 for one or more of your named employees. Send the requested copy or copies of Form W-4 to the IRS at the address provided and in the manner directed by the notice. The IRS may also require you to submit copies of Form W-4 to the IRS as directed by Treasury Decision 9337, 2007-35 I.R.B. 455, which is available at IRS.gov/irb/2007-35_IRB#TD-9337. When we refer to Form W-4, the same rules apply to Formulario W-4(SP), its Spanish translation.

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

Initial lock-in letter. The IRS uses information reported on Form W-2 to identify employees with withholding compliance problems. In some cases, if a serious underwithholding problem is found to exist for a particular employee, the IRS may issue a lock-in letter to the employer specifying the maximum number of withholding allowances and marital status permitted for a specific employee. You'll also receive a copy for the employee that identifies the maximum number of withholding allowances and marital status permitted and the process by which the emplovee can provide additional information to the IRS for purposes of determining the appropriate number of withholding allowances and/or modifying the specified marital status. You must furnish the employee copy to the employee within 10 business days of receipt if the employee is employed by you as of the date of the notice. Begin withholding based on the notice on the date specified in the notice.

Implementation of lock-in letter. When you receive the notice specifying the maximum number of withholding allowances and marital status permitted, you may not withhold immediately on the basis of the notice. You must

begin withholding tax on the basis of the notice for any wages paid after the date specified in the notice. The delay between your receipt of the notice and the date to begin the withholding on the basis of the notice permits the employee time to contact the IRS.

Employee not performing services. If you receive a notice for an employee who isn't performing services for you, you must still furnish the employee copy to the employee and withhold based on the notice if any of the following apply.

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

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

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

New Form W-4 after IRS notice. After the IRS issues a notice or modification notice, if the employee provides you with a new Form W-4 claiming complete exemption from withholding or claims a marital status, a number of withholding allowances, and any additional withholding that results in less withholding than would result under the IRS notice or modification notice, disregard the new Form W-4. You must withhold based on the notice or modification notice unless the IRS notifies you to withhold based on the new Form W-4. If the employee wants to put a new Form W-4 into effect that results in less withholding than required, the employee must contact the IRS.

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

For additional information about these rules, see Treasury Decision 9337, 2007-35 I.R.B. 455, available at IRS.gov/irb/2007-35_IRB#TD-9337.

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

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

You can't accept substitute Forms W-4 developed by employees. An employee who submits an employee-developed substitute Form W-4 after October 10, 2007, will be treated as failing to furnish a Form W-4. However, continue to honor any valid employee-developed Forms W-4 you accepted before October 11, 2007.

Invalid Forms W-4. Any unauthorized change or addition to Form W-4 makes it invalid. This includes taking out any language by which the employee certifies the form is correct. A Form W-4 is also invalid if, by the date an employee gives it to you, he or she clearly indicates it is false. An employee who submits a false Form W-4 may be subject to a \$500 penalty. You may treat a Form W-4 as invalid if the employee wrote "exempt" on line 7 and also entered a number on line 5 or an amount on line 6.

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

Amounts exempt from levy on wages, salary, and other income. If you receive a Notice of Levy on Wages, Salary, and Other Income (Forms 668-W(ACS), 668-W(c) (DO), or 668-W(ICS)), you must withhold amounts as described in the instructions for these forms. Pub. 1494 has tables to figure the amount exempt from levy. If a levy issued in a prior year is still in effect and the taxpayer submits a new Statement of Exemptions and Filing Status, use the current year Pub. 1494 to figure the exempt amount.

Social Security and Medicare Taxes

The Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) provides for a federal system of old-age, survivors, disability, and hospital insurance. The old-age, survivors, and disability insurance part is financed by the social security tax. The hospital insurance part is financed by the Medicare tax. Each of these taxes is reported separately.

Generally, you're required to withhold social security and Medicare taxes from your employees' wages and pay the employer's share of these taxes. Certain types of wages and compensation aren't subject to social security and Medicare taxes. See section 5 and section 15 for details. Generally, employee wages are subject to social security and Medicare taxes regardless of the employee's age or whether he or she is receiving social security benefits. If the employee reported tips, see section 6.

Tax rates and the social security wage base limit. Social security and Medicare taxes have different rates and only the social security tax has a wage base limit. The wage base limit is the maximum wage subject to the tax for the year. Determine the amount of withholding for social security and Medicare taxes by multiplying each payment by the employee tax rate. There are no withholding allowances for social security and Medicare taxes.

For 2019, the social security tax rate is 6.2% (amount withheld) each for the employer and employee (12.4% total). The social security wage base limit is \$132,900. The tax rate for Medicare is 1.45% (amount withheld) each for the employee and employer (2.9% total). There is no wage base limit for Medicare tax; all covered wages are subject to Medicare tax.

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

For more information on what wages are subject to Medicare tax, see <u>section 15</u>. For more information on Additional Medicare Tax, go to *IRS.gov/ADMT*.

Successor employer. When corporate acquisitions meet certain requirements, wages paid by the predecessor are treated as if paid by the successor for purposes of applying the social security wage base and for applying the Additional Medicare Tax withholding threshold (that is, \$200,000 in a calendar year). You should determine whether or not you should file Schedule D (Form 941), Report of Discrepancies Caused by Acquisitions, Statutory Mergers, or Consolidations, by reviewing the Instructions for Schedule D (Form 941). See Regulations section 31.3121(a)(1)-1(b) for more information. Also see Revenue Procedure 2004-53, 2004-34 I.R.B. 320, available at IRS.gov/irb/2004-34 IRB#RP-2004-53.

Example. Early in 2019, you bought all of the assets of a plumbing business from Mr. Martin. Mr. Brown, who had been employed by Mr. Martin and received \$2,000 in wages before the date of purchase, continued to work for you. The wages you paid to Mr. Brown are subject to social security taxes on the first \$130,900 (\$132,900 minus \$2,000). Medicare tax is due on all of the wages you pay him during the calendar year. You should include the

\$2,000 Mr. Brown received while employed by Mr. Martin in determining whether Mr. Brown's wages exceed the \$200,000 for Additional Medicare Tax withholding threshold.

Motion picture project employers. All wages paid by a motion picture project employer to a motion picture project worker during a calendar year are subject to a single social security tax wage base (\$132,900 for 2019) and a single FUTA tax wage base (\$7,000 for 2019) regardless of the worker's status as a common law employee of multiple clients of the motion picture project employer. For more information, including the definition of a motion picture project employer and motion picture project worker, see section 3512.

Withholding social security and Medicare taxes on nonresident alien employees. In general, if you pay wages to nonresident alien employees, you must withhold social security and Medicare taxes as you would for a U.S. citizen or resident alien. However, see Pub. 515 for exceptions to this general rule.

International social security agreements. The United States has social security agreements, also known as totalization agreements, with many countries that eliminate dual taxation and dual coverage. Compensation subject to social security and Medicare taxes may be exempt under one of these agreements. You can get more information and a list of agreement countries from the SSA at SSA.gov/international. Also see Pub. 519, U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens.

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

Foreign persons treated as American employers. Under section 3121(z), for services performed after July 31, 2008, a foreign person who meets both of the following conditions is generally treated as an American employer for purposes of paying FICA taxes on wages paid to an employee who is a U.S. citizen or resident.

- 1. The foreign person is a member of a domestically controlled group of entities.
- The employee of the foreign person performs services in connection with a contract between the U.S.
 Government (or an instrumentality of the U.S. Government) and any member of the domestically controlled group of entities. Ownership of more than 50% constitutes control.

Part-Time Workers

Part-time workers and workers hired for short periods of time are treated the same as full-time employees for federal income tax withholding and social security, Medicare, and FUTA tax purposes.

Generally, it doesn't matter whether the part-time worker or worker hired for a short period of time has another job or has the maximum amount of social security tax withheld by another employer. See Successor em*ployer*, earlier, for an exception to this rule.

Income tax withholding may be figured the same way as for full-time workers or it may be figured by the part-year employment method explained in section 9 of Pub. 15-A.

10. Required Notice to **Employees About the Earned** Income Credit (EIC)

You must notify employees who have no federal income tax withheld that they may be able to claim a tax refund because of the EIC. Although you don't have to notify employees who claim exemption from withholding on Form W-4 about the EIC, you're encouraged to notify any employees whose wages for 2018 were less than \$49,194 (\$54,884 if married filing jointly) that they may be eligible to claim the credit for 2018. This is because eligible employees may get a refund of the amount of the EIC that is more than the tax they owe.

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

If a substitute for Form W-2 is given to the employee on time but doesn't have the required statement, you must notify the employee within 1 week of the date the substitute for Form W-2 is given. If Form W-2 is required but isn't given on time, you must give the employee Notice 797 or your written statement by the date Form W-2 is required to be given. If Form W-2 isn't required, you must notify the employee by February 7, 2019.

11. Depositing Taxes

Generally, you must deposit federal income tax withheld and both the employer and employee social security and Medicare taxes. You must use EFT to make all federal tax deposits. See How To Deposit, later in this section, for information on electronic deposit requirements.



The credit against employment taxes for COBRA TIP assistance payments is treated as a deposit of taxes on the first day of your return period. See

COBRA premium assistance credit under Introduction, earlier, for more information.

Payment with return. You may make a payment with a timely filed Form 941 or Form 944 instead of depositing, without incurring a penalty, if one of the following applies.

- Your Form 941 total tax liability for either the current quarter or the prior quarter is less than \$2,500, and you didn't incur a \$100,000 next-day deposit obligation during the current quarter. If you aren't sure your total tax liability for the current quarter will be less than \$2,500 (and your liability for the prior quarter wasn't less than \$2,500), make deposits using the semiweekly or monthly rules so you won't be subject to an FTD penalty.
- Your Form 944 net tax liability for the year is less than \$2,500.
- You're a monthly schedule depositor (defined later) and make a payment in accordance with the Accuracy of Deposits Rule, discussed later in this section. This payment may be \$2,500 or more.

Employers who have been notified to file Form 944 can pay their fourth quarter tax liability with Form 944 if the fourth quarter tax liability is less than \$2,500. Employers must have deposited any tax liability due for the first, second, and third quarters according to the deposit rules to avoid an FTD penalty for deposits during those quarters.

Separate deposit requirements for nonpayroll (Form 945) tax liabilities. Separate deposits are required for nonpayroll and payroll income tax withholding. Don't combine deposits for Forms 941 (or Form 944) and Form 945 tax liabilities. Generally, the deposit rules for nonpayroll liabilities are the same as discussed next, except the rules apply to an annual rather than a quarterly return period. If the total amount of tax for the year reported on Form 945 is less than \$2,500, you're not required to make deposits during the year. See the separate Instructions for Form 945 for more information.

When To Deposit

There are two deposit schedules—monthly and semiweekly—for determining when you deposit social security, Medicare, and withheld federal income taxes. These schedules tell you when a deposit is due after a tax liability arises (for example, when you have a payday). Before the beginning of each calendar year, you must determine which of the two deposit schedules you're required to use. The deposit schedule you must use is based on the total tax liability you reported on Form 941 during a lookback period, discussed next. Your deposit schedule isn't determined by how often you pay your employees or make deposits. See special rules for Forms 944 and 945, later. Also see Application of Monthly and Semiweekly Schedules, later in this section.



These rules don't apply to FUTA tax. See section <u>14</u> for information on depositing FUTA tax.

Lookback period. If you're a Form 941 filer, your deposit schedule for a calendar year is determined from the

Publication 15 (2019) Page 25 total taxes reported on Forms 941, line 12, in a 4-quarter lookback period. The lookback period begins July 1 and ends June 30 as shown next in Table 1. If you reported \$50,000 or less of taxes for the lookback period, you're a monthly schedule depositor; if you reported more than \$50,000, you're a semiweekly schedule depositor.

Table 1. Lookback Period for Calendar Year 2019

July 1, 2017,	Oct. 1, 2017,	Jan. 1, 2018,	Apr. 1, 2018,
through	through	through	through
Sept. 30, 2017	Dec. 31, 2017	Mar. 31, 2018	June 30, 2018



The lookback period for a 2019 Form 941 filer who filed Form 944 in either 2017 or 2018 is cal-Aution endar vear 2017.

If you're a Form 944 filer for the current year or either of the preceding 2 years, your deposit schedule for a calendar year is determined from the total taxes reported during the second preceding calendar year (either on your Form 941 for all 4 quarters of that year or your Form 944 for that year). The lookback period for 2019 for a Form 944 filer is calendar year 2017. If you reported \$50,000 or less of taxes for the lookback period, you're a monthly schedule depositor; if you reported more than \$50,000, you're a semiweekly schedule depositor.

If you're a Form 945 filer, your deposit schedule for a calendar year is determined from the total taxes reported on line 3 of your Form 945 for the second preceding calendar year. The lookback period for 2019 for a Form 945 filer is calendar year 2017.

Adjustments and the lookback rule. Adjustments made on Form 941-X, Form 944-X, and Form 945-X don't affect the amount of tax liability for previous periods for purposes of the lookback rule.

Example. An employer originally reported a tax liability of \$45,000 for the lookback period. The employer discovered, during January 2019, that the tax reported for one of the lookback period quarters was understated by \$10,000 and corrected this error by filing Form 941-X. This employer is a monthly schedule depositor for 2019 because the lookback period tax liabilities are based on the amounts originally reported, and they were \$50,000 or less. The \$10,000 adjustment is also not treated as part of the 2019 taxes.

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



If you're an agent with an approved Form 2678, the deposit rules apply to you based on the total employment taxes accumulated by you for your

own employees and on behalf of all employers for whom you're authorized to act. For more information on an agent with an approved Form 2678, see Revenue Procedure 2013-39, 2013-52 I.R.B. 830, available at IRS.gov/irb/ 2013-52 IRB#RP-2013-39.

Monthly Deposit Schedule

You're a monthly schedule depositor for a calendar year if the total taxes on Form 941, line 12, for the 4 quarters in your lookback period were \$50,000 or less. Under the monthly deposit schedule, deposit employment taxes on payments made during a month by the 15th day of the following month. See also *Deposits Due on Business Days* Only and the \$100,000 Next-Day Deposit Rule, later in this section. Monthly schedule depositors shouldn't file Form 941 or Form 944 on a monthly basis.

New employers. Your tax liability for any quarter in the lookback period before you started or acquired your business is considered to be zero. Therefore, you're a monthly schedule depositor for the first calendar year of your business. However, see the \$100,000 Next-Day Deposit Rule, later in this section.

Semiweekly Deposit Schedule

You're a semiweekly schedule depositor for a calendar year if the total taxes on Form 941, line 12, during your lookback period were more than \$50,000. Under the semiweekly deposit schedule, deposit employment taxes for payments made on Wednesday, Thursday, and/or Friday by the following Wednesday. Deposit taxes for payments made on Saturday, Sunday, Monday, and/or Tuesday by the following Friday. See also *Deposits Due on Business* Days Only, later in this section.



Semiweekly schedule depositors must complete Schedule B (Form 941), Report of Tax Liability for CAUTION Semiweekly Schedule Depositors, and submit it

with Form 941. If you file Form 944 and are a semiweekly schedule depositor, complete Form 945-A, Annual Record of Federal Tax Liability, and submit it with your return (instead of Schedule B).

Table 2. **Semiweekly Deposit Schedule**

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

Semiweekly deposit period spanning two quarters (Form 941 filers). If you have more than one pay date during a semiweekly period and the pay dates fall in

Page 26 **Publication 15 (2019)** different calendar quarters, you'll need to make **separate deposits** for the separate liabilities.

Example. If you have a pay date on Monday, September 30, 2019 (third quarter), and another pay date on Tuesday, October 1, 2019 (fourth quarter), two separate deposits would be required even though the pay dates fall within the same semiweekly period. Both deposits would be due Friday, October 4, 2019.

Semiweekly deposit period spanning two return periods (Form 944 or Form 945 filers). The period covered by a return is the return period. The return period for annual Forms 944 and 945 is a calendar year. If you have more than one pay date during a semiweekly period and the pay dates fall in different return periods, you'll need to make separate deposits for the separate liabilities. For example, if you have a pay date on Saturday, December 29, 2018, and another pay date on Tuesday, January 1, 2019, two separate deposits will be required even though the pay dates fall within the same semiweekly period. Both deposits will be due Friday, January 4, 2019 (3 business days from the end of the semiweekly deposit period).

Summary of Steps to Determine Your Deposit Schedule

- Identify your lookback period (see <u>Lookback period</u>, earlier in this section).
- 2. Add the total taxes you reported on Form 941, line 12, during the lookback period.
- Determine if you're a monthly or semiweekly schedule depositor:

IF the total taxes you reported in the lookback period were	THEN you're a	
\$50,000 or less	Monthly Schedule Depositor	
More than \$50,000	Semiweekly Schedule Depositor	

Example of Monthly and Semiweekly Schedules

Rose Co. reported Form 941 taxes as follows:

2018 Lookback Period		2019 Lookback Period		
3rd Quarter 2016	\$12,000	3rd Quarter 2017	\$12,000	
4th Quarter 2016	12,000	4th Quarter 2017	12,000	
1st Quarter 2017	12,000	1st Quarter 2018	12,000	
2nd Quarter 2017	12,000	2nd Quarter 2018	15,000	
	\$48,000		\$51,000	

Rose Co. is a monthly schedule depositor for 2018 because its tax liability for the 4 quarters in its lookback period (third quarter 2016 through second quarter 2017) wasn't more than \$50,000. However, for 2019, Rose Co. is a semiweekly schedule depositor because the total taxes exceeded \$50,000 for the 4 quarters in its lookback period (third quarter 2017 through second quarter 2018).

Deposits Due on Business Days Only

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

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

Legal holiday. The term "legal holiday" means any legal holiday in the District of Columbia. For purposes of the deposit rules, the term "legal holiday" doesn't include other statewide legal holidays. Legal holidays for 2019 are listed next.

- January 1—New Year's Day
- January 21—Birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr.
- February 18—Washington's Birthday
- April 16—District of Columbia Emancipation Day
- May 27—Memorial Day
- July 4—Independence Day
- September 2—Labor Day
- October 14—Columbus Day
- November 11—Veterans Day
- November 28—Thanksgiving Day
- December 25—Christmas Day

Application of Monthly and Semiweekly Schedules

The terms "monthly schedule depositor" and "semiweekly schedule depositor" don't refer to how often your business pays its employees or even how often you're required to make deposits. The terms identify which set of deposit rules you must follow when an employment tax liability arises. The deposit rules are based on the dates when wages are paid (cash basis), not on when tax liabilities are accrued for accounting purposes.

Monthly schedule example. Spruce Co. is a monthly schedule depositor with seasonal employees. It paid wages each Friday during June but didn't pay any wages during July. Under the monthly deposit schedule, Spruce Co. must deposit the combined tax liabilities for the June

paydays by July 15. Spruce Co. doesn't have a deposit requirement for July (due by August 15) because no wages were paid and, therefore, it didn't have a tax liability for July.

Semiweekly schedule example. Green, Inc., is a semiweekly schedule depositor and pays wages once each month on the last Friday of the month. Although Green, Inc., has a semiweekly deposit schedule, it will deposit just once a month because it pays wages only once a month. The deposit, however, will be made under the semiweekly deposit schedule as follows: Green, Inc.'s tax liability for the April 26, 2019 (Friday), payday must be deposited by May 1, 2019 (Wednesday). Under the semiweekly deposit schedule, liabilities for wages paid on Wednesday through Friday must be deposited by the following Wednesday.

\$100,000 Next-Day Deposit Rule

If you accumulate \$100,000 or more in taxes on any day during a monthly or semiweekly deposit period (see Deposit period, earlier in this section), you must deposit the tax by the next business day, whether you're a monthly or semiweekly schedule depositor.

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

However, once you accumulate at least \$100,000 in a deposit period, stop accumulating at the end of that day and begin to accumulate anew on the next day. For example, Fir Co. is a semiweekly schedule depositor. On Monday, Fir Co. accumulates taxes of \$110,000 and must deposit this amount on Tuesday, the next business day. On Tuesday, Fir Co. accumulates additional taxes of \$30,000. Because the \$30,000 isn't added to the previous \$110,000 and is less than \$100,000, Fir Co. must deposit the \$30,000 by Friday (following the semiweekly deposit schedule).



If you're a monthly schedule depositor and accumulate a \$100,000 tax liability on any day during CAUTION the deposit period, you become a semiweekly

schedule depositor on the next day and remain so for at least the rest of the calendar year and for the following calendar year.

Example. Elm, Inc., started its business on May 6, 2019. On Wednesday, May 8, it paid wages for the first time and accumulated a tax liability of \$40,000. On Friday, May 10, Elm, Inc., paid wages and accumulated a liability of \$60,000, bringing its total accumulated tax liability to \$100,000. Because this was the first year of its business,

the tax liability for its lookback period is considered to be zero, and it would be a monthly schedule depositor based on the lookback rules. However, since Elm, Inc., accumulated a \$100,000 liability on May 10, it became a semiweekly schedule depositor on May 11. It will be a semiweekly schedule depositor for the remainder of 2019 and for 2020. Elm, Inc., is required to deposit the \$100,000 by Monday, May 13, the next business day.

Accuracy of Deposits Rule

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

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

Makeup Date for Deposit Shortfall:

- 1. Monthly schedule depositor. Deposit the shortfall or pay it with your return by the due date of your return for the return period in which the shortfall occurred. You may pay the shortfall with your return even if the amount is \$2,500 or more.
- 2. Semiweekly schedule depositor. Deposit by the earlier of:
 - a. The first Wednesday or Friday (whichever comes first) that falls on or after the 15th day of the month following the month in which the shortfall occurred. or
 - b. The due date of your return (for the return period of the tax liability).

For example, if a semiweekly schedule depositor has a deposit shortfall during June 2019, the shortfall makeup date is July 17, 2019 (Wednesday). However, if the shortfall occurred on the required April 3, 2019 (Wednesday), deposit due date for a March 29, 2019 (Friday), pay date, the return due date for the March 29, 2019, pay date (April 30, 2019) would come before the May 15, 2019 (Wednesday), shortfall makeup date. In this case, the shortfall must be deposited by April 30, 2019.

How To Deposit

You must deposit employment taxes, including Form 945 taxes, by EFT. See Payment with return, earlier in this section, for exceptions explaining when taxes may be paid with the tax return instead of being deposited.

Electronic deposit requirement. You must use EFT to make all federal tax deposits. Generally, an EFT is made using EFTPS. If you don't want to use EFTPS, you can arrange for your tax professional, financial institution, payroll service, or other trusted third party to make electronic deposits on your behalf. EFTPS is a free service provided by

the Department of the Treasury. To get more information about EFTPS or to enroll in EFTPS, visit EFTPS.gov, or call 800-555-4477 or 800-733-4829 (TDD). Additional information about EFTPS is also available in Pub. 966.

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

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

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

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

How to claim credit for overpayments. If you deposited more than the right amount of taxes for a quarter, you can choose on Form 941 for that quarter (or on Form 944 for that year) to have the overpayment refunded or applied as a credit to your next return. Don't ask EFTPS to request a refund from the IRS for you.

Deposit Penalties

Although the deposit penalties information provi-TIP ded next refers specifically to Form 941, these rules also apply to Form 945 and Form 944. The

penalties won't apply if the employer qualifies for the exceptions to the deposit requirements discussed under Payment with return, earlier in this section).

Penalties may apply if you don't make required deposits on time or if you make deposits for less than the required amount. The penalties don't apply if any failure to make a proper and timely deposit was due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect. If you receive a penalty notice, you can provide an explanation of why you believe reasonable cause exists.

If you timely filed your employment tax return, the IRS may also waive deposit penalties if you inadvertently failed to deposit and it was the first quarter that you were required to deposit any employment tax, or if you inadvertently failed to deposit the first time after your deposit frequency changed. You must also meet the net worth and size limitations applicable to awards of administrative and litigation costs under section 7430; for individuals, this means that your net worth can't exceed \$2 million, and for businesses, your net worth can't exceed \$7 million and you also can't have more than 500 employees.

For amounts not properly or timely deposited, the penalty rates are as follows.

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

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

Special rule for former Form 944 filers. If you filed Form 944 for the prior year and file Forms 941 for the current year, the FTD penalty won't apply to a late deposit of employment taxes for January of the current year if the taxes are deposited in full by March 15 of the current year.

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

Example. Cedar, Inc., is required to make a deposit of \$1,000 on July 15 and \$1,500 on August 15. It doesn't make the deposit on July 15. On August 15, Cedar, Inc., deposits \$2,000. Under the deposits rule, which applies deposits to the most recent tax liability, \$1,500 of the deposit is applied to the August 15 deposit and the remaining \$500 is applied to the July deposit. Accordingly, \$500

Publication 15 (2019) Page 29 of the July 15 liability remains undeposited. The penalty on this underdeposit will apply as explained earlier.

Trust fund recovery penalty. If federal income, social security, or Medicare taxes that must be withheld (that is, trust fund taxes) aren't withheld or aren't deposited or paid to the U.S. Treasury, the trust fund recovery penalty may apply. The penalty is 100% of the unpaid trust fund tax. If these unpaid taxes can't be immediately collected from the employer or business, the trust fund recovery penalty may be imposed on all persons who are determined by the IRS to be responsible for collecting, accounting for, or paying over these taxes, and who acted willfully in not doing so.

A responsible person can be an officer or employee of a corporation, a partner or employee of a partnership, an accountant, a volunteer director/trustee, or an employee of a sole proprietorship, or any other person or entity that is responsible for collecting, accounting for, or paying over trust fund taxes. A responsible person also may include one who signs checks for the business or otherwise has authority to cause the spending of business

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

Separate accounting when deposits aren't made or withheld taxes aren't paid. Separate accounting may be required if you don't pay over withheld employee social security, Medicare, or income taxes; deposit required taxes; make required payments; or file tax returns. In this case, you would receive written notice from the IRS requiring you to deposit taxes into a special trust account for the U.S. Government.



You may be charged with criminal penalties if you don't comply with the special bank deposit re-CAUTION quirements for the special trust account for the

U.S. Government.

"Averaged" FTD penalty. The IRS may assess an "averaged" FTD penalty of 2% to 10% if you're a monthly schedule depositor and didn't properly complete Form 941, line 16, when your tax liability shown on Form 941, line 12, equaled or exceeded \$2,500.

The IRS may also assess an "averaged" FTD penalty of 2% to 10% if you're a semiweekly schedule depositor and your tax liability shown on Form 941, line 12, equaled or exceeded \$2,500 and you:

- Completed Form 941, line 16, instead of Schedule B (Form 941);
- Failed to attach a properly completed Schedule B (Form 941); or
- Improperly completed Schedule B (Form 941) by, for example, entering tax deposits instead of tax liabilities in the numbered spaces.

The FTD penalty is figured by distributing your total tax liability shown on Form 941, line 12, equally throughout the tax period. Then we apply your deposits and payments to the averaged liabilities in the date order we received your deposits. We figure the penalty on any tax not deposited, deposited late, or not deposited in the correct amounts. Your deposits and payments may not be counted as timely because the actual dates of your tax liabilities can't be accurately determined.

You can avoid an "averaged" FTD penalty by reviewing your return before you file it. Follow these steps before submitting your Form 941.

- If you're a monthly schedule depositor, report your tax liabilities (not your deposits) in the monthly entry spaces on Form 941, line 16.
- If you're a semiweekly schedule depositor, report your tax liabilities (not your deposits) on Schedule B (Form 941) in the lines that represent the dates your employees were paid.
- Verify your total liability shown on Form 941, line 16, or the bottom of Schedule B (Form 941) equals your tax liability shown on Form 941, line 12.
- Don't show negative amounts on Form 941, line 16, or Schedule B (Form 941).
- For prior period errors, don't adjust your tax liabilities reported on Form 941, line 16, or on Schedule B (Form 941). Instead, file an adjusted return (Form 941-X, 944-X, or 945-X) if you're also adjusting your tax liability. If you're only adjusting your deposits in response to an FTD penalty notice, see the Instructions for Schedule B (Form 941) or the Instructions for Form 945-A (for Forms 944 and 945).

12. Filing Form 941 or Form 944

Form 941. Each quarter, if you pay wages subject to income tax withholding (including withholding on sick pay and supplemental unemployment benefits) or social security and Medicare taxes, you must file Form 941 unless you receive an IRS notification that you're eligible to file Form 944 or the exceptions discussed later apply. Also, if you're required to file Forms 941 but believe your employment taxes for the calendar year will be \$1,000 or less, and you would like to file Form 944 instead of Forms 941, you must contact the IRS during the first calendar quarter of the tax year to request to file Form 944. You must receive written notice from the IRS to file Form 944 instead of Forms 941 before you may file this form. For more information on requesting to file Form 944, including the methods and deadlines for making a request, see the Instructions for Form 944. Form 941 must be filed by the last day of the month that follows the end of the quarter. See the *Calendar*, earlier.

Form 944. If you receive written notification that you qualify for the Form 944 program, you must file Form 944 instead of Form 941. If you received this notification, but prefer to file Form 941, you can request to have your filing requirement changed to Form 941 during the first calendar quarter of the tax year. For more information on requesting to file Forms 941, including the methods and deadlines for making a request, see the Instructions for Form 944. File your 2018 Form 944 by January 31, 2019. However, if you timely deposited all taxes when due, you may file by February 11, 2019.

Exceptions. The following exceptions apply to the filing requirements for Forms 941 and 944.

- Seasonal employers who don't have to file a Form 941 for quarters when they have no tax liability because they have paid no wages. To alert the IRS you won't have to file a return for one or more quarters during the year, check the "Seasonal employer" box on Form 941, line 18. When you fill out Form 941, be sure to check the box on the top of the form that corresponds to the quarter reported. Generally, the IRS won't inquire about unfiled returns if at least one taxable return is filed each year. However, you must check the "Seasonal employer" box on every Form 941 you file. Otherwise, the IRS will expect a return to be filed for each quarter.
- Household employers reporting social security and Medicare taxes and/or withheld income tax. If you're a sole proprietor and file Form 941 or Form 944 for business employees, you may include taxes for household employees on your Form 941 or Form 944. Otherwise, report social security and Medicare taxes and income tax withholding for household employees on Schedule H (Form 1040). See Pub. 926 for more information.
- Employers reporting wages for employees in American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Puerto Rico. If your employees aren't subject to U.S. income tax withholding, use Forms 941-SS, 944, or Formulario 944(SP). Employers in Puerto Rico use Formularios 941-PR, 944(SP), or Form 944. If you have both employees who are subject to U.S. income tax withholding and employees who aren't subject to U.S. income tax withholding, you must file only Form 941 (or Form 944 or Formulario 944(SP)) and include all of your employees' wages on that form. For more information, see Pub. 80, Federal Tax Guide for Employers in U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or Pub. 179, Guía Contributiva Federal para Patronos Puertorriqueños.
- Agricultural employers reporting social security, Medicare, and withheld income taxes. Report these taxes on Form 943. For more information, see Pub. 51.

Form 941 *e-file*. The Form 941 *e-file* program allows a taxpayer to electronically file Form 941 or Form 944 using a computer with an Internet connection and commercial

tax preparation software. For more information, go to *IRS.gov/EmploymentEfile*, or call 866-255-0654.

Electronic filing by reporting agents. Reporting agents filing Forms 941 or Form 944 for groups of taxpayers can file them electronically. See *Reporting Agents* in section 7 of Pub. 15-A.

Electronic filing by CPEOs. With the exception of the first quarter for which a CPEO is certified, CPEOs are required to electronically file Form 941. Under certain circumstances, the IRS may waive the electronic filing requirement. To request a waiver, the CPEO must file a written request using the IRS Online Registration System for Professional Employer Organizations at least 45 days before the due date of the return for which the CPEO is unable to electronically file. For more information on filing a waiver request electronically, go to IRS.gov/CPEO.

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

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

If income, social security, or Medicare taxes that must be withheld aren't withheld or aren't paid, you may be personally liable for the trust fund recovery penalty. See <u>Trust fund recovery penalty</u> in section 11.

Generally, the use of a third-party payer, such as a PSP or reporting agent, doesn't relieve an employer of the responsibility to ensure tax returns are filed and all taxes are paid or deposited correctly and on time. However, see <u>Certified professional employer organization (CPEO)</u>, later, for an exception.

Don't file more than one Form 941 per quarter or more than one Form 944 per year. Employers with multiple locations or divisions must file only one Form 941 per quarter or one Form 944 per year. Filing more than one return may result in processing delays and may require correspondence between you and the IRS. For information on making adjustments to previously filed returns, see section 13.

Publication 15 (2019) Page 31

Reminders about filing.

- Don't report more than 1 calendar quarter on a Form 941.
- If you need Form 941 or Form 944, get one from the IRS in time to file the return when due. See <u>Ordering</u> <u>Employer Tax Forms and Publications</u>, earlier.
- Enter your name and EIN on Form 941 or Form 944.
 Be sure they're exactly as they appeared on earlier returns.
- See the Instructions for Form 941 or the Instructions for Form 944 for information on preparing the form.

Final return. If you go out of business, you must file a final return for the last quarter (last year for Form 944) in which wages are paid. If you continue to pay wages or other compensation for periods following termination of your business, you must file returns for those periods. See the Instructions for Form 941 or the Instructions for Form 944 for details on how to file a final return.

If you're required to file a final return, you're also required to furnish Forms W-2 to your employees and file Forms W-2 and W-3 with the SSA by the due date of your final return. Don't send an original or copy of your Form 941 or Form 944 to the SSA. See the General Instructions for Forms W-2 and W-3 for more information.

Filing late returns for previous years. If possible, get a copy of Form 941 or Form 944 (and separate instructions) with a revision date showing the year for which your delinquent return is being filed. See *Ordering Employer Tax Forms and Publications*, earlier. Contact the IRS at 800-829-4933 if you have any questions about filing late returns.

Table 3. Social Security and Medicare Tax Rates (for 3 Prior Years)

Calendar Year	Wage Base Limit (each employee)	Tax Rate on Taxable Wages and Tips
2018—Social Security	\$128,400	12.4%
2018—Medicare	All Wages	2.9%
2017—Social Security	\$127,200	12.4%
2017—Medicare	All Wages	2.9%
2016—Social Security	\$118,500	12.4%
2016—Medicare	All Wages	2.9%

Reconciling Forms W-2, W-3, and 941 or 944. When there are discrepancies between Forms 941 or Form 944 filed with the IRS and Forms W-2 and W-3 filed with the SSA, the IRS or the SSA may contact you to resolve the discrepancies.

Take the following steps to help reduce discrepancies.

1. Report bonuses as wages and as social security and Medicare wages on Forms W-2 and on Form 941 or Form 944.

- 2. Report both social security and Medicare wages and taxes separately on Forms W-2, W-3, 941, and 944.
- 3. Report employee share of social security taxes on Form W-2 in the box for social security tax withheld (box 4), not as social security wages.
- 4. Report employee share of Medicare taxes on Form W-2 in the box for Medicare tax withheld (box 6), not as Medicare wages.
- 5. Make sure the social security wage amount for each employee doesn't exceed the annual social security wage base limit (\$132,900 for 2019).
- Don't report noncash wages that aren't subject to social security or Medicare taxes, as discussed earlier in <u>Wages not paid in money</u> in section 5, as social security or Medicare wages.
- 7. If you used an EIN on any Form 941 or Form 944 for the year that is different from the EIN reported on Form W-3, enter the other EIN on Form W-3 in the box for "Other EIN used this year" (box h).
- 8. Be sure the amounts on Form W-3 are the total of amounts from Forms W-2.
- 9. Reconcile Form W-3 with your four quarterly Forms 941 or annual Form 944 by comparing amounts reported for the following items.
 - a. Federal income tax withheld.
 - b. Social security and Medicare wages.
 - c. Social security and Medicare taxes. Generally, the amounts shown on Forms 941 or annual Form 944, including current year adjustments, should be approximately twice the amounts shown on Form W-3.

Don't report backup withholding or withholding on non-payroll payments, such as pensions, annuities, and gambling winnings, on Form 941 or Form 944. Withholding on nonpayroll payments is reported on Forms 1099 or W-2G and must be reported on Form 945. Only taxes and withholding reported on Form W-2 should be reported on Form 941 or Form 944.

Amounts reported on Forms W-2, W-3, and Forms 941 or Form 944 may not match for valid reasons. For example, if you withheld any Additional Medicare Tax from your employee's wages, the amount of Medicare tax that is reported on Forms 941, line 5c, column 2, or Form 944, line 4c, column 2, won't be twice the amount of the Medicare tax withheld that is reported in box 6 of Form W-3. Make sure there are valid reasons for any mismatch. Keep your reconciliation so you'll have a record of why amounts didn't match in case there are inquiries from the IRS or the SSA. See the Instructions for Schedule D (Form 941) if you need to explain any discrepancies that were caused by an acquisition, statutory merger, or consolidation.

Page 32 Publication 15 (2019)

13. Reporting Adjustments to Form 941 or Form 944

Current Period Adjustments

In certain cases, amounts reported as social security and Medicare taxes on Form 941, lines 5a–5d, column 2 (Form 944, lines 4a–4d, column 2), must be adjusted to arrive at your correct tax liability (for example, excluding amounts withheld by a third-party payer or amounts you weren't required to withhold). Current period adjustments are reported on Form 941, lines 7–9, or Form 944, line 6, and include the following types of adjustments.

Fractions-of-cents adjustment. If there is a small difference between total taxes after adjustments and credits (Form 941, line 12; Form 944, line 9) and total deposits (Form 941, line 13; Form 944, line 10), it may have been caused, all or in part, by rounding to the nearest cent each time you figured payroll. This rounding occurs when you figure the amount of social security and Medicare tax to be withheld and deposited from each employee's wages. The IRS refers to rounding differences relating to employee withholding of social security and Medicare taxes as "fractions-of-cents" adjustments. If you pay your taxes with Form 941 (or Form 944) instead of making deposits because your total taxes for the quarter (year for Form 944) are less than \$2,500, you also may report a fractions-of-cents adjustment.

To determine if you have a fractions-of-cents adjustment for 2019, multiply the total wages and tips for the quarter subject to:

- Social security tax reported on Form 941 or Form 944 by 6.2% (0.062),
- Medicare tax reported on Form 941 or Form 944 by 1.45% (0.0145), and
- Additional Medicare Tax reported on Form 941 or Form 944 by 0.9% (0.009).

Compare these amounts (the employee share of social security and Medicare taxes) with the total social security and Medicare taxes actually withheld from employees and shown in your payroll records for the quarter (Form 941) or the year (Form 944). If there is a small difference, the amount, positive or negative, may be a fractions-of-cents adjustment. Fractions-of-cents adjustments are reported on Form 941, line 7, or Form 944, line 6. If the actual amount withheld is less, report a negative adjustment using a minus sign (if possible; otherwise, use parentheses) in the entry space. If the actual amount is more, report a positive adjustment.



For the above adjustments, prepare and retain a brief supporting statement explaining the nature and amount of each. Don't attach the statement to

Form 941 or Form 944.

Adjustment of tax on third-party sick pay. Report both the employer and employee share of social security and Medicare taxes for sick pay on Form 941, lines 5a and 5c (Form 944, lines 4a and 4c). If the aggregate wages paid for an employee by the employer and third-party payer exceed \$200,000 for the calendar year, report the Additional Medicare Tax on Form 941, line 5d (Form 944, line 4d). Show as a negative adjustment on Form 941, line 8 (Form 944, line 6), the social security and Medicare taxes withheld on sick pay by a third-party payer. See section 6 of Pub. 15-A for more information.

Adjustment of tax on tips. If, by the 10th of the month after the month you received an employee's report on tips, you don't have enough employee funds available to withhold the employee's share of social security and Medicare taxes, you no longer have to collect it. However, report the entire amount of these tips on Form 941, lines 5b and 5c (Form 944, lines 4b and 4c). If the aggregate wages and tips paid for an employee exceed \$200,000 for the calendar year, report the Additional Medicare Tax on Form 941, line 5d (Form 944, line 4d). Include as a negative adjustment on Form 941, line 9 (Form 944, line 6), the total uncollected employee share of the social security and Medicare taxes.

Adjustment of tax on group-term life insurance premiums paid for former employees. The employee share of social security and Medicare taxes for premiums on group-term life insurance over \$50,000 for a former employee is paid by the former employee with his or her tax return and isn't collected by the employer. However, include all social security and Medicare taxes for such coverage on Form 941, lines 5a and 5c (Form 944, lines 4a and 4c). If the amount paid for an employee for premiums on group-term life insurance combined with other wages exceeds \$200,000 for the calendar year, report the Additional Medicare Tax on Form 941, line 5d (Form 944, line 4d). Back out the amount of the employee share of these taxes as a negative adjustment on Form 941, line 9 (Form 944, line 6). See Pub. 15-B for more information on group-term life insurance.

Example. Cedar, Inc., was entitled to the following current period adjustments.

- Fractions of cents. Cedar, Inc., determined the amounts withheld and deposited for social security and Medicare taxes during the quarter were a net \$1.44 more than the employee share of the amount figured on Form 941, lines 5a–5d, column 2 (social security and Medicare taxes). This difference was caused by adding or dropping fractions of cents when figuring social security and Medicare taxes for each wage payment. Cedar, Inc., must report a positive \$1.44 fractions-of-cents adjustment on Form 941, line 7.
- Third-party sick pay. Cedar, Inc., included taxes of \$2,000 for sick pay on Form 941, lines 5a and 5c, column 2, for social security and Medicare taxes. However, the third-party payer of the sick pay withheld and paid the employee share (\$1,000) of these taxes.

Publication 15 (2019) Page 33

Cedar, Inc., is entitled to a \$1,000 sick pay adjustment (negative) on Form 941, line 8.

• Life insurance premiums. Cedar, Inc., paid group-term life insurance premiums for policies in excess of \$50,000 for former employees. The former employees must pay the employee share of the social security and Medicare taxes (\$200) on the policies. However, Cedar, Inc., must include the employee share of these taxes with the social security and Medicare taxes reported on Form 941, lines 5a and 5c, column 2. Therefore, Cedar, Inc., is entitled to a negative \$200 adjustment on Form 941, line 9.

No change to record of federal tax liability. Don't make any changes to your record of federal tax liability reported on Form 941, line 16, or Schedule B (Form 941) (for Form 944 filers, Form 944, line 13, or Form 945-A) for current period adjustments. The amounts reported on the record reflect the actual amounts you withheld from employees' wages for social security and Medicare taxes. Because the current period adjustments make the amounts reported on Form 941, lines 5a-5d, column 2 (Form 944, lines 4a-4d, column 2), equal the actual amounts you withheld (the amounts reported on the record), no additional changes to the record of federal tax liability are necessary for these adjustments.

Prior Period Adjustments

Forms for prior period adjustments. Use Form 941-X or Form 944-X to make a correction after you discover an error on a previously filed Form 941 or Form 944. There are also Forms 943-X, 945-X, and CT-1 X to report corrections on the corresponding returns. Use Form 843 when requesting a refund or abatement of assessed interest or penalties.



See Revenue Ruling 2009-39, 2009-52 I.R.B. **TIP** 951, for examples of how the interest-free adjustment and claim for refund rules apply in 10 differ-

ent situations. You can find Revenue Ruling 2009-39 at IRS.gov/irb/2009-52 IRB#RR-2009-39.

Background. Treasury Decision 9405 changed the process for making interest-free adjustments to employment taxes reported on Form 941 and Form 944 and for filing a claim for refund of employment taxes. Treasury Decision 9405, 2008-32 I.R.B. 293, is available at IRS.gov/irb/2008-32 IRB#TD-9405. You'll use the adjustment process if you underreported employment taxes and are making a payment, or if you overreported employment taxes and will be applying the credit to the Form 941 or Form 944 period during which you file Form 941-X or Form 944-X. You'll use the claim process if you overreported employment taxes and are requesting a refund or abatement of the overreported amount. We use the terms "correct" and "corrections" to include interest-free adjustments under sections 6205 and 6413, and claims for refund and abatement under sections 6402, 6414, and 6404.

Correcting employment taxes. When you discover an error on a previously filed Form 941 or Form 944, you

- Correct that error using Form 941-X or Form 944-X,
- File a separate Form 941-X or Form 944-X for each Form 941 or Form 944 you're correcting, and
- File Form 941-X or Form 944-X separately. Don't file with Form 941 or Form 944.

Continue to report current quarter adjustments for fractions of cents, third-party sick pay, tips, and group-term life insurance on Form 941 using lines 7-9, and on Form 944 using line 6.

Report the correction of underreported and overreported amounts for the same tax period on a single Form 941-X or Form 944-X unless you're requesting a refund. If you're requesting a refund and are correcting both underreported and overreported amounts, file one Form 941-X or Form 944-X correcting the underreported amounts only and a second Form 941-X or Form 944-X correcting the overreported amounts.

See the chart on the back of Form 941-X or Form 944-X for help in choosing whether to use the adjustment process or the claim process. See the Instructions for Form 941-X or the Instructions for Form 944-X for details on how to make the adjustment or claim for refund or abatement.

Income tax withholding adjustments. In a current calendar year, correct prior quarter income tax withholding errors by making the correction on Form 941-X when you discover the error.

You may make an adjustment only to correct income tax withholding errors discovered during the same calendar year in which you paid the wages. This is because the employee uses the amount shown on Form W-2 or, if applicable, Form W-2c, as a credit when filing his or her income tax return (Form 1040, etc.).

You can't adjust amounts reported as income tax withheld in a prior calendar year unless it is to correct an administrative error or section 3509 applies. An administrative error occurs if the amount you entered on Form 941 or Form 944 isn't the amount you actually withheld. For example, if the total income tax actually withheld was incorrectly reported on Form 941 or Form 944 due to a mathematical or transposition error, this would be an administrative error. The administrative error adjustment corrects the amount reported on Form 941 or Form 944 to agree with the amount actually withheld from employees and reported on their Forms W-2.

Additional Medicare Tax withholding adjustments. Generally, the rules discussed above under *Income tax* withholding adjustments apply to Additional Medicare Tax withholding adjustments. That is, you may make an adjustment to correct Additional Medicare Tax withholding errors discovered during the same calendar year in which you paid wages. You can't adjust amounts reported in a prior calendar year unless it is to correct an administrative error or section 3509 applies. If you have overpaid Additional Medicare Tax, you can't file a claim for refund for

the amount of the overpayment unless the amount wasn't actually withheld from the employee's wages (which would be an administrative error).

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

Collecting underwithheld taxes from employees. If you withheld no income, social security, or Medicare taxes or less than the correct amount from an employee's wages, you can make it up from later pay to that employee. But you're the one who owes the underpayment. Reimbursement is a matter for settlement between you and the employee. Underwithheld income tax and Additional Medicare Tax must be recovered from the employee on or before the last day of the calendar year. There are special rules for tax on tips (see section 6) and fringe benefits (see section 5).

Refunding amounts incorrectly withheld from employees. If you withheld more than the correct amount of income, social security, or Medicare taxes from wages paid, repay or reimburse the employee the excess. Any excess income tax or Additional Medicare Tax withholding must be repaid or reimbursed to the employee before the end of the calendar year in which it was withheld. Keep in your records the employee's written receipt showing the date and amount of the repayment or record of reimbursement. If you didn't repay or reimburse the employee, you must report and pay each excess amount when you file Form 941 for the quarter (or Form 944 for the year) in which you withheld too much tax.

Correcting filed Forms W-2 and W-3. When adjustments are made to correct wages and social security and Medicare taxes because of a change in the wage totals reported for a previous year, you also need to file Form W-2c and Form W-3c with the SSA. Up to 25 Forms W-2c per Form W-3c may now be filed per session over the Internet, with no limit on the number of sessions. For more information, visit the SSA's Employer W-2 Filing Instructions & Information webpage at SSA.gov/employer.

Exceptions to interest-free corrections of employment taxes. A correction won't be eligible for interest-free treatment if:

- The failure to report relates to an issue raised in an IRS examination of a prior return, or
- The employer knowingly underreported its employment tax liability.

A correction won't be eligible for interest-free treatment after the earlier of the following.

- Receipt of an IRS notice and demand for payment after assessment.
- Receipt of an IRS notice of determination under section 7436.

Wage Repayments

If an employee repays you for wages received in error, don't offset the repayments against current year wages unless the repayments are for amounts received in error in the current year.

Repayment of current year wages. If you receive repayments for wages paid during a prior quarter in the current year, report adjustments on Form 941-X to recover income tax withholding and social security and Medicare taxes for the repaid wages.

Repayment of prior year wages. If you receive repayments for wages paid during a prior year, report an adjustment on Form 941-X or Form 944-X to recover the social security and Medicare taxes. You can't make an adjustment for income tax withholding because the wages were income to the employee for the prior year. You can't make an adjustment for Additional Medicare Tax withholding because the employee determines liability for Additional Medicare Tax on the employee's income tax return for the prior year.

You also must file Forms W-2c and W-3c with the SSA to correct social security and Medicare wages and taxes. Don't correct wages (box 1) on Form W-2c for the amount paid in error. Give a copy of Form W-2c to the employee.

Employee reporting of repayment. The wages paid in error in the prior year remain taxable to the employee for that year. This is because the employee received and had use of those funds during that year. The employee isn't entitled to file an amended return (Form 1040X) to recover the income tax on these wages. Instead, the employee may be entitled to a deduction or credit for the repaid wages on his or her income tax return for the year of repayment. However, the employee should file an amended return (Form 1040X) to recover any Additional Medicare Tax paid on the wages paid in error in the prior year. See Repayments in the 2018 revision of Pub. 525 for more information. The IRS anticipates that the 2018 revision of Pub. 525 will be available in January 2019.

14. Federal Unemployment (FUTA) Tax

The Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA), with state unemployment systems, provides for payments of unemployment compensation to workers who have lost their jobs. Most employers pay both a federal and a state unemployment tax. For a list of state unemployment agencies, visit the U.S. Department of Labor's website at oui.doleta.gov/unemploy/agencies.asp. Only the employer pays FUTA tax; it isn't withheld from the employee's wages. For more information, see the Instructions for Form 940.

Services rendered to a federally recognized In-TIP dian tribal government (or any subdivision, subsidiary, or business wholly owned by such an In-

dian tribe) are exempt from FUTA tax, subject to the tribe's compliance with state law. For more information, see section 3309(d) and Pub. 4268.

Who must pay? Use the following three tests to determine whether you must pay FUTA tax. Each test applies to a different category of employee, and each is independent of the others. If a test describes your situation, you're subject to FUTA tax on the wages you pay to employees in that category during the current calendar year.

1. General test.

You're subject to FUTA tax in 2019 on the wages you pay employees who aren't farmworkers or household workers if:

- a. You paid wages of \$1,500 or more in any calendar quarter in 2018 or 2019, or
- b. You had one or more employees for at least some part of a day in any 20 or more different weeks in 2018 or 20 or more different weeks in 2019.

2. Household employees test.

You're subject to FUTA tax if you paid total cash wages of \$1,000 or more to household employees in any calendar quarter in 2018 or 2019. A household employee is an employee who performs household work in a private home, local college club, or local fraternity or sorority chapter.

3. Farmworkers test.

You're subject to FUTA tax on the wages you pay to farmworkers if:

- a. You paid cash wages of \$20,000 or more to farmworkers during any calendar quarter in 2018 or 2019, or
- b. You employed 10 or more farmworkers during at least some part of a day (whether or not at the same time) during any 20 or more different weeks in 2018 or 20 or more different weeks in 2019.

Figuring FUTA tax. For 2019, the FUTA tax rate is 6.0%. The tax applies to the first \$7,000 you pay to each employee as wages during the year. The \$7,000 is the federal wage base. Your state wage base may be differ-

Generally, you can take a credit against your FUTA tax for amounts you paid into state unemployment funds. The credit may be as much as 5.4% of FUTA taxable wages. If you're entitled to the maximum 5.4% credit, the FUTA tax rate after credit is 0.6%. You're entitled to the maximum credit if you paid your state unemployment taxes in full, on time, and on all the same wages as are subject to FUTA tax, and as long as the state isn't determined to be a credit reduction state. See the Instructions for Form 940 to determine the credit.

In some states, the wages subject to state unemployment tax are the same as the wages subject to FUTA tax. However, certain states exclude some types of wages

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



In years when there are credit reduction states, TIP you must include liabilities owed for credit reduction with your fourth quarter deposit. You may deposit the anticipated extra liability throughout the year, but it isn't due until the due date for the deposit for the fourth quarter, and the associated liability should be recorded as being incurred in the fourth quarter. See the Instructions for Form 940 for more information.

Successor employer. If you acquired a business from an employer who was liable for FUTA tax, you may be able to count the wages that employer paid to the employees who continue to work for you when you figure the \$7,000 FUTA tax wage base. See the Instructions for Form 940.

Depositing FUTA tax. For deposit purposes, figure FUTA tax quarterly. Determine your FUTA tax liability by multiplying the amount of taxable wages paid during the quarter by 0.6%. Stop depositing FUTA tax on an employee's wages when he or she reaches \$7,000 in taxable wages for the calendar year.

If your FUTA tax liability for any calendar quarter is \$500 or less, you don't have to deposit the tax. Instead, you may carry it forward and add it to the liability figured in the next quarter to see if you must make a deposit. If your FUTA tax liability for any calendar quarter is over \$500 (including any FUTA tax carried forward from an earlier guarter), you must deposit the tax by EFT. See section 11 for more information on EFT.

Household employees. You're not required to deposit FUTA taxes for household employees unless you report their wages on Form 941, 943, or 944. See Pub. 926 for more information.

When to deposit. Deposit the FUTA tax by the last day of the first month that follows the end of the quarter. If the due date for making your deposit falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, you may make your deposit on the next business day. See <u>Legal holiday</u>, earlier, for a list of the legal holidays for 2019.

If your liability for the fourth quarter (plus any undeposited amount from any earlier quarter) is over \$500, deposit the entire amount by the due date of Form 940 (January 31). If it is \$500 or less, you can make a deposit, pay the tax with a credit or debit card, or pay the tax with your 2018 Form 940 by January 31, 2019. If you file Form 940 electronically, you can e-file and use EFW to pay the balance due. For more information on paying your taxes with a credit or debit card or using EFW, go to IRS.gov/ Payments.

Page 36 **Publication 15 (2019)**

Table 4. When To Deposit FUTA Taxes

Ending	Due Date
Mar. 31	Apr. 30
June 30	July 31
Sept. 30	Oct. 31
Dec. 31	Jan. 31
	Mar. 31 June 30 Sept. 30

Reporting FUTA tax. Use Form 940 to report FUTA tax. File your 2018 Form 940 by January 31, 2019. However, if you deposited all FUTA tax when due, you may file on or before February 11, 2019.

Form 940 e-file. The Form 940 e-file program allows a taxpayer to electronically file Form 940 using a computer with an Internet connection and commercial tax preparation software. For more information, visit the IRS website at IRS.gov/EmploymentEfile, or call 866-255-0654.

Household employees. If you didn't report employment taxes for household employees on Form 941, 943, or 944, report FUTA tax for these employees on Schedule H (Form 1040). See Pub. 926 for more information. You must have an EIN to file Schedule H (Form 1040).

Electronic filing by reporting agents. Reporting agents filing Forms 940 for groups of taxpayers can file them electronically. See the *Reporting Agent* discussion in section 7 of Pub. 15-A.

Electronic filing by CPEOs. CPEOs are required to electronically file Form 940. Under certain circumstances, the IRS may waive the electronic filing requirement. To request a waiver, the CPEO must file a written request using the IRS Online Registration System for Professional Employer Organizations at least 45 days before the due date of the return for which the CPEO is unable to electronically file. For more information on filing a waiver request electronically, go to IRS.gov/CPEO.

15. Special Rules for Various Types of Services and Payments

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

Special Classes of Employment and Special Types of Payments	Treatment Under Employment Taxes				
	Income Tax Withholding	Social Security and Medicare (including Additional Medicare Tax when wages are paid in excess of \$200,000)	FUTA		
Aliens, nonresident.	See Pub. 515 and Pub. 519.				
Aliens, resident:					
1. Service performed in the U.S.	Same as U.S. citizen.	Same as U.S. citizen. (Exempt if any part of service as crew member of foreign vessel or aircraft is performed outside U.S.)	Same as U.S. citizen.		
2. Service performed outside the U.S.	Withhold	Taxable if (1) working for an American employer, or (2) an American employer by agreement covers U.S. citizens and residents employed by its foreign affiliates.	Exempt unless on or in connection with an American vessel or aircraft and either performed under contract made in U.S., or alien is employed on such vessel or aircraft when it touches U.S. port.		
Cafeteria plan benefits under section 125.	If employee chooses cash, subbenefit, the treatment is the sail 15-B for more information.	oject to all employment taxes. I me as if the benefit was provid	If employee chooses another led outside the plan. See Pub.		
Deceased worker:					
 Wages paid to beneficiary or estate in same calendar year as worker's death. See the Instructions for Forms W-2 and W-3 for details. 	Exempt	Taxable	Taxable		
Wages paid to beneficiary or estate after calendar year of worker's death.	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt		
Dependent care assistance programs.	Exempt to the extent it is reasonable to believe amounts are excludable from gross income under section 129.				
Disabled worker's wages paid after year in which worker became entitled to disability insurance benefits under the Social Security Act.	Withhold	Exempt if worker didn't perform any service for employer during the period for which payment is made.	Taxable		
Employee business expense reimbursement:					
1. Accountable plan.					
 Amounts not exceeding specified government rate for per diem or standard mileage. 	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt		
 Amounts in excess of specified government rate for per diem or standard mileage. 	Withhold	Taxable	Taxable		
2. Nonaccountable plan. See $\underline{\text{section 5}}$ for details.	Withhold	Taxable	Taxable		
Family employees:					
 Child employed by parent (or partnership in which each partner is a parent of the child). 	Withhold	Exempt until age 18; age 21 for domestic service.	Exempt until age 21		
2. Parent employed by child.	Withhold	Taxable if in course of the son's or daughter's business. For domestic services, see section 3.	Exempt		
3. Spouse employed by spouse.	Withhold	Taxable if in course of spouse's business.	Exempt		
See section 3 for more information.					
Fishing and related activities.	See Pub. 334.	T	T		
Foreign governments and international organizations.	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt		

Page 38 Publication 15 (2019)

	asses of Employment and al Types of Payments	Treatment Under Employment Taxes					
		Income Tax Withholding	Social Security and Medicare (including Additional Medicare Tax when wages are paid in excess of \$200,000)	FUTA			
Foreign servi	ce by U.S. citizens:						
1. As U.S.	government employees.	Withhold	Same as within U.S.	Exempt			
	gn affiliates of American rs and other private employers.	Exempt if at time of payment (1) it is reasonable to believe employee is entitled to exclusion from income under section 911, or (2) the employer is required by law of the foreign country to withhold income tax on such payment.	Exempt unless (1) an American employer by agreement covers U.S. citizens employed by its foreign affiliates, or (2) U.S. citizen works for American employer.	Exempt unless (1) on American vessel or aircraft and work is performed under contract made in U.S. or worker is employed on vessel when it touches U.S. port, or (2) U.S. citizen works for American employer (except in a contiguous country with which the U.S. has an agreement for unemployment compensation) or in the U.S. Virgin Islands.			
Fringe benefi	ts.	Taxable on excess of fair marked by the employee and any amou apply. Benefits provided under social security, Medicare, and I	int excludable by law. Howeve cafeteria plans may qualify for	er, special valuation rules may rexclusion from wages for			
Government e	employment:						
State/local gov subdivisions, e	ernments and political mployees of:						
to most e	and wages (includes payments elected and appointed officials). pter 3 of Pub. 963.	Withhold	Generally, taxable for (1) services performed by employees who are either (a) covered under a section 218 agreement, or (b) not covered under a section 218 agreement and not a member of a public retirement system (mandatory social security and Medicare coverage); and (2) (for Medicare tax only) for services performed by employees hired or rehired after March 31, 1986, who aren't covered under a section 218 agreement or the mandatory social security provisions, unless specifically excluded by law. See Pub. 963.	Exempt			
are work perform governm connecti elections	workers. Election individuals ers who are employed to services for state or local tents at election booths in on with national, state, or local s. The Form W-2 for payments of	Exempt	Taxable if paid \$1,800 or more in 2019 (lesser amount if specified by a section 218 social security agreement). See Revenue Ruling 2000-6.	Exempt			
\$600 or i	more even if no social security eare taxes were withheld.						
workers basis in i unforese	ncy workers. Emergency who were hired on a temporary response to a specific ten emergency and aren't to become permanent es.	Withhold	Exempt if serving on a temporary basis in case of fire, storm, snow, earthquake, flood, or similar emergency.	Exempt			
U.S. federal go	overnment employees.	Withhold	Taxable for Medicare. Taxable for social security unless hired before 1984. See section 3121(b)(5).	Exempt			

Special Classes of Employment and Special Types of Payments		Treatment Under Employment Taxes					
	,	Income Tax Withholding	Social Security and Medicare (including Additional Medicare Tax when wages are paid in excess of \$200,000)	FUTA			
	neworkers (industrial, cottage ustry):						
1.	Common law employees.	Withhold	Taxable	Taxable			
2.	Statutory employees. See section 2 for details.	Exempt	Taxable if paid \$100 or more in cash in a year.	Exempt			
Hos	spital employees:						
1.	Interns.	Withhold	Taxable	Exempt			
2.	Patients.	Withhold	Taxable (Exempt for state or local government hospitals.)	Exempt			
Ηοι	sehold employees:		. ,				
1.	Domestic service in private homes. Farmers, see Pub. 51.	Exempt (withhold if both employer and employee agree).	Taxable if paid \$2,100 or more in cash in 2019. Exempt if performed by an individual under age 18 during any portion of the calendar year and isn't the principal occupation of the employee.	Taxable if employer paid total cash wages of \$1,000 or more in any quarter in the current or preceding calendar year.			
2.	Domestic service in college clubs, fraternities, and sororities.	Exempt (withhold if both employer and employee agree).	Exempt if paid to regular student; also exempt if employee is paid less than \$100 in a year by an income-tax-exempt employer.	Taxable if employer paid total cash wages of \$1,000 or more in any quarter in the current or preceding calendar year.			
Insu	urance for employees:						
1.	Accident and health insurance premiums under a plan or system for employees and their dependents generally or for a class or classes of employees and their dependents.	Exempt (except 2% shareholder-employees of S corporations).	Exempt	Exempt			
2.	Group-term life insurance costs. See Pub. 15-B for details.	Exempt	Exempt, except for the cost of group-term life insurance includible in the employee's gross income. Special rules apply for former employees.	Exempt			
Inst	urance agents or solicitors:						
1.	Full-time life insurance salesperson.	Withhold only if employee under common law. See section 2.	Taxable	Taxable if (1) employee under common law, and (2) not paid solely by commissions.			
2.	Other salesperson of life, casualty, etc., insurance.	Withhold only if employee under common law.	Taxable only if employee under common law.	Taxable if (1) employee under common law, and (2) not paid solely by commissions.			
inte	rest on loans with below-market rest rates (foregone interest and deemed inal issue discount).	See Pub. 15-A.					
Lea emp	ve-sharing plans: Amounts paid to an ployee under a leave-sharing plan.	Withhold	Taxable	Taxable			
Newspaper carriers and vendors: Newspaper carriers under age 18; newspaper and magazine vendors buying at fixed prices and retaining receipts from sales to customers. See Pub. 15-A for information on statutory nonemployee status.		Exempt (withhold if both employer and employee voluntarily agree).	Exempt	Exempt			

Page 40 Publication 15 (2019)

Special Classes of Employment and Special Types of Payments		Treatment Under Employment Taxes				
		Income Tax Withholding	Social Security and Medicare (including Additional Medicare Tax when wages are paid in excess of \$200,000)	FUTA		
Non	cash payments:					
1.	For household work, agricultural labor, and service not in the course of the employer's trade or business.	Exempt (withhold if both employer and employee voluntarily agree).	Exempt	Exempt		
2.	To certain retail commission salespersons ordinarily paid solely on a cash commission basis.	Optional with employer, except to the extent employee's supplemental wages during the year exceed \$1 million.	Taxable	Taxable		
Non	profit organizations.	See Pub. 15-A.				
Officers or shareholders of an S corporation: Distributions and other payments by an S corporation to a corporate officer or shareholder must be treated as wages to the extent the amounts are reasonable compensation for services to the corporation by an employee. See the Instructions for Form 1120S.		Withhold	Taxable	Taxable		
parti	tners: Payments to general or limited ners of a partnership. See Pub. 541 for ner reporting rules.	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt		
	roads: Payments subject to the Railroad rement Act. See Pub. 915 for more details.	Withhold	Exempt	Exempt		
Religious exemptions.		See Pub. 15-A and Pub. 517.				
Reti	rement and pension plans:					
1.	Employer contributions to a qualified plan.	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt		
2.	Elective employee contributions and deferrals to a plan containing a qualified cash or deferred compensation arrangement (401(k)).	Generally exempt, but see section 402(g) for limitation.	Taxable	Taxable		
3.	Employer contributions to individual retirement accounts under simplified employee pension plan (SEP).	Generally exempt, but see section 402(g) for salary reduction SEP limitation.	Exempt, except for amounts contributed under a reduction SEP agreement.			
4.	Employer contributions to section 403(b) annuities including salary reduction contributions.	Generally exempt, but see section 402(g) for limitation.	Taxable if paid through a salary reduction agreem (written or otherwise).			
5.	Employee salary reduction contributions to a SIMPLE retirement account.	Exempt	Taxable	Taxable		
6.	Distributions from qualified retirement and pension plans and section 403(b) annuities. See Pub. 15-A for information on pensions, annuities, and employer contributions to nonqualified deferred compensation arrangements.	Withhold, but recipient may elect exemption on Form W-4P in certain cases; mandatory 20% withholding applies to an eligible rollover distribution that isn't a direct rollover; exempt for direct rollover. See Pub. 15-A.	Exempt	Exempt		
7.	Employer contributions to a section 457(b) plan.	Generally exempt, but see section 402(g) limitation.	Taxable	Taxable		
8. Employee salary reduction contributions to a section 457(b) plan.		Generally exempt, but see section 402(g) salary reduction limitation.	Taxable	Taxable		
Sale	espersons:					
1.	Common law employees.	Withhold	Taxable	Taxable		
2.	Statutory employees.	Exempt	Taxable	Taxable, except for full-time life insurance sales agents.		
3.	Statutory nonemployees (qualified real estate agents, direct sellers, and certain companion sitters). See Pub. 15-A for details.	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt		

Special Classes of Employment and Special Types of Payments			Treatment Under Employment Taxes				
			Income Tax Withholding	Social Security and Medicare (including Additional Medicare Tax when wages are paid in excess of \$200,000)	FUTA		
	ludible	nips and fellowship grants e in income under section	Withhold	Taxability depends on the nathe status of the organization trainees, teachers, etc. below			
Sev	eranc	e or dismissal pay.	Withhold	Taxable	Taxable		
Service not in the course of the employer's trade or business (other than on a farm operated for profit or for household employment in private homes).		's trade or business (other than operated for profit or for	Withhold only if employee earns \$50 or more in cash in a quarter and works on 24 or more different days in that quarter or in the preceding quarter.	Taxable if employee receives \$100 or more in cash in a calendar year.	Taxable only if employee earns \$50 or more in cash in a quarter and works on 24 or more different days in that quarter or in the preceding quarter.		
Sick	c pay.	See Pub. 15-A for more information.	Withhold	Exempt after end of 6 calend month employee last worked	dar months after the calendar d for employer.		
Studetc.:		scholars, trainees, teachers,					
1.	class	lent enrolled and regularly attending ses, performing services for the wing.					
	a.	Private school, college, or university.	Withhold	Exempt	Exempt		
	b.	Auxiliary nonprofit organization operated for and controlled by school, college, or university.	Withhold	Exempt unless services are covered by a section 218 (Social Security Act) agreement.	Exempt		
	C.	Public school, college, or university.	Withhold	Exempt unless services are covered by a section 218 (Social Security Act) agreement.	Exempt		
2.	acac	time student performing service for demic credit, combining instruction work experience as an integral part e program.	Withhold	Taxable	Exempt unless program was established for or on behalf of an employer or group of employers.		
3.	serv	lent nurse performing part-time ices for nominal earnings at hospital icidental part of training.	Withhold	Exempt	Exempt		
4.	Stud	lent employed by organized camps.	Withhold	Taxable	Exempt		
5.	 Student, scholar, trainee, teacher, etc., as nonimmigrant alien under section 101(a)(15)(F), (J), (M), or (Q) of Immigration and Nationality Act (that is, aliens holding F-1, J-1, M-1, or Q-1 visas). 		Withhold unless excepted by regulations.	Exempt if service is performed for purpose specified section 101(a)(15)(F), (J), (M), or (Q) of Immigration a Nationality Act. However, these taxes may apply if the employee becomes a resident alien. See the special residency tests for exempt individuals in chapter 1 of 519.			
		ental unemployment ation plan benefits.	Withhold	Exempt under certain condit	ions. See Pub. 15-A.		
Tips	s :						
1.	If \$2	0 or more in a month.	Withhold	Taxable	Taxable for all tips reported in writing to employer.		
2.		ss than \$20 in a month. See section more information.	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt		
Wor	ker's	compensation.	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt		

Page 42 Publication 15 (2019)

16. Third-Party Payer Arrangements

An employer may outsource some or all of its federal employment tax withholding, reporting, and payment obligations. An employer who outsources payroll and related tax duties (that is, withholding, reporting, and paying over social security, Medicare, FUTA, and income taxes) to a third-party payer, generally will remain responsible for those duties, including liability for the taxes. However, see <u>Certified professional employer organization (CPEO)</u>, later, for an exception.

If an employer outsources some or all of its payroll responsibilities, the employer should consider the following information.

- The employer remains responsible for federal tax deposits and other federal tax payments even though the employer may forward the tax amounts to the third-party payer to make the deposits and payments. If the third party fails to make the deposits and payments, the IRS may assess penalties and interest on the employer's account. As the employer, you may be liable for all taxes, penalties, and interest due. The employer may also be held personally liable for certain unpaid federal taxes.
- If the employer's account has any issues, the IRS will send correspondence to the employer at the address of record. We strongly recommend that the employer maintain its address as the address of record with the IRS. Having correspondence sent to the address of the third-party payer may significantly limit the employer's ability to be informed about tax matters involving the employer's business.
- When a third party enrolls an employer in EFTPS for federal tax deposits, the employer will receive an Inquiry PIN. Employers should activate and use this Inquiry PIN to monitor their account and ensure the third party is making the required tax deposits.

The following are common third-party payers who an employer may contract with to perform payroll and related tax duties.

- Payroll service provider (PSP).
- · Reporting agent.
- Agent with approved Form 2678.
- Payer designated under section 3504.
- Certified professional employer organization (CPEO).

Payroll service provider (PSP). A PSP helps administer payroll and payroll-related tax duties on behalf of the employer. A PSP may prepare paychecks for employees, prepare and file employment tax returns, prepare Form W-2, and make federal tax deposits and other federal tax payments. A PSP performs these functions using the EIN of the employer. A PSP isn't liable as either an employer or an agent of the employer for the employer's employ-

ment taxes. If an employer is using a PSP to perform its tax duties, the employer remains liable for its employment tax obligations, including liability for employment taxes.

An employer who uses a PSP should ensure the PSP is using EFTPS to make federal tax deposits on behalf of the employer so the employer can confirm that the payments are being made on its behalf.

Reporting agent. A reporting agent is a type of PSP. A reporting agent helps administer payroll and payroll-related tax duties on behalf of the employer, including authorization to electronically sign and file forms set forth on Form 8655. An employer uses Form 8655 to authorize a reporting agent to perform functions on behalf of the employer. A reporting agent performs these functions using the EIN of the employer. A reporting agent isn't liable as either an employer or an agent of the employer for the employer's employment taxes. If an employer is using a reporting agent to perform its tax duties, the employer remains liable for its employment obligations, including liability for employment taxes.

A reporting agent must use EFTPS to make federal tax deposits on behalf of an employer. The employer has access to EFTPS to confirm federal tax deposits were made on its behalf

For more information on reporting agents, see Revenue Procedure 2012-32, 2012-34 I.R.B. 267, at IRB#RP-2012-32, and Pub. 1474, Technical Specifications Guide for Reporting Agent Authorization and Federal Tax Depositors.

Agent with an approved Form 2678. An agent with an approved Form 2678 helps administer payroll and related tax duties on behalf of the employer. An agent authorized under section 3504 may pay wages or compensation to some or all of the employees of an employer, prepare and file employment tax returns as set forth on Form 2678, prepare Form W-2, and make federal tax deposits and other federal tax payments. An employer uses Form 2678 to request authorization to appoint an agent to perform functions on behalf of the employer. An agent with an approved Form 2678 is authorized to perform these functions using its own EIN. The agent files a Schedule R (Form 941) or, if applicable, Schedule R (Form 943) to allocate wages and taxes to the employers it represents as an agent.

If an employer is using an agent with an approved Form 2678 to perform its tax duties, the agent and the employer are jointly liable for the employment taxes and related tax duties for which the agent is authorized to perform.

Form 2678 doesn't apply to FUTA taxes reportable on Form 940 unless the employer is a home care service recipient receiving home care services through a program administered by a federal, state, or local government agency.

For more information on an agent with an approved Form 2678, see Revenue Procedure 2013-39, 2013-52 I.R.B. 830, at IRS.gov/irb/2013-52_IRB#RP-2013-39.

Payer designated under section 3504. In certain circumstances, the IRS may designate a third-party payer to perform the acts of an employer. The IRS will designate a

third-party payer on behalf of an employer if the third party has a service agreement with the employer. A service agreement is an agreement between the third-party payer and an employer in which the third-party payer (1) asserts it is the employer of individuals performing services for the employer; (2) pays wages to the individuals that perform services for the employer; and (3) assumes responsibility to withhold, report, and pay federal employment taxes for the wages it pays to the individuals that perform services for the employer.

A payer designated under section 3504 performs tax duties under the service agreement using its own EIN. If the IRS designates a third-party payer under section 3504, the designated payer and the employer are jointly liable for the employment taxes and related tax duties for which the third-party payer is designated.

For more information on a payer designated under section 3504, see Regulations section 31.3504-2.

Certified professional employer organization (CPEO). The Tax Increase Prevention Act of 2014 reguired the IRS to establish a voluntary certification program for professional employer organizations (PEOs). PEOs handle various payroll administration and tax reporting responsibilities for their business clients and are typically paid a fee based on payroll costs. To become and remain certified under the certification program, certified professional employer organizations (CPEOs) must meet various requirements described in sections 3511 and 7705 and related published guidance. Certification as a CPEO may affect the employment tax liabilities of both the CPEO and its customers. A CPEO is generally treated as the employer of any individual who performs services for a customer of the CPEO and is covered by a contract described in section 7705(e)(2) between the CPEO and the customer (CPEO contract), but only for wages and other compensation paid to the individual by the CPEO. However, with respect to certain employees covered by a CPEO contract, you may also be treated as an employer of the employees and, consequently, may also be liable for federal employment taxes imposed on wages and other compensation paid by the CPEO to such employees. For more information, go to IRS.gov/CPEO.

17. Federal Income Tax Withholding Methods

There are several ways to figure income tax withholding. The following methods of withholding are based on the information you get from your employees on Form W-4. You must first reduce the amount you pay your employees by nontaxable payments before figuring the tax to withhold on taxable wages. See section 5 and Pub. 15-B for more information about nontaxable amounts of pay. See section 9 for more information on Form W-4.



Adjustments aren't required when there will be more than the usual number of pay periods, for example, 27 biweekly pay dates instead of 26.

Wage Bracket Method

Under the wage bracket method, find the proper table (on pages 48–67) for your payroll period and the employee's marital status as shown on his or her Form W-4. Then, based on the number of withholding allowances claimed on the Form W-4 and the amount of taxable wages, find the amount of income tax to withhold. If your employee is claiming more than 10 withholding allowances, see below.

If you can't use the wage bracket tables because taxable wages exceed the amount shown in the last bracket of the table, use the percentage method of withholding described below. Be sure to reduce taxable wages by the amount of total withholding allowances in <u>Table 5</u> before using the percentage method tables (pages 46–47).

Adjusting wage bracket withholding for employees claiming more than 10 withholding allowances. The wage bracket tables can be used if an employee claims up to 10 allowances. More than 10 allowances may be claimed because of the special withholding allowance, additional allowances for deductions and credits, and the system itself.

Adapt the tables to more than 10 allowances as follows.

- 1. Multiply the number of withholding allowances over 10 by the allowance value for the payroll period. The allowance values are in Table 5.
- 2. Subtract the result from the employee's taxable wages.
- 3. On this amount, find and withhold the tax in the column for 10 allowances.

This is a voluntary method. If you use the wage bracket tables, you may continue to withhold the amount in the "10" column when your employee has more than 10 allowances, using the method above. You can also use any other method described next.

Percentage Method

If you don't want to use the wage bracket tables on pages 48–67 to figure how much income tax to withhold, you can use a percentage computation based on <u>Table 5</u> and the appropriate rate table. This method works for any number of withholding allowances the employee claims and any amount of wages.

Use these steps to figure the income tax to withhold under the percentage method.

- Multiply one withholding allowance for your payroll period (see <u>Table 5</u>) by the number of allowances the employee claims.
- Subtract that amount from the employee's taxable wages.
- 3. Determine the amount to withhold from the appropriate table on pages 46–47.

Page 44 Publication 15 (2019)

Table 5. Percentage Method—2019 Amount for One Withholding Allowance

Payroll Period One Withhold Allowance			
Weekly	\$ 80.80		
Biweekly	161.50		
Semimonthly	175.00		
Monthly	350.00		
Quarterly	1,050.00		
Semiannually	2,100.00		
Annually	4,200.00		
Daily or miscellaneous (each day of the payroll			
period)	16.20		

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

1.	Total wage payment		\$800.00
2.	One allowance	\$80.80	
3.	Allowances claimed on Form W-4	2	
4.	Multiply line 2 by line 3		\$161.60
5.	Amount subject to withholding		
	(subtract line 4 from line 1)		\$638.40
6.	Tax to be withheld on \$638.40 from Table 1—single person, page 46		\$64.11

Rounding. To figure the income tax to withhold, you may reduce the last digit of the wages to zero, or figure the wages to the nearest dollar. You may also round the tax for the pay period to the nearest dollar. If rounding is used, it must be used consistently. Withheld tax amounts should be rounded to the nearest whole dollar by dropping amounts under 50 cents and increasing amounts

from 50 to 99 cents to the next dollar. For example, \$2.30 becomes \$2 and \$2.50 becomes \$3. This rounding meets the tolerances under section 3402(h)(4).

Annual income tax withholding. Figure the income tax to withhold on annual wages under the <u>percentage method</u> for an annual payroll period. Then prorate the tax back to the payroll period.

Example. A married person claims four withholding allowances. She is paid \$1,000 a week. Multiply the weekly wages by 52 weeks to figure the annual wage of \$52,000. Subtract \$16,800 (the value of four withholding allowances for 2019) for a balance of \$35,200. Using Table 7(b) on page 47, \$2,420 is withheld. Divide the annual tax by 52. The weekly income tax to withhold is \$46.54.

Alternative Methods of Income Tax Withholding

Rather than the <u>wage bracket method</u> or <u>percentage</u> <u>method</u> described in this section, you can use an alternative method to withhold income tax. Pub. 15-A describes these alternative methods and contains:

- Formula tables for percentage method withholding (for automated payroll systems);
- Wage bracket percentage method tables (for automated payroll systems); and
- Combined income, social security, and Medicare tax withholding tables.

Some of the alternative methods explained in Pub. 15-A are annualized wages, average estimated wages, cumulative wages, and part-year employment.

Percentage Method Tables for Income Tax Withholding

(For Wages Paid in 2019)

TABLE 1—WEEKLY Payroll Period

(a) SINGLE	E person (includin	g head of household)—		(b) MARRI	ED person—		
(after subtra	nt of wages acting allowances) is:	The amount of income tax to withhold is:	((after subtr	int of wages acting g allowances) is:	The amount of income to withhold is:	tax
Not over \$7	3	\$0		Not over \$2	227	\$0	
Over—	But not over—		of excess over-	Over—	But not over—		of excess over-
\$73	— \$260	\$0.00 plus 10%	— \$73	\$227	— \$600	\$0.00 plus 10%	— \$227
\$260	— \$832	\$18.70 plus 12%	— \$260	\$600	— \$1,745	\$37.30 plus 12%	— \$600
\$832	— \$1,692	\$87.34 plus 22%	—\$832	\$1,745	— \$3,465	\$174.70 plus 22%	— \$1,745
\$1,692	— \$3,164	\$276.54 plus 24%	— \$1,692	\$3,465	— \$6,409	\$553.10 plus 24%	— \$3,465
\$3,164	— \$3,998	\$629.82 plus 32%	— \$3,164	\$6,409	— \$8,077	\$1,259.66 plus 32%	-\$6,409
\$3,998	— \$9,887	\$896.70 plus 35%	-\$3,998	\$8,077	— \$12,003	\$1,793.42 plus 35%	\$8,077
\$9,887 .		\$2,957.85 plus 37%	-\$9,887	\$12,003		\$3,167.52 plus 37%	-\$12,003

TABLE 2—BIWEEKLY Payroll Period

(a) SINGLE person (including head of household)—			(b) MARR	IED person—			
(after subtr	int of wages acting g allowances) is:	The amount of income ta to withhold is:	х	(after subtr	int of wages acting g allowances) is:	The amount of income to withhold is:	tax
Not over \$	146	\$0		Not over \$4	454	\$0	
Over—	But not over—		of excess over-	Over—	But not over—		of excess over-
\$146	— \$519	\$0.00 plus 10%	 \$146	\$454	— \$1,200	\$0.00 plus 10%	 \$454
\$519	— \$1,664	\$37.30 plus 12%	— \$519	\$1,200	— \$3,490	\$74.60 plus 12%	— \$1,200
\$1,664	— \$3,385	\$174.70 plus 22%	— \$1,664	\$3,490	— \$6,931	\$349.40 plus 22%	\$3,490
\$3,385	— \$6,328	\$553.32 plus 24%	-\$3,385	\$6,931	— \$12,817	\$1,106.42 plus 24%	— \$6,931
\$6,328	— \$7,996	\$1,259.64 plus 32%	-\$6,328	\$12,817	— \$16,154	\$2,519.06 plus 32%	—\$12,817
\$7,996	— \$19,773	\$1,793.40 plus 35%	— \$7,996	\$16,154	— \$24,006	\$3,586.90 plus 35%	— \$16,154
\$19,773		\$5,915.35 plus 37%	-\$19,773	\$24,006		\$6,335.10 plus 37%	-\$24,006

TABLE 3—SEMIMONTHLY Payroll Period

(a) SINGLE person (including head of household)—			(b) MARRI	ED person—			
(after subtr withholding	int of wages acting g allowances) is: 158	The amount of income tax to withhold is:	((after subt withholding	int of wages racting g allowances) is: 192	The amount of income to withhold is:	tax
Over—	But not over—	Ψ0	of excess over-		But not over—	Ψ	of excess over—
\$158	—\$563 · ·	\$0.00 plus 10%	—\$158	·	—\$1,300 · ·	\$0.00 plus 10%	—\$492
\$563	— \$1,803	\$40.50 plus 12%	— \$563	\$1,300	— \$3,781	\$80.80 plus 12%	-\$1,300
\$1,803	— \$3,667	\$189.30 plus 22%	-\$1,803	\$3,781	— \$7,508	\$378.52 plus 22%	— \$3,781
\$3,667	— \$6,855	\$599.38 plus 24%	-\$3,667	\$7,508	— \$13,885	\$1,198.46 plus 24%	— \$7,508
\$6,855	— \$8,663	\$1,364.50 plus 32%	— \$6,855	\$13,885	— \$17,500	\$2,728.94 plus 32%	— \$13,885
\$8,663	— \$21,421	\$1,943.06 plus 35%	-\$8,663	\$17,500	— \$26,006	\$3,885.74 plus 35%	— \$17,500
\$21,421		\$6,408.36 plus 37%	-\$21,421	\$26,006		\$6,862.84 plus 37%	-\$26,006

TABLE 4—MONTHLY Payroll Period

(a) SINGLE	E person (includin	g head of household)—		(b) MARR	ED person—		
(after subtra	amount of wages r subtracting The amount of income tax olding allowances) is: The amount of income tax (after subtracting withholding allowances) is:				tax		
Not over \$3	317	\$0		Not over \$9	983	\$0	
Over—	But not over—		of excess over-	Over—	But not over—		of excess over—
\$317	— \$1,125	\$0.00 plus 10%	—\$317	\$983	— \$2,600	\$0.00 plus 10%	— \$983
\$1,125	— \$3,606	\$80.80 plus 12%	—\$1,125	\$2,600	— \$7,563	\$161.70 plus 12%	-\$2,600
\$3,606	— \$7,333	\$378.52 plus 22%	-\$3,606	\$7,563	— \$15,017	\$757.26 plus 22%	— \$7,563
\$7,333	— \$13,710	\$1,198.46 plus 24%	-\$7,333	\$15,017	— \$27,771	\$2,397.14 plus 24%	—\$15,017
\$13,710	— \$17,325	\$2,728.94 plus 32%	-\$13,710	\$27,771	— \$35,000	\$5,458.10 plus 32%	— \$27,771
\$17,325	— \$42,842	\$3,885.74 plus 35%	-\$17,325	\$35,000	— \$52,013	\$7,771.38 plus 35%	-\$35,000
\$42,842 .		\$12,816.69 plus 37%	—\$42,842	\$52,013		\$13,725.93 plus 37%	—\$52,013

Page 46 Publication 15 (2019)

Percentage Method Tables for Income Tax Withholding (continued)

(For Wages Paid in 2019)

TABLE 5—QUARTERLY Payroll Period

(a) SINGLE person (includi	ng head of household)—		(b) MARR	IED person—		
If the amount of wages (after subtracting withholding allowances) is:	The amount of income tax to withhold is:	<	(after subtr	int of wages acting g allowances) is:	The amount of income to withhold is:	ax
Not over \$950	\$0		Not over \$2	2,950	\$0	
Over— But not over—		of excess over-	Over—	But not over—		of excess over-
\$950 \$3,375 . .	\$0.00 plus 10%	— \$950	\$2,950	— \$7,800	\$0.00 plus 10%	— \$2,950
\$3,375 —\$10,819	\$242.50 plus 12%	— \$3,375	\$7,800	— \$22,688	\$485.00 plus 12%	-\$7,800
\$10,819 —\$22,000	\$1,135.78 plus 22%	-\$10,819	\$22,688	— \$45,050	\$2,271.56 plus 22%	-\$22,688
\$22,000 —\$41,131	\$3,595.60 plus 24%	-\$22,000	\$45,050	— \$83,313	\$7,191.20 plus 24%	-\$45,050
\$41,131 —\$51,975	\$8,187.04 plus 32%	— \$41,131	\$83,313	— \$105,000	\$16,374.32 plus 32%	-\$83,313
\$51,975 —\$128,525	\$11,657.12 plus 35%	— \$51,975	\$105,000	— \$156,038	\$23,314.16 plus 35%	-\$105,000
\$128,525	\$38,449.62 plus 37%	-\$128,525	\$156,038		\$41,177.46 plus 37%	-\$156,038

TABLE 6—SEMIANNUAL Payroll Period

(a) SINGLE pe	erson (includir	ng head of household)—		(b) MARR	IED person—		
If the amount of (after subtracting withholding allo	ng Ö	The amount of income tax to withhold is:	<	(after subtr	int of wages racting g allowances) is:	The amount of income to withhold is:	ax
Not over \$1,900	0	\$0		Not over \$	5,900	\$0	
Over— Bu	t not over—		of excess over-	Over—	But not over—		of excess over-
\$1,900	— \$6,750	\$0.00 plus 10%	-\$1,900	\$5,900	— \$15,600	\$0.00 plus 10%	-\$5,900
\$6,750 -	— \$21,638	\$485.00 plus 12%	— \$6,750	\$15,600	— \$45,375	\$970.00 plus 12%	— \$15,600
\$21,638 -	— \$44,000	\$2,271.56 plus 22%	-\$21,638	\$45,375	— \$90,100	\$4,543.00 plus 22%	 \$45,375
\$44,000 -	— \$82,263	\$7,191.20 plus 24%	-\$44,000	\$90,100	— \$166,625	\$14,382.50 plus 24%	— \$90,100
\$82,263 —	-\$103,950	\$16,374.32 plus 32%	-\$82,263	\$166,625	— \$210,000	\$32,748.50 plus 32%	— \$166,625
\$103,950 —	-\$257,050	\$23,314.16 plus 35%	-\$103,950	\$210,000	— \$312,075	\$46,628.50 plus 35%	-\$210,000
\$257,050		\$76,899.16 plus 37%	-\$257,050	\$312,075		\$82,354.75 plus 37%	-\$312,075

TABLE 7—ANNUAL Payroll Period

(a) SINGL	E person (includi	ng head of household)—		(b) MARRI	ED person—		
(after subtr withholding	g allowances) is:	The amount of income tax to withhold is:	((after subtr withholding	g allowances) is:		ax
Not over \$3	3,800	. \$0		Not over \$	11,800	\$0	
Over—	But not over—		of excess over-	Over—	But not over-		of excess over-
\$3,800	— \$13,500	\$0.00 plus 10%	-\$3,800	\$11,800	— \$31,200	\$0.00 plus 10%	— \$11,800
\$13,500	— \$43,275	\$970.00 plus 12%	-\$13,500	\$31,200	— \$90,750	\$1,940.00 plus 12%	-\$31,200
\$43,275	-\$88,000	\$4,543.00 plus 22%	-\$43,275	\$90,750	— \$180,200	\$9,086.00 plus 22%	-\$90,750
\$88,000	-\$164,525	\$14,382.50 plus 24%	-\$88,000	\$180,200	-\$333,250	\$28,765.00 plus 24%	-\$180,200
\$164,525	-\$207,900	\$32,748.50 plus 32%	-\$164,525	\$333,250	-\$420,000	\$65,497.00 plus 32%	-\$333,250
\$207,900	— \$514,100	\$46,628.50 plus 35%	-\$207,900	\$420,000	-\$624,150	\$93,257.00 plus 35%	-\$420,000
\$514,100		\$153,798.50 plus 37%	- \$514,100	\$624,150		\$164,709.50 plus 37%	— \$624,150

TABLE 8—DAILY or MISCELLANEOUS Payroll Period

(a) SINGLE person (including head of household)—	(b) MAI	RIED person—		
If the amount of wages (after subtracting withholding allowances) divided by the number of days in the payroll period is: The amount of income to withhold per day is:	(after's withhold tax divided	nount of wages ubtracting ing allowances) by the number of the payroll period is:	The amount of income tato withhold per day is:	x
Not over \$14.60 \$0	Not ove	\$45.40	\$0	
Over— But not over—	of excess over— Over—	But not over—		of excess over—
\$14.60 —\$51.90 \$0.00 plus 10%	—\$14.60 \$45.4°	-0 — \$120.00	\$0.00 plus 10%	\$45.40
\$51.90 —\$166.40 \$3.73 plus 12%	—\$51.90 \$120.0	0 —\$349.00	\$7.46 plus 12%	— \$120.00
\$166.40 —\$338.50 \$17.47 plus 22%	—\$166.40 \$349.0	0 —\$693.10	\$34.94 plus 22%	— \$349.00
\$338.50 —\$632.80 \$55.33 plus 24%	—\$338.50 \$693.°	0 -\$1,281.70	\$110.64 plus 24%	— \$693.10
\$632.80 —\$799.60 \$125.96 plus 32%	—\$632.80 \\$1,281. ⁻	'0 — \$1,615.40	\$251.90 plus 32%	— \$1,281.70
\$799.60 —\$1,977.30 \$179.34 plus 35%	—\$799.60 \$1,615. ₄	0 -\$2,400.60	\$358.68 plus 35%	— \$1,615.40
\$1,977.30 \$591.54 plus 37%	— \$1,977.30 \$2,400.0	60	\$633.50 plus 37%	-\$2,400.60

SINGLE Persons—WEEKLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid through December 2019)

And the	agos ara			(1 01		imbor of with			and is			
And the wa	But less	0	1	2	3	ımber of withh	5	6	7 7	8	9	10
Atticast	than					amount of inc				0	<u> </u>	
\$ 0 73 84 95 106	\$73 84 95 106 117	\$0 1 2 3 4	\$0 0 0 0	\$0 0 0 0	\$0 0 0 0	\$0 0 0 0	\$0 0 0 0	\$0 0 0 0	\$0 0 0 0	\$0 0 0 0	\$0 0 0 0	\$0 0 0 0
117 128 139 150 161	128 139 150 161 172	5 6 7 8 9	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
172 183 194 205 216	183 194 205 216 227	10 12 13 14 15	2 3 5 6 7	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
227 238 249 260 271	238 249 260 271 282	16 17 18 19 21	8 9 10 11 12	0 1 2 3 4	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
282 293 304 315 326	293 304 315 326 337	22 23 25 26 27	13 14 16 17 18	5 6 7 9	0 0 1 2	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
337 348 359 370 381	348 359 370 381 392	29 30 31 33 34	19 20 22 23 24	11 12 13 14 15	3 4 5 6 7	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
392 403 414 425 436	403 414 425 436 447	35 37 38 39 40	26 27 28 29 31	16 17 18 20 21	8 9 10 12 13	0 1 2 3 5	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
447 458 469 480 502 513 524 535	458 469 480 491 502 513 524 535 546	42 43 44 46 47 48 50 51 52	32 33 35 36 37 39 40 41	22 24 25 26 28 29 30 32 33	14 15 16 17 18 19 21 22 23	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	0 0 1 2 3 4 5 6	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
546 557 568 579 590 601 612	557 568 579 590 601 612 623	54 55 56 58 59 60 62	44 45 47 48 49 51	34 36 37 38 40 41	25 26 27 29 30 31	16 17 18 19 20 22 23	7 9 10 11 12 13	0 0 2 3 4 5 6 7	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0
623 634 645 656 667	634 645 656 667 678	63 64 66 67 68	53 55 56 57 59	44 45 46 47 49	34 35 36 38 39	24 25 27 28 29	15 16 17 18 20	7 8 9 10	0 0 1 2	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0
678 689 700 711 722	689 700 711 722 733	70 71 72 73 75	60 61 62 64 65	50 51 53 54	40 42 43 44 46	31 32 33 35 36	21 22 24 25 26	13 14 15 16	3 5 6 7 8 9	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0
733 744 755 766	744 755 766 777	76 77 79 80	66 68 69 70	55 57 58 59 61	47 48 50 51	37 39 40 41	28 29 30 32	18 19 21 22	10 11 12 13	2 3 4 5	0 0 0	0 0 0 0
777 788 799 810 821	788 799 810 821 832	81 83 84 85 87	72 73 74 76 77	62 63 65 66 67	52 54 55 56 58	43 44 45 47 48	33 34 36 37 38	23 25 26 27 29	14 16 17 18 19	6 7 9 10 11	0 0 0 2 3	0 0 0 0

Page 48 Publication 15 (2019)

SINGLE Persons—WEEKLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid through December 2019)

And the wa	anes are-			(1 0			thholding all	owances clai	med is—			
At least	But less	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	than				The	amount of i	ncome tax to	be withheld	is—			
832 843 854 865 876	843 854 865 876 887	89 91 93 96 98	78 80 81 82 84	69 70 71 73 74	59 60 62 63 64	49 51 52 53 55	40 41 42 43 45	30 31 32 34 35	20 21 23 24 25	12 13 14 15 16	4 5 6 7 8	0 0 0 0
887	898	101	85	75	66	56	46	36	27	17	9	1
898	909	103	86	77	67	57	47	38	28	18	10	2
909	920	105	88	78	68	58	49	39	29	20	11	3
920	931	108	90	79	69	60	50	40	31	21	13	4
931	942	110	93	80	71	61	51	42	32	22	14	6
942	953	113	95	82	72	62	53	43	33	24	15	7
953	964	115	97	83	73	64	54	44	35	25	16	8
964	975	118	100	84	75	65	55	46	36	26	17	9
975	986	120	102	86	76	66	57	47	37	28	18	10
986	997	122	105	87	77	68	58	48	39	29	19	11
997	1,008	125	107	89	79	69	59	50	40	30	21	12
1,008	1,019	127	109	92	80	70	61	51	41	32	22	13
1,019	1,030	130	112	94	81	72	62	52	43	33	23	14
1,030	1,041	132	114	97	83	73	63	54	44	34	25	15
1,041	1,052	135	117	99	84	74	65	55	45	36	26	17
1,052	1,063	137	119	101	85	76	66	56	47	37	27	18
1,063	1,074	139	122	104	87	77	67	58	48	38	28	19
1,074	1,085	142	124	106	88	78	69	59	49	40	30	20
1,085	1,096	144	126	109	91	80	70	60	51	41	31	21
1,096	1,107	147	129	111	93	81	71	62	52	42	32	23
1,107	1,118	149	131	113	96	82	73	63	53	43	34	24
1,118	1,129	151	134	116	98	84	74	64	54	45	35	25
1,129	1,140	154	136	118	101	85	75	65	56	46	36	27
1,140	1,151	156	139	121	103	86	76	67	57	47	38	28
1,151	1,162	159	141	123	105	88	78	68	58	49	39	29
1,162	1,173	161	143	126	108	90	79	69	60	50	40	31
1,173	1,184	164	146	128	110	92	80	71	61	51	42	32
1,184	1,195	166	148	130	113	95	82	72	62	53	43	33
1,195	1,206	168	151	133	115	97	83	73	64	54	44	35
1,206	1,217	171	153	135	118	100	84	75	65	55	46	36
1,217	1,228	173	155	138	120	102	86	76	66	57	47	37
1,228	1,239	176	158	140	122	105	87	77	68	58	48	39
1,239	1,250	178	160	143	125	107	89	79	69	59	50	40
1,250	1,261	180	163	145	127	109	92	80	70	61	51	41
1,261	1,272	183	165	147	130	112	94	81	72	62	52	43
1,272	1,283	185	168	150	132	114	96	83	73	63	54	44
1,283	1,294	188	170	152	134	117	99	84	74	65	55	45
1,294	1,305	190	172	155	137	119	101	85	76	66	56	47
1,305	1,316	193	175	157	139	122	104	87	77	67	58	48
1,316	1,327	195	177	159	142	124	106	88	78	69	59	49
1,327	1,338	197	180	162	144	126	109	91	80	70	60	50
1,338	1,349	200	182	164	147	129	111	93	81	71	61	52
1,349	1,360	202	184	167	149	131	113	96	82	73	63	53
1,360	1,371	205	187	169	151	134	116	98	84	74	64	54
1,371	1,382	207	189	172	154	136	118	100	85	75	65	56
1,382	1,393	210	192	174	156	138	121	103	86	76	67	57
1,393	1,404	212	194	176	159	141	123	105	88	78	68	58
1,404	1,415	214	197	179	161	143	126	108	90	79	69	60
1,415	1,426	217	199	181	163	146	128	110	92	80	71	61
1,426	1,437	219	201	184	166	148	130	113	95	82	72	62
1,437	1,448	222	204	186	168	151	133	115	97	83	73	64
1,448	1,459	224	206	189	171	153	135	117	100	84	75	65
1,459	1,470	226	209	191	173	155	138	120	102	86	76	66
1,470	1,481	229	211	193	176	158	140	122	105	87	77	68
1,481	1,492	231	214	196	178	160	142	125	107	89	79	69
1,492 1,503 1,514 1,525 1,536	1,503 1,514 1,525 1,536 1,547	234 236 239 241 243	216 218 221 223 226	198 201 203 205 208	180 183 185 188 190	163 165 167 170 172	145 147 150 152 155	127 130 132 134	109 112 114 117 119	92 94 96 99 101	80 81 83 84 85	70 72 73 74 76

1,547 and over

Use Table 1(a) for a SINGLE person on page 46. Also see the instructions on page 44.

MARRIED Persons—WEEKLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid through December 2019)

And the wa	anes aro			(10	And the n			wances clair	ned is-			
At least	But less	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	than	-	.					be withheld i			-	
\$ 0 227 238 249 260	\$227 238 249 260 271	\$0 1 2 3 4	\$0 0 0 0	\$0 0 0 0	\$0 0 0 0	\$0 0 0 0						
271 282 293 304 315	282 293 304 315 326	5 6 7 8 9	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0						
326 337 348 359 370	337 348 359 370 381	10 12 13 14 15	2 3 5 6 7	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
381 392 403 414 425	392 403 414 425 436	16 17 18 19 20	8 9 10 11 12	0 1 2 3 4	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
436 447 458 469 480	447 458 469 480 491	21 23 24 25 26	13 14 16 17 18	5 6 8 9 10	0 0 0 1 2	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
491 502 513 524 535	502 513 524 535 546	27 28 29 30 31	19 20 21 22 23	11 12 13 14 15	3 4 5 6 7	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
546 557 568 579 590	557 568 579 590 601	32 34 35 36 37	24 25 27 28 29	16 17 19 20 21	8 9 10 12 13	0 1 2 3 5	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
601 612 623 634 645	612 623 634 645 656	38 39 41 42 43	30 31 32 33 34	22 23 24 25 26	14 15 16 17 18	6 7 8 9 10	0 0 0 1 2	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
656 667 678 689 700	667 678 689 700 711	45 46 47 49 50	35 36 38 39 40	27 28 30 31 32	19 20 21 23 24	11 12 13 14 16	3 4 5 6 7	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
711 722 733 744 755	722 733 744 755 766	51 53 54 55 57	42 43 44 46 47	33 34 35 36 37	25 26 27 28 29	17 18 19 20 21	9 10 11 12 13	0 2 3 4 5	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
766 777 788 799 810	777 788 799 810 821	58 59 61 62 63	48 50 51 52 53	39 40 41 42 44	30 31 32 34 35	22 23 24 25 27	14 15 16 17 18	6 7 8 9 10	0 0 0 1 2	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
821 832 843 854 865	832 843 854 865 876	64 66 67 68 70	55 56 57 59 60	45 46 48 49 50	36 37 38 39 41	28 29 30 31 32	20 21 22 23 24	11 13 14 15 16	3 5 6 7 8	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
876 887 898 909 920	887 898 909 920 931	71 72 74 75 76	61 63 64 65 67	52 53 54 56 57	42 43 45 46 47	33 34 35 36 38	25 26 27 28 29	17 18 19 20 21	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
931 942 953 964 975	942 953 964 975 986	78 79 80 82 83	68 69 71 72 73	58 60 61 62 64	49 50 51 53 54	39 40 42 43 44	31 32 33 34 35	22 24 25 26 27	14 16 17 18 19	6 7 9 10 11	0 0 0 2 3	0 0 0 0

Page 50 Publication 15 (2019)

MARRIED Persons—WEEKLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid through December 2019)

				(F0)	Wages Paid			-				
And the wa	_	0	1	2	And the n	umber of wi	thholding allo	owances clair	med is—	8	9	10
At least	But less than	0	1	2				be withheld		8	9	10
986 997 1,008 1,019 1,030	997 1,008 1,019 1,030 1,041	84 86 87 88 90	75 76 77 79 80	65 66 68 69 70	55 57 58 59 60	46 47 48 49 51	36 37 38 40 41	28 29 30 31 32	20 21 22 23 24	12 13 14 15 16	4 5 6 7 8	0 0 0 0
1,041	1,052	91	81	72	62	52	42	33	25	17	9	1
1,052	1,063	92	83	73	63	53	44	35	27	18	10	2
1,063	1,074	94	84	74	64	55	45	36	28	20	11	3
1,074	1,085	95	85	75	66	56	46	37	29	21	13	4
1,085	1,096	96	86	77	67	57	48	38	30	22	14	6
1,096	1,107	97	88	78	68	59	49	39	31	23	15	7
1,107	1,118	99	89	79	70	60	50	41	32	24	16	8
1,118	1,129	100	90	81	71	61	52	42	33	25	17	9
1,129	1,140	101	92	82	72	63	53	43	34	26	18	10
1,140	1,151	103	93	83	74	64	54	45	35	27	19	11
1,151	1,162	104	94	85	75	65	56	46	36	28	20	12
1,162	1,173	105	96	86	76	67	57	47	38	29	21	13
1,173	1,184	107	97	87	78	68	58	49	39	31	22	14
1,184	1,195	108	98	89	79	69	60	50	40	32	24	15
1,195	1,206	109	100	90	80	71	61	51	42	33	25	17
1,206	1,217	111	101	91	82	72	62	53	43	34	26	18
1,217	1,228	112	102	93	83	73	64	54	44	35	27	19
1,228	1,239	113	104	94	84	75	65	55	45	36	28	20
1,239	1,250	115	105	95	86	76	66	56	47	37	29	21
1,250	1,261	116	106	97	87	77	68	58	48	38	30	22
1,261	1,272	117	108	98	88	79	69	59	49	40	31	23
1,272	1,283	119	109	99	90	80	70	60	51	41	32	24
1,283	1,294	120	110	101	91	81	71	62	52	42	33	25
1,294	1,305	121	112	102	92	82	73	63	53	44	35	26
1,305	1,316	123	113	103	93	84	74	64	55	45	36	28
1,316	1,327	124	114	105	95	85	75	66	56	46	37	29
1,327	1,338	125	116	106	96	86	77	67	57	48	38	30
1,338	1,349	127	117	107	97	88	78	68	59	49	39	31
1,349	1,360	128	118	108	99	89	79	70	60	50	41	32
1,360	1,371	129	119	110	100	90	81	71	61	52	42	33
1,371	1,382	130	121	111	101	92	82	72	63	53	43	34
1,382	1,393	132	122	112	103	93	83	74	64	54	45	35
1,393	1,404	133	123	114	104	94	85	75	65	56	46	36
1,404	1,415	134	125	115	105	96	86	76	67	57	47	38
1,415	1,426	136	126	116	107	97	87	78	68	58	49	39
1,426	1,437	137	127	118	108	98	89	79	69	60	50	40
1,437	1,448	138	129	119	109	100	90	80	71	61	51	41
1,448	1,459	140	130	120	111	101	91	82	72	62	52	43
1,459	1,470	141	131	122	112	102	93	83	73	64	54	44
1,470	1,481	142	133	123	113	104	94	84	75	65	55	45
1,481	1,492	144	134	124	115	105	95	86	76	66	56	47
1,492	1,503	145	135	126	116	106	97	87	77	67	58	48
1,503	1,514	146	137	127	117	108	98	88	78	69	59	49
1,514	1,525	148	138	128	119	109	99	89	80	70	60	51
1,525	1,536	149	139	130	120	110	101	91	81	71	62	52
1,536	1,547	150	141	131	121	112	102	92	82	73	63	53
1,547	1,558	152	142	132	123	113	103	93	84	74	64	55
1,558	1,569	153	143	134	124	114	104	95	85	75	66	56
1,569	1,580	154	145	135	125	115	106	96	86	77	67	57
1,580	1,591	156	146	136	126	117	107	97	88	78	68	59
1,591	1,602	157	147	138	128	118	108	99	89	79	70	60
1,602	1,613	158	149	139	129	119	110	100	90	81	71	61
1,613	1,624	160	150	140	130	121	111	101	92	82	72	63
1,624	1,635	161	151	141	132	122	112	103	93	83	74	64
1,635	1,646	162	152	143	133	123	114	104	94	85	75	65
1,646	1,657	163	154	144	134	125	115	105	96	86	76	67
1,657	1,668	165	155	145	136	126	116	107	97	87	78	68
1,668	1,679	166	156	147	137	127	118	108	98	89	79	69
1,679	1,690	167	158	148	138	129	119	109	100	90	80	71
1,690	1,701	169	159	149	140	130	120	111	101	91	82	72
1,701	1,711	170	160	151	141	131	122	112	102	92	83	73

1,711 and over

Use Table 1(b) for a MARRIED person on page 46. Also see the instructions on page 44.

SINGLE Persons—BIWEEKLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid through December 2019)

And the wa	anee are			(10	And the n			wances clain	ned is-			
At least	But less	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
711.10401	than							be withheld is				
\$ 0 146 157 168 179	\$146 157 168 179 190	\$0 1 2 3 4	\$0 0 0 0	\$0 0 0 0	\$0 0 0 0	\$0 0 0 0	\$0 0 0 0	\$0 0 0 0	\$0 0 0 0	\$0 0 0 0	\$0 0 0 0	\$0 0 0 0
190 201 212 223 234	201 212 223 234 245	5 6 7 8 9	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
245 256 267 278 289	256 267 278 289 300	10 12 13 14 15	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
300 311 322 333 344	311 322 333 344 355	16 17 18 19 20	0 1 2 3 4	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
355 366 377 388 399	366 377 388 399 410	21 23 24 25 26	5 6 7 9 10	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
410 421 432 443 454	421 432 443 454 465	27 28 29 30 31	11 12 13 14 15	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
465 476 487 498 509	476 487 498 509 529	32 34 35 36 37	16 17 18 20 21	0 1 2 3 5	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
529 549 569 589 609 629	549 569 589 609 629 649	40 42 44 47 49 52	23 25 27 29 31	7 9 11 13 15	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0
649 669 689 709	669 689 709 729	54 56 59 61	35 37 39 42 44	19 21 23 25 27	3 5 7 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0
749 769 789 809 829	769 789 809 829 849	66 68 71 73 76	47 49 51 54 56	29 31 33 35 37	13 15 17 19 21	0 0 1 3	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0
849 869 889 909 929	869 889 909 929	78 80 83 85 88	59 61 63 66 68	39 42 44 47 49	23 25 27 29 31	5 7 9 11 13	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0
949 969 989 1,009	969 989 1,009 1,029	90 92 95 97	71 73 75 78 80	51 54 56 59 61	33 35 37 39 42	17 19 21 23 25	1 3 5 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0
1,029 1,049 1,069 1,089 1,109	1,069 1,089 1,109 1,129	102 104 107 109	83 85 87 90	63 66 68 71 73	44 46 49 51	27 29 31 33	11 13 15 17	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0
1,129 1,149 1,169 1,189 1,209	1,169 1,189 1,209	114 116 119 121	92 95 97 99 102	75 75 78 80 83	56 58 61 63	37 39 41 44	21 23 25 27	4 6 8 10	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0

Page 52 Publication 15 (2019)

SINGLE Persons—BIWEEKLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid through December 2019)

And the wa	ages are-			(10			thholding allo	owances clai	med is—			
At least	But less than	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	ınan				The	amount of i	ncome tax to	be withheld	is—			
1,229 1,249 1,269 1,289 1,309	1,249 1,269 1,289 1,309 1,329	124 126 128 131 133	104 107 109 111 114	85 87 90 92 95	66 68 70 73 75	46 49 51 53 56	29 31 33 35 37	12 14 16 18 20	0 0 0 2 4	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
1,329 1,349 1,369 1,389 1,409	1,349 1,369 1,389 1,409 1,429	136 138 140 143 145	116 119 121 123 126	97 99 102 104 107	78 80 82 85 87	58 61 63 65 68	39 41 44 46 48	22 24 26 28 30	6 8 10 12 14	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
1,429 1,449 1,469 1,489 1,509	1,449 1,469 1,489 1,509 1,529	148 150 152 155 157	128 131 133 135 138	109 111 114 116 119	90 92 94 97 99	70 73 75 77 80	51 53 56 58 60	32 34 36 39 41	16 18 20 22 24	0 2 4 6 8	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
1,529 1,549 1,569 1,589 1,609	1,549 1,569 1,589 1,609 1,629	160 162 164 167 169	140 143 145 147 150	121 123 126 128 131	102 104 106 109 111	82 85 87 89 92	63 65 68 70 72	43 46 48 51 53	26 28 30 32 34	10 12 14 16 18	0 0 0 0 2	0 0 0 0
1,629 1,649 1,669 1,689 1,709	1,649 1,669 1,689 1,709 1,729	172 174 178 182 187	152 155 157 159 162	133 135 138 140 143	114 116 118 121 123	94 97 99 101 104	75 77 80 82 84	55 58 60 63 65	36 38 41 43 46	20 22 24 26 28	4 6 8 10 12	0 0 0 0
1,729	1,749	191	164	145	126	106	87	67	48	30	14	0
1,749	1,769	196	167	147	128	109	89	70	50	32	16	0
1,769	1,789	200	169	150	130	111	92	72	53	34	18	2
1,789	1,809	204	171	152	133	113	94	75	55	36	20	4
1,809	1,829	209	174	155	135	116	96	77	58	38	22	6
1,829	1,849	213	178	157	138	118	99	79	60	41	24	8
1,849	1,869	218	182	159	140	121	101	82	62	43	26	10
1,869	1,889	222	186	162	142	123	104	84	65	45	28	12
1,889	1,909	226	191	164	145	125	106	87	67	48	30	14
1,909	1,929	231	195	167	147	128	108	89	70	50	32	16
1,929	1,949	235	200	169	150	130	111	91	72	53	34	18
1,949	1,969	240	204	171	152	133	113	94	74	55	36	20
1,969	1,989	244	208	174	154	135	116	96	77	57	38	22
1,989	2,009	248	213	177	157	137	118	99	79	60	40	24
2,009	2,029	253	217	182	159	140	120	101	82	62	43	26
2,029	2,049	257	222	186	162	142	123	103	84	65	45	28
2,049	2,069	262	226	190	164	145	125	106	86	67	48	30
2,069	2,089	266	230	195	166	147	128	108	89	69	50	32
2,089	2,109	270	235	199	169	149	130	111	91	72	52	34
2,109	2,129	275	239	204	171	152	132	113	94	74	55	36
2,129	2,149	279	244	208	174	154	135	115	96	77	57	38
2,149	2,169	284	248	212	177	157	137	118	98	79	60	40
2,169	2,189	288	252	217	181	159	140	120	101	81	62	43
2,189	2,209	292	257	221	186	161	142	123	103	84	64	45
2,209	2,229	297	261	226	190	164	144	125	106	86	67	47
2,229	2,249	301	266	230	195	166	147	127	108	89	69	50
2,249	2,269	306	270	234	199	169	149	130	110	91	72	52
2,269	2,289	310	274	239	203	171	152	132	113	93	74	55
2,289	2,309	314	279	243	208	173	154	135	115	96	76	57
2,309	2,329	319	283	248	212	177	156	137	118	98	79	59
2,329	2,349	323	288	252	217	181	159	139	120	101	81	62
2,349	2,369	328	292	256	221	185	161	142	122	103	84	64
2,369	2,389	332	296	261	225	190	164	144	125	105	86	67
2,389	2,409	336	301	265	230	194	166	147	127	108	88	69
2,409	2,429	341	305	270	234	199	168	149	130	110	91	71
2,429	2,449	345	310	274	239	203	171	151	132	113	93	74
2,449	2,469	350	314	278	243	207	173	154	134	115	96	76
2,469	2,489	354	318	283	247	212	176	156	137	117	98	79
2,489	2,509	358	323	287	252	216	181	159	139	120	100	81
2,509	2,529	363	327	292	256	221	185	161	142	122	103	83

2,529 and over

Use Table 2(a) for a SINGLE person on page 46. Also see the instructions on page 44.

MARRIED Persons—BIWEEKLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid through December 2019)

Λ m d +	0000 000			(1 01		umbor of with			and in			
And the wa	ages are- But less	0	1	2	And the no	umber of with	nolding allo	wances clain 6	ned is—	8	9	10
Atleast	than	0	'	2		amount of inc				0	9	
\$ 0 454 464 474 484	\$454 464 474 484 494	\$0 1 2 3 4	\$0 0 0 0	\$0 0 0 0	\$0 0 0 0	\$0 0 0 0	\$0 0 0 0	\$0 0 0 0	\$0 0 0 0	\$0 0 0 0	\$0 0 0 0	\$0 0 0 0
494 504 524 544 564	504 524 544 564 584	5 6 8 10 12	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
584 604 624 644 664	604 624 644 664 684	14 16 18 20 22	0 0 2 4 6	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
684 704 724 744 764	704 724 744 764 784	24 26 28 30 32	8 10 12 14 16	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
784 804 824 844 864	804 824 844 864 884 904	34 36 38 40 42 44	18 20 22 24 26 28	2 4 6 8 10	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0
904 924 944 964 984	904 924 944 964 984 1,004	44 46 48 50 52 54	28 30 32 34 36 38	12 14 16 18 20 22	0 0 2 4	00000	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0
1,004 1,024 1,044 1,064	1,024 1,044 1,064 1,084	56 58 60 62	40 42 44 46	22 24 26 28 30 32	6 8 10 12 14	0000	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
1,084 1,104 1,124 1,144 1,164 1,184	1,104 1,124 1,144 1,164 1,184 1,204	64 66 68 70 72 74	48 50 52 54 56 58	34 36 38 40 42	18 20 22 24 26	1 3 5 7 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0
1,204 1,224 1,244 1,264 1,284	1,204 1,224 1,244 1,264 1,284	76 79 81 83	60 62 64 66 68	44 46 48 50 52	28 30 32 34 36	11 13 15 17	0 0 0 1 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
1,304 1,324 1,344 1,364 1,384	1,324 1,344 1,364 1,384 1,404	88 91 93 95	70 72 74 76 79	54 56 58 60 62	38 40 42 44 46	21 23 25 27 29	5 7 9 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0
1,404 1,424 1,444 1,464	1,404 1,424 1,444 1,464 1,484	100 103 105 107	81 83 86 88	62 64 66 68 70 72	48 50 52 54 56	31 33 35 37 39	15 17 19 21	0 1 3 5	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0
1,484 1,504 1,524 1,544 1,564	1,524 1,544 1,564 1,584	112 115 117 119	93 95 98 100	74 76 78 81	58 60 62 64	41 43 45 47	25 27 29 31	9 11 13 15	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0
1,584 1,604 1,624 1,644 1,664	1,604 1,624 1,644 1,664 1,684	122 124 127 129 131	103 105 107 110 112	83 86 88 90 93	66 68 70 72 74	49 51 53 55 57	33 35 37 39 41	17 19 21 23 25	1 3 5 7 9	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
1,684 1,704 1,724 1,744 1,764	1,704 1,724 1,744 1,764 1,784	134 136 139 141 143	115 117 119 122 124	95 98 100 102 105	76 78 81 83 85	59 61 63 65 67	43 45 47 49 51	27 29 31 33 35	11 13 15 17 19	0 0 0 1 3	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0

Page 54 Publication 15 (2019)

MARRIED Persons—BIWEEKLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid through December 2019)

And the wa	ages are-						thholding allo	owances clair	med is—			
At least	But less than	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	trarr				The	amount of i		be withheld	is—			
1,784 1,804 1,824 1,844 1,864	1,804 1,824 1,844 1,864 1,884	146 148 151 153 155	127 129 131 134 136	107 110 112 114 117	88 90 93 95 97	69 71 73 76 78	53 55 57 59 61	37 39 41 43 45	21 23 25 27 29	5 7 9 11 13	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
1,884 1,904 1,924 1,944 1,964	1,904 1,924 1,944 1,964 1,984	158 160 163 165 167	139 141 143 146 148	119 122 124 126 129	100 102 105 107 109	80 83 85 88 90	63 65 67 69 71	47 49 51 53 55	31 33 35 37 39	15 17 19 21 23	0 1 3 5 7	0 0 0 0
1,984 2,004 2,024 2,044 2,064	2,004 2,024 2,044 2,064 2,084	170 172 175 177 179	151 153 155 158 160	131 134 136 138 141	112 114 117 119 121	92 95 97 100 102	73 75 78 80 83	57 59 61 63 65	41 43 45 47 49	25 27 29 31 33	9 11 13 15 17	0 0 0 0
2,084	2,104	182	163	143	124	104	85	67	51	35	19	2
2,104	2,124	184	165	146	126	107	87	69	53	37	21	4
2,124	2,144	187	167	148	129	109	90	71	55	39	23	6
2,144	2,164	189	170	150	131	112	92	73	57	41	25	8
2,164	2,184	191	172	153	133	114	95	75	59	43	27	10
2,184	2,204	194	175	155	136	116	97	78	61	45	29	12
2,204	2,224	196	177	158	138	119	99	80	63	47	31	14
2,224	2,244	199	179	160	141	121	102	82	65	49	33	16
2,244	2,264	201	182	162	143	124	104	85	67	51	35	18
2,264	2,284	203	184	165	145	126	107	87	69	53	37	20
2,284	2,304	206	187	167	148	128	109	90	71	55	39	22
2,304	2,324	208	189	170	150	131	111	92	73	57	41	24
2,324	2,344	211	191	172	153	133	114	94	75	59	43	26
2,344	2,364	213	194	174	155	136	116	97	77	61	45	28
2,364	2,384	215	196	177	157	138	119	99	80	63	47	30
2,384	2,404	218	199	179	160	140	121	102	82	65	49	32
2,404	2,424	220	201	182	162	143	123	104	85	67	51	34
2,424	2,444	223	203	184	165	145	126	106	87	69	53	36
2,444	2,464	225	206	186	167	148	128	109	89	71	55	38
2,464	2,484	227	208	189	169	150	131	111	92	73	57	40
2,484	2,504	230	211	191	172	152	133	114	94	75	59	42
2,504	2,524	232	213	194	174	155	135	116	97	77	61	44
2,524	2,544	235	215	196	177	157	138	118	99	80	63	46
2,544	2,564	237	218	198	179	160	140	121	101	82	65	48
2,564	2,584	239	220	201	181	162	143	123	104	84	67	50
2,584	2,604	242	223	203	184	164	145	126	106	87	69	52
2,604	2,624	244	225	206	186	167	147	128	109	89	71	54
2,624	2,644	247	227	208	189	169	150	130	111	92	73	56
2,644	2,664	249	230	210	191	172	152	133	113	94	75	58
2,664	2,684	251	232	213	193	174	155	135	116	96	77	60
2,684	2,704	254	235	215	196	176	157	138	118	99	79	62
2,704	2,724	256	237	218	198	179	159	140	121	101	82	64
2,724	2,744	259	239	220	201	181	162	142	123	104	84	66
2,744	2,764	261	242	222	203	184	164	145	125	106	87	68
2,764	2,784	263	244	225	205	186	167	147	128	108	89	70
2,784	2,804	266	247	227	208	188	169	150	130	111	91	72
2,804	2,824	268	249	230	210	191	171	152	133	113	94	74
2,824	2,844	271	251	232	213	193	174	154	135	116	96	77
2,844	2,864	273	254	234	215	196	176	157	137	118	99	79
2,864	2,884	275	256	237	217	198	179	159	140	120	101	82
2,884	2,904	278	259	239	220	200	181	162	142	123	103	84
2,904	2,924	280	261	242	222	203	183	164	145	125	106	86
2,924	2,944	283	263	244	225	205	186	166	147	128	108	89
2,944	2,964	285	266	246	227	208	188	169	149	130	111	91
2,964	2,984	287	268	249	229	210	191	171	152	132	113	94
2,984	3,004	290	271	251	232	212	193	174	154	135	115	96
3,004	3,024	292	273	254	234	215	195	176	157	137	118	98
3,024	3,044	295	275	256	237	217	198	178	159	140	120	101
3,044	3,064	297	278	258	239	220	200	181	161	142	123	103
3,064	3,084	299	280	261	241	222	203	183	164	144	125	106
3,084	3,104	302	283	263	244	224	205	186	166	147	127	108

3,104 and over

Use Table 2(b) for a MARRIED person on page 46. Also see the instructions on page 44.

SINGLE Persons—SEMIMONTHLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid through December 2019)

And the	200 020			(1 0	And the r				mod io			
And the wa	ages are- But less	0	1	2	And the r	4	nholding allo	owances clair 6	ned is—	8	9	10
Alleasi	than	0	'	2				be withheld i		0	9	
\$ 0 158 169 180 191	\$158 169 180 191 202	\$0 1 2 3 4	\$0 0 0 0	\$0 0 0 0	\$0 0 0 0	\$0 0 0 0	\$0 0 0 0	\$0 0 0 0	\$0 0 0 0	\$0 0 0 0	\$0 0 0 0	\$0 0 0 0
202 213 224 235 246	213 224 235 246 257	5 6 7 8 9	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
257 268 279 290 301	268 279 290 301 312	10 12 13 14 15	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
312 323 334 345 356	323 334 345 356 367	16 17 18 19 20	0 0 1 2 3	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
367 378 389 400 411	378 389 400 411 422	21 23 24 25 26	4 5 6 7 8	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
422 433 444 455 466	433 444 455 466 477	27 28 29 30 31	9 11 12 13 14	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
477 488 499 510 530	488 499 510 530 550	32 34 35 36 38	15 16 17 19 21	0 0 0 1 3	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
550 570 590 610 630 650	570 590 610 630 650 670 690	40 43 45 47 50 52 55	23 25 27 29 31 33	5 7 9 11 13 15	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0
690 710 730 750 770 790	710 730 750 770 790 810	57 59 62 64 67 69	37 39 41 43 46 48	19 21 23 25 27 29	2 4 6 8 10 12	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0
810 830 850 870 890 910	830 850 870 890 910 930	71 74 76 79 81 83	50 53 55 58 60 62	31 33 35 37 39 41	14 16 18 20 22 24	0 0 2 4 6	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0
930 950 970 990 1,010 1,030	950 970 990 1,010 1,030 1,050	86 88 91 93 95	65 67 70 72 74 77	44 46 49 51 53 56	26 28 30 32 34 36	8 10 12 14 16 18	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0
1,050 1,070 1,090 1,110 1,130	1,070 1,090 1,110 1,130 1,150	100 103 105 107 110	79 82 84 86 89	58 61 63 65 68	38 40 42 44 47	20 22 24 26 28	3 5 7 9 11	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
1,150 1,170 1,190 1,210 1,230	1,170 1,190 1,210 1,230 1,250	112 115 117 119 122	91 94 96 98 101	70 73 75 77 80	49 52 54 56 59	30 32 34 36 38	13 15 17 19 21	0 0 0 1 3	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0

Page 56 Publication 15 (2019)

SINGLE Persons—SEMIMONTHLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid through December 2019)

And the wa	ages are-			(1 0		a through De		owances clair	med is—			
At least	But less	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	than				The	amount of i	ncome tax to	be withheld	is—			
1,250 1,270 1,290 1,310 1,330	1,270 1,290 1,310 1,330 1,350	124 127 129 131 134	103 106 108 110 113	82 85 87 89 92	61 64 66 68 71	40 43 45 47 50	23 25 27 29 31	5 7 9 11 13	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
1,350 1,370 1,390 1,410 1,430	1,370 1,390 1,410 1,430 1,450	136 139 141 143 146	115 118 120 122 125	94 97 99 101 104	73 76 78 80 83	52 55 57 59 62	33 35 37 39 41	15 17 19 21 23	0 0 2 4 6	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
1,450 1,470 1,490 1,510 1,530	1,470 1,490 1,510 1,530 1,550	148 151 153 155 158	127 130 132 134 137	106 109 111 113 116	85 88 90 92 95	64 67 69 71 74	43 46 48 50 53	25 27 29 31 33	8 10 12 14 16	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
1,550 1,570 1,590 1,610 1,630	1,570 1,590 1,610 1,630 1,650	160 163 165 167 170	139 142 144 146 149	118 121 123 125 128	97 100 102 104 107	76 79 81 83 86	55 58 60 62 65	35 37 39 41 44	18 20 22 24 26	0 2 4 6 8	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
1,650 1,670 1,690 1,710 1,730	1,670 1,690 1,710 1,730 1,750	172 175 177 179 182	151 154 156 158 161	130 133 135 137 140	109 112 114 116 119	88 91 93 95 98	67 70 72 74 77	46 49 51 53 56	28 30 32 34 36	10 12 14 16 18	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
1,750 1,770 1,790 1,810 1,830	1,770 1,790 1,810 1,830 1,850	184 187 189 193 197	163 166 168 170 173	142 145 147 149 152	121 124 126 128 131	100 103 105 107 110	79 82 84 86 89	58 61 63 65 68	38 40 42 44 47	20 22 24 26 28	3 5 7 9 11	0 0 0 0
1,850 1,870 1,890 1,910 1,930	1,870 1,890 1,910 1,930 1,950	202 206 211 215 219	175 178 180 182 185	154 157 159 161 164	133 136 138 140 143	112 115 117 119 122	91 94 96 98 101	70 73 75 77 80	49 52 54 56 59	30 32 34 36 38	13 15 17 19 21	0 0 0 1 3
1,950 1,970 1,990 2,010 2,030	1,970 1,990 2,010 2,030 2,050	224 228 233 237 241	187 190 194 199 203	166 169 171 173 176	145 148 150 152 155	124 127 129 131 134	103 106 108 110 113	82 85 87 89 92	61 64 66 68 71	40 43 45 47 50	23 25 27 29 31	5 7 9 11 13
2,050 2,070 2,090 2,110 2,130	2,070 2,090 2,110 2,130 2,150	246 250 255 259 263	207 212 216 221 225	178 181 183 185 188	157 160 162 164 167	136 139 141 143 146	115 118 120 122 125	94 97 99 101 104	73 76 78 80 83	52 55 57 59 62	33 35 37 39 41	15 17 19 21 23
2,150 2,170 2,190 2,210 2,230	2,170 2,190 2,210 2,230 2,250	268 272 277 281 285	229 234 238 243 247	191 195 200 204 208	169 172 174 176 179	148 151 153 155 158	127 130 132 134 137	106 109 111 113 116	85 88 90 92 95	64 67 69 71 74	43 46 48 50 53	25 27 29 31 33
2,250 2,270 2,290 2,310 2,330	2,270 2,290 2,310 2,330 2,350	290 294 299 303 307	251 256 260 265 269	213 217 222 226 230	181 184 186 188 192	160 163 165 167 170	139 142 144 146 149	118 121 123 125 128	97 100 102 104 107	76 79 81 83 86	55 58 60 62 65	35 37 39 41 44
2,350 2,370 2,390 2,410 2,430	2,370 2,390 2,410 2,430 2,450	312 316 321 325 329	273 278 282 287 291	235 239 244 248 252	196 201 205 210 214	172 175 177 179 182	151 154 156 158 161	130 133 135 137 140	109 112 114 116 119	88 91 93 95 98	67 70 72 74 77	46 49 51 53 56
2,450 2,470 2,490 2,510 2,530	2,470 2,490 2,510 2,530	334 338 343 347 351	295 300 304 309 313	257 261 266 270 274	218 223 227 232 236	184 187 189 193 197	163 166 168 170 173	142 145 147 149 152	121 124 126 128 131	100 103 105 107 110	79 82 84 86 89	58 61 63 65 68

2,550 and over

Use Table 3(a) for a SINGLE person on page 46. Also see the instructions on page 44.

MARRIED Persons—SEMIMONTHLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid through December 2019)

				(Fo	r Wages Paid	through Dec	cember 201	9)				
And the wa	ages are-				And the n	umber of with	holding allo	wances clair	ned is—			
At least	But less than	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
\$ 0	\$492	\$0	\$0	\$0	The \$0	amount of in	come tax to \$0	be withheld i	s— \$0	\$(0 \$0	\$0
492	502	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0	0
502 512	512 522	2 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
522	532	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0
532 542	542 552	5 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0 0	0
552 562	562 572	7 8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
572	582	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0 0	0
582 592	592 602	10 11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0 0	0
602 612	612 622	12 13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
622	632	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0 0	0
632 642	642 652	15 16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0 0	0
652 662	662 672	17 18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0
672	682	19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		ŏ ŏ	ő
682 692	692 702	20 21	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0 0	0
702 712	712 722	22 23	4 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0
722	732	24	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0 0	0
732 742	742 752	25 26	7 8	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0
752 762	762 772	27 28	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0
772	782	29	11	ŏ	0	0	0	0	0			0
782 792	792 802	30 31	12 13	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0
802 812	812 822	32 33	14	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
822	832	34	16	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
832 842	842 852	35 36	17 18	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0
852 862	862 872	37 38	19	2	0	0	0	0	0	(0
872	882	39	20 21	4	0	0	0	0	0			0
882 892	892 902	40 41	22 23	5 6	0	0	0	0	0			0
902	912	42 43	24 25	7 8	0	0	0	0	0	(0
912 922	922 932	43	26	9	0	0	0	0	0	(0
932 942	942 952	45 46	27 28	10 11	0	0	0	0	0			0
952	962	47	29	12	0	0	0	0	0	(0 0	0
962 972	972 982	48 49	30 31	13 14	0	0	0	0	0		0 0	0
982 992	992 1,002	50 51	32 33	15 16	0	0	0	0	0		0 0	0
1,002 1,022	1,022	52 54	35 37	17 19	0	0	0	0	0	(0
1,042	1,042 1,062	56	39	21	2 4	0	0	0	0			0
1,062 1,082	1,082 1,102	58 60	41 43	23 25	6 8	0	0	0	0			0
1,102 1,122	1,122 1,142	62	45	27 29	10 12	0	0	0	0	(0 0	0
1,142	1,162	64 66	47 49	31	14	0	0	0	0	(0	0
1,162 1,182	1,182 1,202	68 70	51 53	33 35	16 18	0	0	0	0			0
1,202 1,222	1,222 1,242	72 74	55 57	37 39	20 22	0 2 4	0	0	0	(0
1,222 1,242	1,242 1,262	74 76	57 59	41	22	6	0	0	0			0
1,262	1,282 1,302	78 80	61	43 45	26 28	8 10	0	0	0		0 0	0
1,282 1,302	1,322	82	63 65	47	30	12	0	0	0	(0	0
1,322 1,342	1,342 1,362	85 87	67 69	49 51	32 34	14 16	0	0	0			0

Page 58 Publication 15 (2019)

MARRIED Persons—SEMIMONTHLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid through December 2019)

A J . !	Continue Continue											
And the wa		0	1	2						8	9	10
Atleast		0	'	2						0	3	10
1,362 1,382 1,402 1,422 1,442	1,382 1,402 1,422 1,442 1,462	89 92 94 97 99	71 73 75 77 79	53 55 57 59 61	36 38 40 42 44	18 20 22 24 26	1 3 5 7 9	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
1,462 1,482 1,502 1,522 1,542	1,482 1,502 1,522 1,542 1,562	101 104 106 109 111	81 83 85 88 90	63 65 67 69 71	46 48 50 52 54	28 30 32 34 36	11 13 15 17 19	0 0 0 0 1	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
1,562 1,582 1,602 1,622 1,642	1,582 1,602 1,622 1,642 1,662	113 116 118 121 123	92 95 97 100 102	73 75 77 79 81	56 58 60 62 64	38 40 42 44 46	21 23 25 27 29	3 5 7 9 11	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
1,662 1,682 1,702 1,722 1,742	1,682 1,702 1,722 1,742 1,762	125 128 130 133 135	104 107 109 112 114	83 86 88 91 93	66 68 70 72 74	48 50 52 54 56	31 33 35 37 39	13 15 17 19 21	0 0 0 2 4	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
1,762 1,782 1,802 1,822 1,842	1,782 1,802 1,822 1,842 1,862	137 140 142 145 147	116 119 121 124 126	95 98 100 103 105	76 78 80 82 84	58 60 62 64 66	41 43 45 47 49	23 25 27 29 31	6 8 10 12 14	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
1,862 1,882 1,902 1,922 1,942	1,882 1,902 1,922 1,942 1,962	149 152 154 157 159	128 131 133 136 138	107 110 112 115 117	86 89 91 94 96	68 70 72 74 76	51 53 55 57 59	33 35 37 39 41	16 18 20 22 24	0 0 2 4 6	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
1,962 1,982 2,002 2,022 2,042	1,982 2,002 2,022 2,042 2,062	161 164 166 169 171	140 143 145 148 150	119 122 124 127 129	98 101 103 106 108	78 80 82 85 87	61 63 65 67 69	43 45 47 49 51	26 28 30 32 34	8 10 12 14 16	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
2,062 2,082 2,102 2,122 2,142	2,082 2,102 2,122 2,142 2,162	173 176 178 181 183	152 155 157 160 162	131 134 136 139 141	110 113 115 118 120	89 92 94 97 99	71 73 75 77 79	53 55 57 59 61	36 38 40 42 44	18 20 22 24 26	1 3 5 7 9	0 0 0 0
2,162 2,182 2,202 2,222 2,242	2,182 2,202 2,222 2,242 2,262	185 188 190 193 195	164 167 169 172 174	143 146 148 151 153	122 125 127 130 132	101 104 106 109 111	81 83 85 88 90	63 65 67 69 71	46 48 50 52 54	28 30 32 34 36	11 13 15 17 19	0 0 0 0 1
2,262 2,282 2,302 2,322 2,342	2,282 2,302 2,322 2,342 2,362	197 200 202 205 207	176 179 181 184 186	155 158 160 163 165	134 137 139 142 144	113 116 118 121 123	92 95 97 100 102	73 75 77 79 81	56 58 60 62 64	38 40 42 44 46	21 23 25 27 29	3 5 7 9 11
2,362 2,382 2,402 2,422 2,442	2,382 2,402 2,422 2,442 2,462	209 212 214 217 219	188 191 193 196 198	167 170 172 175 177	146 149 151 154 156	125 128 130 133 135	104 107 109 112 114	83 86 88 91 93	66 68 70 72 74	48 50 52 54 56	31 33 35 37 39	13 15 17 19 21
2,462 2,482 2,502 2,522 2,542	2,482 2,502 2,522 2,542 2,562	221 224 226 229 231	200 203 205 208 210	179 182 184 187 189	158 161 163 166 168	137 140 142 145 147	116 119 121 124 126	95 98 100 103 105	76 78 80 82 84	58 60 62 64 66	41 43 45 47 49	23 25 27 29 31
2,562 2,582 2,602 2,622 2,642	2,582 2,602 2,622 2,642 2,662	233 236 238 241 243	212 215 217 220 222	191 194 196 199 201	170 173 175 178 180	149 152 154 157 159	128 131 133 136 138	107 110 112 115 117	86 89 91 94	68 70 72 74 76	51 53 55 57 59	33 35 37 39 41
2,662	2,682	245	224	203	182	161	140	119	98	78	61	43

2,682 and over

Use Table 3(b) for a MARRIED person on page 46. Also see the instructions on page 44.

SINGLE Persons—MONTHLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid through December 2019)

				(FOI		through Dec		-				
And the wa				_		umber of with				_		
At least	But less than	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
\$ 0	\$317	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	amount of inc		be withheld is	<u>\$—</u>	\$0	\$0	\$0
317	327 337	1	0	0	0	0	\$0 0 0	0	0	0	0	0
327 337	347	2 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0
347	357	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
357 367	367 377	5 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0
377 387	387 397	7 8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
397	407	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
407 417	417 427	10 11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0
427 437	437 447	12 13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
447	457	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
457 467	467 477	15 16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
477 487	487 497	17 18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
497	507	19	ő	ő	ő	ő	0	ő	ő	ő	ő	0
507 517	517 527	20 21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
527 537	537 547	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
547	557	24	ő	0	0	ő	0	0	0	Ö	0	0
557 567	567 577	25 26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
577	587 597	27 28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
587 597	607	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
607 617	617 627	30 31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
627	637	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
637 647	647 657	33 34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
657 667	667 677	35 36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
677	687	37 38	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
687 697	697 707	39	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
707 717	717 727	40 41	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
727	737	42	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
737 747	747 757	43 44	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
757 767	767 777	45 46	10 11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
777	787	47	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
787 797	797 807	48 49	13 14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
807 817	817	50 51	15 16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
827	827 837	52	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
837 847	847 857	53 54	18 19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
857 867	867 877	55 56	20 21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
877	887	57	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
887 897	897 907	58 59	23 24	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0	0
907	917	60	25	0	0	О	0	0	0	0	0	0
917 927	927 937	61 62	26 27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
937 947	947 957	63 64	28 29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
957	967	65	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
967 977	977 987	66 67	31 32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0
987 997	997	68 69	33 34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
991	1,007	05	341	٥Į	۷Į	O I	٥Į	υĮ	ΟĮ	O	υĮ	U

Page 60 Publication 15 (2019)

SINGLE Persons—MONTHLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid through December 2019)

And the wa	ages are-			(, ,,			nholding allo	wances claim	ed is—			
At least	But less	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	than				The	amount of in	come tax to	be withheld is	_			
1,007 1,027 1,047 1,067 1,087	1,027 1,047 1,067 1,087 1,107	70 72 74 76 78	35 37 39 41 43	0 2 4 6 8	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
1,107 1,127 1,147 1,167 1,187	1,127 1,147 1,167 1,187 1,207	80 82 85 87 89	45 47 49 51 53	10 12 14 16 18	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
1,207 1,227 1,247 1,267 1,287	1,227 1,247 1,267 1,287 1,307	92 94 97 99 101	55 57 59 61 63	20 22 24 26 28	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
1,307 1,327 1,347 1,367 1,387	1,327 1,347 1,367 1,387 1,407	104 106 109 111 113	65 67 69 71 73	30 32 34 36 38	0 0 0 1 3	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
1,407 1,427 1,447 1,467 1,487	1,427 1,447 1,467 1,487 1,507	116 118 121 123 125	75 77 79 81 83	40 42 44 46 48	5 7 9 11 13	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
1,507 1,527 1,547 1,567 1,587	1,527 1,547 1,567 1,587 1,607	128 130 133 135 137	86 88 91 93 95	50 52 54 56 58	15 17 19 21 23	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
1,607 1,627 1,647 1,667 1,687	1,627 1,647 1,667 1,687 1,707	140 142 145 147 149	98 100 103 105 107	60 62 64 66 68	25 27 29 31 33	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
1,707 1,727 1,747 1,767 1,787	1,727 1,747 1,767 1,787 1,807	152 154 157 159 161	110 112 115 117 119	70 72 74 76 78	35 37 39 41 43	0 2 4 6 8	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
1,807 1,827 1,847 1,867 1,887	1,827 1,847 1,867 1,887 1,907	164 166 169 171 173	122 124 127 129 131	80 82 85 87 89	45 47 49 51 53	10 12 14 16 18	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
1,907 1,927 1,947 1,967 1,987	1,927 1,947 1,967 1,987 2,007	176 178 181 183 185	134 136 139 141 143	92 94 97 99 101	55 57 59 61 63	20 22 24 26 28	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
2,007 2,047 2,087 2,127 2,167	2,047 2,087 2,127 2,167 2,207	189 194 199 203 208	147 152 157 161 166	105 110 115 119 124	66 70 74 78 82	31 35 39 43 47	0 0 4 8 12	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
2,207 2,247 2,287 2,327 2,367	2,247 2,287 2,327 2,367 2,407	213 218 223 227 232	171 176 181 185 190	129 134 139 143 148	87 92 97 101 106	51 55 59 63 67	16 20 24 28 32	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
2,407 2,447 2,487 2,527 2,567	2,447 2,487 2,527 2,567 2,607	237 242 247 251 256	195 200 205 209 214	153 158 163 167 172	111 116 121 125 130	71 75 79 83 88	36 40 44 48 52	1 5 9 13 17	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
2,607	2,647	261	219	177	135	93	56	21	0	0	0	0

2,647 and over

Use Table 4(a) for a SINGLE person on page 46. Also see the instructions on page 44.

MARRIED Persons—MONTHLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid through December 2019)

And the wa	anes are_			(10)		umber of with		wances clain	ned is—			
At least	But less	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	than							be withheld is				
\$ 0 983 994 1,005 1,016	\$983 994 1,005 1,016 1,027	\$0 1 2 3 4	\$0 0 0 0	\$0 0 0 0	\$0 0 0 0	\$0 0 0 0	\$0 0 0 0	\$0 0 0 0	\$0 0 0 0	\$0 0 0 0	\$0 0 0 0	\$0 0 0 0
1,027 1,038 1,049 1,060 1,071	1,038 1,049 1,060 1,071 1,082	5 6 7 8 9	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
1,082 1,093 1,104 1,115 1,126	1,093 1,104 1,115 1,126 1,137	10 12 13 14 15	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0
1,137 1,148 1,159 1,170 1,181	1,148 1,159 1,170 1,181 1,192	16 17 18 19 20	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0
1,192 1,203 1,214 1,225 1,236	1,203 1,214 1,225 1,236 1,247	21 23 24 25 26	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0
1,247 1,258 1,269 1,280 1,291	1,258 1,269 1,280 1,291 1,302	27 28 29 30 31	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0
1,302 1,313 1,324 1,335 1,346	1,313 1,324 1,335 1,346 1,357	32 34 35 36 37	0 0 0 1 2	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0
1,357 1,368 1,379 1,390 1,401	1,401 1,412	38 39 40 41 42	3 4 5 6 7	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0
1,412 1,423 1,434 1,445 1,456	1,423 1,434 1,445 1,456 1,467	43 45 46 47 48	8 10 11 12 13	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0
1,467 1,478 1,489 1,500 1,511	1,522	49 50 51 52 53	14 15 16 17 18	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0
1,522 1,533 1,544 1,555 1,566	1,555 1,566 1,577	54 56 57 58 59	19 21 22 23 24	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0
1,577 1,588 1,599 1,610 1,621		60 61 62 63 64	25 26 27 28 29	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0
1,632 1,643 1,654 1,665 1,676	1,643 1,654 1,665 1,676 1,687	65 67 68 69 70	30 32 33 34 35	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
1,687 1,698 1,709 1,720 1,731	1,698 1,709 1,720 1,731 1,742	71 72 73 74 75	36 37 38 39 40	1 2 3 4 5	0 0 0 0							

Page 62 Publication 15 (2019)

MARRIED Persons—MONTHLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid through December 2019)

And the wa	anes are-						oholding allo	wances claim	ned is—			
At least	But less	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	than				The	amount of in	come tax to	be withheld is				
1,742 1,753 1,773 1,793 1,813	1,753 1,773 1,793 1,813 1,833	76 78 80 82 84	41 43 45 47 49	6 8 10 12 14	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
1,833 1,853 1,873 1,893 1,913	1,853 1,873 1,893 1,913 1,933	86 88 90 92 94	51 53 55 57 59	16 18 20 22 24	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
1,933 1,953 1,973 1,993 2,013	1,953 1,973 1,993 2,013 2,033	96 98 100 102 104	61 63 65 67 69	26 28 30 32 34	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
2,033 2,053 2,073 2,093 2,113	2,053 2,073 2,093 2,113 2,133	106 108 110 112 114	71 73 75 77 79	36 38 40 42 44	1 3 5 7 9	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
2,133 2,153 2,173 2,193 2,213	2,153 2,173 2,193 2,213 2,233	116 118 120 122 124	81 83 85 87 89	46 48 50 52 54	11 13 15 17 19	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
2,233 2,253 2,273 2,293 2,313	2,253 2,273 2,293 2,313 2,333	126 128 130 132 134	91 93 95 97 99	56 58 60 62 64	21 23 25 27 29	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
2,333 2,353 2,373 2,393 2,413	2,353 2,373 2,393 2,413 2,433	136 138 140 142 144	101 103 105 107 109	66 68 70 72 74	31 33 35 37 39	0 0 0 2 4	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
2,433 2,453 2,473 2,493 2,513	2,453 2,473 2,493 2,513 2,553	146 148 150 152 155	111 113 115 117 120	76 78 80 82 85	41 43 45 47 50	6 8 10 12 15	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
2,553 2,593 2,633 2,673 2,713	2,593 2,633 2,673 2,713 2,753	159 163 168 173 178	124 128 132 136 140	89 93 97 101 105	54 58 62 66 70	19 23 27 31 35	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	() () ()
2,753 2,793 2,833 2,873 2,913	2,793 2,833 2,873 2,913 2,953	182 187 192 197 202	144 148 152 156 160	109 113 117 121 125	74 78 82 86 90	39 43 47 51 55	4 8 12 16 20	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	() () () ()
2,953 2,993 3,033 3,073 3,113	2,993 3,033 3,073 3,113 3,153	206 211 216 221 226	164 169 174 179 184	129 133 137 141 145	94 98 102 106 110	59 63 67 71 75	24 28 32 36 40	0 0 0 1 5	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
3,153 3,193 3,233 3,273 3,313	3,193 3,233 3,273 3,313 3,353	230 235 240 245 250	188 193 198 203 208	149 153 157 161 166	114 118 122 126 130	79 83 87 91 95	44 48 52 56 60	9 13 17 21 25	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
3,353 3,393 3,433 3,473 3,513	3,393 3,433 3,473 3,513 3,553	254 259 264 269 274	212 217 222 227 232	170 175 180 185 190	134 138 142 146 150	99 103 107 111 115	64 68 72 76 80	29 33 37 41 45	0 0 2 6 10	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
3,553	3,593	278	236	194	154	119	84	49	14	0	0	0

3,593 and over

Use Table 4(b) for a MARRIED person on page 46. Also see the instructions on page 44.

SINGLE Persons—DAILY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid through December 2019)

				(F01	Wages Paid							
And the wa	_							owances clai		_		
At least	But less than	0	1	2	3 —	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
\$ 0	\$15	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	amount of ir	some tax to	be withheld \$0	s— \$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
15 25	25 35	1 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	45	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45 55	55 65	4 5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0
65 75	75 85	6 7	3 4 5	2	1 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
85 95	95 105	8 10	6 8	4 6	3 4	1 2	0	0	0	0	0	0
105	115	11	9	7	ŀ	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
115 125	125 135	12 13	10 11	8	5 6 7	4 5	2	1 2	0	0	0	0
135 145	145 155	14 16	12 14	10 12	8 10	7 8	5	3 4	1 2	0	0	0
155	165	17	15	13	11	9	7	5	3	2	0	0
165 175	175 185	18 20	16 17	14 15	12 13	10 11	8 9	6 7	4 6	3 4	1 2	0
185 195	195 205	23 25	19 21	16 18	14 16	13 14	11 12	9 10	7 8	5	3 4	1 2
205	215	27	24	20	17	15	13	11	9	7	5	
215 225	225 235	29 31	26 28	22 24	19 21	16 17	14 15	12 13	10 12	8	6	3 5 6
235 245	245 255	34 36	30 32	27 29	23 25	19 22	17 18	15 16	13 14	11 12	9 10	7 8
255 265	265 275	38 40	35 37	31 33	27 30	24 26	20 22	17 19	15 16	13 14	11 12	9 11
275 285	285 295	42 45	39 41	35 38	32 34	28 30	25 27	21 23	18 20	16 17	14	12 13
295	305	47	43	40	36	33	29	26	22	18	16	14
305 315	315 325	49 51	46 48	42 44	38 41	35 37	31 33	28 30	24 26	21 23	17 19	15 17
325 335	335 345	53 56	50 52	46 49	43 45	39 41	36 38	32 34	29 31	25 27	21 24	18 20
345	360	59	55	51	48	44	41	37	34	30	26	23
360 375	375 390	62 66	58 62	55 58	51 54	47 51	44 47	40 44	37 40	33 37	30 33	26 29
390 405	405 420	69 73	66 69	62 65	58 61	54 58	51 54	47 50	43 47	40 43	36 40	33 36 39
420 435	435 450	77 80	73 76	69 73	65 69	61 65	57 61	54 57	50 53	46 50	43 46	39 43
450 465	465 480	84 87	80 84	76 80	72 76	68 72	65 68	61 64	57 60	53 56	50 53	46 49
480 495	495 510	91 95	87 91	83 87	79 83	76 79	72 75	68	64 68	60 64	56 60	53 56
510	525	98	94	91	87	83	75 79	71 75	71	67	63	60
525 540	540 555	102 105	98 102	94 98	90 94	86 90	83 86	79 82	75 78	71 74	67 71	63 67
555 570	570 585	109 113	105 109	101 105	97 101	94 97	90 93	86 89	82 86	78 82	74 78	70 74
585	600	116	112	109	105	101	97	93	89	85	81	
600 615	615 630	120 123	116 120	112 116	108 112	104 108	101 104	97 100	93 96	89 92	85 89	78 81 85
630 645	645 660	127 132	123 127	119 123	115 119	112 115	108 111	104 107	100 104	96 100	92 96	88 92
660 675	675 690	137 142	132 137	127 132	123 126	119 122	115 119	111 115	107 111	103 107	99 103	96
690	705	147	141	136	131	126	122	118	114	110	107	99 103
705 720	720 735	151 156	146 151	141 146	136 141	131 136	126 130	122 125	118 122	114 118	110 114	106 110
735 750	750 765	161 166	156 161	151 156	146 150	140 145	135 140	130 135	125 130	121 125	117 121	114 117
765 780	780 795	171 175	165 170	160 165	155 160	150 155	145 150	140 144	134 139	129 134	125 129	121 124
795	810	180	175	170	165	160	154	149	144	139	134	129
810 825	825 840	186 191	180 185	175 180	170 174	164 169	159 164	154 159	149 154	144 149	139 143	133 138
840 855	855 870	196 201	190 196	185 190	179 184	174 179	169 174	164	158 163	153 158	148 153	143 148
870	885	207	201	195	190	184	178		168	163	158	153

Page 64 Publication 15 (2019)

SINGLE Persons—DAILY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid through December 2019)

And the wa	ages are-				And the r	number of wi	thholding allo	wances clair	ned is—			
At least	But less than	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
								be withheld i				
885 900 915 930 945	900 915 930 945 960	212 217 222 228 233	206 211 217 222 227	201 206 211 216 222	195 200 205 211 216	189 194 200 205 210	184 189 194 199 205	178 183 188 194 199	173 178 183 188 193	168 173 177 182 188	163 167 172 177 182	1 1 1 1
960 975 990 1,005 1,020	975 990 1,005 1,020 1,035	238 243 249 254 259	232 238 243 248 253	227 232 237 243 248	221 226 232 237 242	215 221 226 231 236	210 215 220 226 231	204 209 215 220 225	199 204 209 214 220	193 198 203 209 214	187 192 198 203 208	1 1 1 1 2
1,035 1,050 1,065 1,080 1,095	1,050 1,065 1,080 1,095 1,110	264 270 275 280 285	259 264 269 274 280	253 258 264 269 274	247 253 258 263 268	242 247 252 257 263	236 241 247 252 257	230 236 241 246 251	225 230 235 241 246	219 224 230 235 240	213 219 224 229 234	2 2 2 2 2 2
1,110 1,125 1,140 1,155 1,170	1,125 1,140 1,155 1,170 1,185	291 296 301 306 312	285 290 295 301 306	279 285 290 295 300	274 279 284 289 295	268 273 278 284 289	262 268 273 278 283	257 262 267 272 278	251 256 262 267 272	245 251 256 261 266	240 245 250 255 261	2 2 2 2 2
1,185 1,200 1,215 1,230 1,245	1,200 1,215 1,230 1,245 1,260	317 322 327 333 338	311 316 322 327 332	306 311 316 321 327	300 305 310 316 321	294 299 305 310 315	289 294 299 304 310	283 288 293 299 304	277 283 288 293 298	272 277 282 287 293	266 271 276 282 287	2 2 2 2 2
1,260 1,275 1,290 1,305 1,320	1,275 1,290 1,305 1,320 1,335	343 348 354 359 364	337 343 348 353 358	332 337 342 348 353	326 331 337 342 347	320 326 331 336 341	315 320 325 331 336	309 314 320 325 330	304 309 314 319 325	298 303 308 314 319	292 297 303 308 313	2 2 2 3
1,335 1,350 1,365 1,380 1,395	1,350 1,365 1,380 1,395 1,410	369 375 380 385 390	364 369 374 379 385	358 363 369 374 379	352 358 363 368 373	347 352 357 362 368	341 346 352 357 362	335 341 346 351 356	330 335 340 346 351	324 329 335 340 345	318 324 329 334 339	3 3 3
1,410 1,425 1,440 1,455 1,470	1,425 1,440 1,455 1,470 1,485	396 401 406 411 417	390 395 400 406 411	384 390 395 400 405	379 384 389 394 400	373 378 383 389 394	367 373 378 383 388	362 367 372 377 383	356 361 367 372 377	350 356 361 366 371	345 350 355 360 366	3 3 3
1,485 1,500 1,515 1,530 1,545	1,500 1,515 1,530 1,545 1,560	422 427 432 438 443	416 421 427 432 437	411 416 421 426 432	405 410 415 421 426	399 404 410 415 420	394 399 404 409 415	388 393 398 404 409	382 388 393 398 403	377 382 387 392 398	371 376 381 387 392	3 3 3
1,560 1,575 1,590 1,605 1,620	1,575 1,590 1,605 1,620 1,635	448 453 459 464 469	442 448 453 458 463	437 442 447 453 458	431 436 442 447 452	425 431 436 441 446	420 425 430 436 441	414 419 425 430 435	409 414 419 424 430	403 408 413 419 424	397 402 408 413 418	3 2 2
1,635 1,650 1,665 1,680 1,695	1,650 1,665 1,680 1,695 1,710	474 480 485 490 495	469 474 479 484 490	463 468 474 479 484	457 463 468 473 478	452 457 462 467 473	446 451 457 462 467	440 446 451 456 461	435 440 445 451 456	429 434 440 445 450	423 429 434 439 444	2 2 2 2
1,710 1,725 1,740 1,755 1,770	1,725 1,740 1,755 1,770 1,785	501 506 511 516 522	495 500 505 511 516	489 495 500 505 510	484 489 494 499 505	478 483 488 494 499	472 478 483 488 493	467 472 477 482 488	461 466 472 477 482	455 461 466 471 476	450 455 460 465 471	2 2 2 2
1,785 1,800 1,815 1,830 1,845	1,800 1,815 1,830 1,845 1,860	527 532 537 543 548	521 526 532 537 542	516 521 526 531 537	510 515 520 526 531	504 509 515 520 525	499 504 509 514 520	493 498 503 509 514	487 493 498 503 508	482 487 492 497 503	476 481 486 492 497	2 2 2 2
1,860	1,862	551	545	540	534	528	523	517	511	506	500	4

MARRIED Persons—DAILY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid through December 2019)

				(F01	Wages Paid							
And the wa								owances clai		0		
At least	But less than	0	1	2	3 Th	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
\$ 0	\$46	\$0	\$0	\$0	1 he \$0	amount of ir	ome tax to \$0	be withheld \$0	s— \$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
46 56	56 66	1 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 76	76 86	3 4	1 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
86	96	5	3 4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
96 106	106 116	6 7	4 5	2 3	1 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
116 126	126 136	8	6 7	4 5	3	1 2	0	0	0	0	0	0
136	146	10	8	6	i i	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
146 156	156 166	11 12	9 10	7 9	5 6 7	4 5	2	1 2	0	0	0	0
166 176	176 186	14 15	12 13	10 11	8	6 7	4 5	3 4	1 2	0	0	0
186	196	16	14	12	10	8	6	5	3	2	0	0
196 206	206 216	17 18	15 16	13 15	11 13	9	7 9	6 7	4 5	3 4	1 2	0
216 226	226 236	20 21	18 19	16 17	14 15	12 13	10 11	8 9	6 7	5	3 4	1 2
236 246	246 256	22 23	20 21	18 19	16 17	14 15	12 13	10 12	8 10	7 8	5	3
256	266	24	22	21	19 20	17	15	13	11	9	7	4 5
266 276	276 286	26 27	24 25	22 23	21	18 19	16 17	14 15	12 13	10 11	8	6 7
286 296	296 306	28 29	26 27	24 25	22 23	20 21	18 19	16 18	14 16	12 14	11 12	9 10
306 316	316 326	30 32	28	27	23 25 26	23 24	21	19 20	17 18	15 16	13	11 12
326	336	33	31	28 29	27	25	22 23	21	19	17	15	13
336 346	346 361	34 36	32 34	30 32	28 30	26 28	24 26	22 24	20 22	18 20	17 18	15 16
361 376	376 391	39 43	36 39	33 35	31 33	30 31	28 29	26 27	24 26	22 24	20 22	18 20
391 406	406	46	42 46	39 42	35 38	33 35	31	29	27 29	25 27	23	21
421	421 436	49 52	49	45	42	38	33 35	31 33	31 33	29	25 27	23 25
436 451	451 466	56 59	52 55	49 52 55	45 48	42 45	38 41	35 38	35	31 33	29 31	27 29
466 481	481 496	62 66	59 62	55 59	52 55	48 51	45 48	41 44	37 41	34 37	32 34	30 32
496 511	511 526	69 72	65 69	62 65	58 62	55 58	51 54	48 51	44 47	40 44	37 40	34 37
526 541	541 556	76 79	72 75	68 72	65 68	61 65	58 61	54 58	51 54	47 50	44 47	40 43
556	571	82	79	75	71	68	64	61	57	54	50	47
571 586	586 601	85 89	82 85	78 82	75 78	71 75	68 71	64 67	61 64	57 60	53 57	50 53
601 616	616 631	92 95	88 92	85 88	81 85	78 81	74 78	71 74	67 70	64 67	60 63	56 60
631	646	99	95	92	88	84	81	77	74	70	67	
646 661	661 676	102 105	98 102	95 98	91 95	88 91	84 87	81 84	77 80	73 77	70 73	63 66 70
676 691	691 706	109 112	105 108	101 105	98 101	94 98	91 94	87 91	84 87	80 83	77 80	73 76
706 721	721 736	116 119	112 115	108 111	104 108	101 104	97 101	94 97	90 94	87 90	83	80 83
736 751	751 766	123 126	119 122	115 119	111	108	104 107	100 104	97 100	93 97	86 90 93	83 86
766	781	130	126	122	118	114	111	107	103	100	96	89 93
781 796	796 811	134 137	130 133	126 129	122 126	118 122	114 118	110 114	107 110	103 106	100 103	96 99
811 826	826 841	141 144	137 140	133 137	129 133	125 129	121 125	117 121	114 117	110 113	106 110	103 106
841	856	148	144	140	136	132	129	125	121	117	113	109
856 871	871 886	152 155	148 151	144 147	140 144	136 140	132 136	128 132	124 128	121 124	117 120	113 116
886 901	901 916	159 162	155 158	151 155	147 151	143 147	139 143		132 135	128 131	124 127	120 124
916	931	166	162	158	154	150	147		139	135	131	127

Page 66 Publication 15 (2019)

MARRIED Persons—DAILY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid through December 2019)

And the wa	ages are-			(1 (number of wi		owances clai	med is—			
At least	But less	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	than			1	The	e amount of i	ncome tax to	be withheld	is—			
931	946	170	166	162	158	154	150		142	139	135	131
946	961	173	169	165	162	158	154		146	142	138	134
961	976	177	173	169	165	161	157		150	146	142	138
976	991	180	176	173	169	165	161		153	149	145	142
991	1,006	184	180	176	172	168	165		157	153	149	145
1,006	1,021	188	184	180	176	172	168	164	160	157	153	149
1,021	1,036	191	187	183	180	176	172	168	164	160	156	152
1,036	1,051	195	191	187	183	179	175	171	168	164	160	156
1,051	1,066	198	194	191	187	183	179	175	171	167	163	160
1,066	1,081	202	198	194	190	186	183	179	175	171	167	163
1,081	1,096	206	202	198	194	190	186	182	178	175	171	167
1,096	1,111	209	205	201	198	194	190	186	182	178	174	170
1,111	1,126	213	209	205	201	197	193	189	186	182	178	174
1,126	1,141	216	212	209	205	201	197	193	189	185	181	178
1,141	1,156	220	216	212	208	204	201	197	193	189	185	181
1,156	1,171	224	220	216	212	208	204	200	196	193	189	185
1,171	1,186	227	223	219	216	212	208	204	200	196	192	188
1,186	1,201	231	227	223	219	215	211	207	204	200	196	192
1,201	1,216	234	230	227	223	219	215	211	207	203	199	196
1,216	1,231	238	234	230	226	222	219	215	211	207	203	199
1,231	1,246	242	238	234	230	226	222	218	214	211	207	203
1,246	1,261	245	241	237	234	230	226	222	218	214	210	206
1,261	1,276	249	245	241	237	233	229	225	222	218	214	210
1,276	1,291	252	248	245	241	237	233	229	225	221	217	214
1,291	1,306	257	252	248	244	240	237	233	229	225	221	217
1,306	1,321	262	257	252	248	244	240	236	232	229	225	221
1,321	1,336	267	262	257	252	248	244	240	236	232	228	224
1,336	1,351	272	267	261	256	251	247	243	240	236	232	228
1,351	1,366	276	271	266	261	256	251	247	243	239	235	232
1,366	1,381	281	276	271	266	261	255	251	247	243	239	235
1,381	1,396	286	281	276	271	265	260	255	250	247	243	239
1,396	1,411	291	286	281	275	270	265	260	255	250	246	242
1,411	1,426	296	291	285	280	275	270	265	259	254	250	246
1,426	1,441	300	295	290	285	280	275	269	264	259	254	250
1,441	1,456	305	300	295	290	285	279	274	269	264	259	254
1,456	1,471	310	305	300	295	289	284	279	274	269	264	258
1,471	1,486	315	310	305	299	294	289	284	279	274	268	263
1,486	1,501	320	315	309	304	299	294	289	283	278	273	268
1,501	1,516	324	319	314	309	304	299	293	288	283	278	273
1,516	1,531	329	324	319	314	309	303	298	293	288	283	278
1,531	1,546	334	329	324	319	313	308	303	298	293	288	282
1,546	1,561	339	334	329	323	318	313	308	303	298	292	287
1,561	1,576	344	339	333	328	323	318	313	307	302	297	292
1,576	1,591	348	343	338	333	328	323	317	312	307	302	297
1,591	1,606	353	348	343	338	333	327	322	317	312	307	302
1,606	1,621	358	353	348	343	337	332	327	322	317	312	306
1,621	1,636	363	358	353	347	342	337	332	327	322	316	311
1,636	1,651	369	363	357	352	347	342	337	331	326	321	316
1,651	1,666	374	368	362	357	352	347	341	336	331	326	321
1,666	1,681	379	373	368	362	357	351	346	341	336	331	326
1,681	1,696	384	379	373	367	362	356	351	346	341	336	330
1,696	1,711	390	384	378	373	367	361	356	351	346	340	335
1,711	1,726	395	389	383	378	372	367	361	355	350	345	340
1,726	1,741	400	394	389	383	377	372	366	360	355	350	345
1,741	1,756	405	400	394	388	383	377	371	366	360	355	350
1,756	1,771	411	405	399	394	388	382	377	371	365	360	354
1,771	1,786	416	410	404	399	393	388	382	376	371	365	359
1,786	1,801	421	415	410	404	398	393	387	381	376	370	364
1,801	1,816	426	421	415	409	404	398	392	387	381	375	370
1,816	1,831	432	426	420	415	409	403	398	392	386	381	375
1,831	1,846	437	431	425	420	414	409	403	397	392	386	380
1,846	1,861	442	436	431	425	419	414	408	402	397	391	385
1,861	1,876	447	442	436	430	425	419	413	408	402	396	391
1,876	1,891	453	447	441	436	430	424	419	413	407	402	396
1,891	1,906	458	452	446	441	435	430	424	418	413	407	401
1,906	1,908	461	455	449	444	438	432	427	421	416	410	404
1,906		401			'			/ Also see the	'	<u>'</u>	410	404

1,908 and over

Use Table 8(b) for a MARRIED person on page 47. Also see the instructions on page 44.

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 and find resources that can help you right away.

Tax reform. Major tax reform legislation impacting individuals, businesses, and tax-exempt entities was enacted in the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act on December 22, 2017. Go to IRS.gov/TaxReform for information and updates on how this legislation affects your taxes.

Preparing and filing your tax return. Go to <u>IRS.gov/</u> <u>EmploymentEfile</u> for more information on filing your employment tax returns electronically.



Getting answers to your tax questions. On IRS.gov, get answers to your tax questions anytime, anywhere.

- Go to <u>IRS.gov/Help</u> for a variety of tools that will help you get answers to some of the most common tax questions.
- You may also be able to access tax law information in your electronic filing software.

Getting tax forms and publications. Go to <u>IRS.gov/Forms</u> to view, download, or print most of the forms and publications you may need. You can also download and view popular tax publications and instructions (including Pub. 15) on mobile devices as an eBook at no charge. Or you can go to <u>IRS.gov/OrderForms</u> to place an order and have forms mailed to you within 10 business days.

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

Resolving tax-related identity theft issues.

- The IRS doesn't initiate contact with taxpayers by email or telephone to request personal or financial information. This includes any type of electronic communication, such as text messages and social media channels.
- Go to *IRS.gov/IDProtection* for information.
- If your EIN has been lost or stolen or you suspect you're a victim of tax-related identity theft, visit <u>IRS.gov/IdentityTheft</u> to learn what steps you should take.

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

<u>IRS.gov/Payments</u> to make a payment using any of the following options.

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

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

- Apply for an <u>online payment agreement</u> (<u>IRS.gov/OPA</u>) 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 <u>Offer in Compromise Pre-Qualifier</u> (<u>IRS.gov/OIC</u>) to see if you can settle your tax debt for less than the full amount you owe.

Understanding an IRS notice or letter. Go to <u>IRS.gov/Notices</u> to find additional information about responding to an IRS notice or letter.

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

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

Getting tax information in other languages. For tax-payers whose native language isn't English, we have the following resources available. Taxpayers can find information on IRS.gov in the following languages.

- Spanish (IRS.gov/Spanish).
- Chinese (IRS.gov/Chinese).
- Vietnamese (IRS.gov/Vietnamese).
- Korean (IRS.gov/Korean).

Page 68 Publication 15 (2019)

• Russian (IRS.gov/Russian).

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

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

What is TAS?

TAS is an *independent* organization within the IRS that helps taxpayers and protects taxpayer rights. Their job is to ensure that every taxpayer is treated fairly and that you know and understand your rights under the <u>Taxpayer Bill</u> 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 <u>TaxpayerAdvocate.IRS.gov</u> to help you understand <u>what these rights mean to you</u> 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. Your local advocate's number is in your local directory and at <u>TaxpayerAdvocate.IRS.gov/Contact-Us</u>. You can also call them 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, please report it to them at *IRS.gov/SAMS*.

TAS also has a website, <u>Tax Reform Changes</u>, which shows you how the new tax law may change your future tax filings and helps you plan for these changes. The information is categorized by tax topic in the order of the IRS Form 1040. Go to <u>TaxChanges.us</u> for more information.

Index



To help us develop a more useful index, please let us know if you have ideas for index entries. See "Comments and Suggestions" in the "Introduction" for the ways you can reach us.

		Recordkeeping 6
A	Н	Reimbursements 15 Repayments, wages 35
Accuracy of deposits rule 28	Health insurance plans 16	Reporting agent 43
Additional Medicare Tax 24, 34 Adjustments 33	Health savings accounts (HSAs) 16 Hiring new employees 4	
Aliens, nonresident 21, 24	Household employees 31	<u> </u>
Allocated tips 18		Seasonal employers <u>31</u>
Archer MSAs 16 Assistance (See Tax help)		Semiweekly deposit schedule 26
Tionical (Coo Taxtiop)	Identity protection complete 17	Severance payments 3
_	Identity protection services 17 Identity theft 68	Sick pay 17 Social security and Medicare taxes 23
B	Income tax withholding 20, 44	Social security number, employee 13
Backup withholding 6 Business expenses, employee 15	Information returns 5 International social security	Spouse 12 Standard mileage rate 15
Business expenses, employee 10	agreements 24	Statutory employees 11
		Statutory nonemployees 11
C		Successor employer <u>24, 36</u> Supplemental wages <u>19</u>
Calendar 8 Certified professional employer	Long-term care insurance 16	
organizations (CPEOs) 2, 44	Lookback period 25	
Change of business address or		T
responsible party 7 COBRA premium assistance credit 10	RA	Tax help 68 Telephone help 7
Correcting employment taxes 34	M Meals and lodging 16	Third-party payer arrangements 43
Correcting errors (prior period adjustments) 34	Medicaid waiver payments 3	Third-party sick pay tax adjustment 33 Tip rate determination agreement 18
	Medical cavings accounts 16	Tip rate determination and education
	Medical savings accounts 16 Medicare tax 23	program <u>18</u> Tips 18, 20
D	Mileage 15	Trust fund recovery penalty 30
Delivery services, private 7 Depositing taxes:	Monthly deposit schedule <u>26</u> Motion picture project employers <u>24</u>	
Penalties 29	Moving expense reimbursement 2	
Rules <u>25</u> Differential wage payments <u>16</u>		Unemployment tax, federal 35
Disaster tax relief 2	N	onemployment tax, rederar 33
	New employees 4	
E	Noncash wages 15	V
E-file 31	Nonemployee compensation 6	Vacation pay 20
Election worker 10		
Electronic 28 Electronic deposit requirement 28	0	W
Electronic Federal Tax Payment System	Outsourcing payroll duties 2	Wage repayments 35
(EFTPS) 28 Electronic filing 4, 31		Wages defined 14 Wages not paid in money 15
Eligibility for employment 4	Р	Withholding:
Employees defined 11 Employer identification number (FIN) 11	Part-time workers 24	Backup <u>6</u> Certificate <u>20</u>
Employer identification number (EIN) 11 Employer responsibilities 5	Payroll period 20	Exemption 21
	Payroll service provider (PSP) 43 Penalties 29, 31	Fringe benefits 17 Income tax 20
	Private delivery services (PDSs) 7	Levies 23
F	Publications (See Tax help)	Nonresident aliens 24
Family employees 13 Final return 32		Pensions and annuities 6 Percentage method 44
Foreign persons treated as American	Q	Social security and Medicare taxes 23
employers <u>24</u> Form 944 30	Qualified small business payroll tax	Table instructions 44 Tips 20
Fringe benefits 16	credit for increasing research activities 2	Wage bracket method 44
FUTA tax 35	additios <u>r</u>	
		Z
G	R Reconciling Forms W 2 and Forms 041 or	Zero wage return <u>5</u>
Government employers 9	Reconciling Forms W-2 and Forms 941 or Form 944 32	

Page 70 **Publication 15 (2019)**