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Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service Instructions for Form 1040NR

U.S. Nonresident Alien Income Tax Return<br>Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code, unless otherwise noted.

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice.- We ask for the information on this form to carry out the Internal Revenue laws of the United States. You are required to give us the information. We need it to ensure that you are complying with these laws and to allow us to figure and collect the right amount of tax.

The time needed to complete and file this form will vary depending on individual circumstances. The estimated average time is: Recordkeeping, 6 hr., 40 min.; Learning about the law or the form, 1 $\mathrm{hr} ., 56 \mathrm{~min} . ;$ Preparing the form, 4 hr ., 19 min.; and Copying, assembling, and sending the form to the IRS, 1 hr ., 47 min.

If you have comments concerning the accuracy of these time estimates or suggestions for making this form simpler, we would be happy to hear from you. You can write to the Tax Forms Committee, Western Area Distribution Center, Rancho Cordova, CA 95743-0001. Or, you can call the IRS with your suggestions at 1-800-829-9043 and leave a recorded message 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. DO NOT send your return to this address. Instead, see Where To File on page 2.

## General Instructions

## Changes To Note

New Form 1040NR-EZ. - You may be able to use Form 1040NR-EZ, U.S. Income Tax Return for Certain Nonresident Aliens With No Dependents, if your only income from U.S. sources is wages, salaries, tips, taxable refunds of state and local income taxes, and scholarship or fellowship grants. Also, if married, you cannot claim an exemption for your spouse. For more details, get Form 1040NR-EZ and its instructions.
Social Security Numbers (SSNs) for Dependents.- You must enter the SSN of each dependent, except for a child born in November or December 1995. If you don't enter a correct SSN, your refund will be delayed. If your dependent does not have an SSN, see the instructions for line 7 c , column (2), on page 6.
Earned Income Credit.- If you were a nonresident alien for any part of 1995, you cannot claim this credit unless you are married to a U.S. citizen or resident alien and elect to be taxed as a resident alien for all of 1995. For details on the election, see page 2.

Direct Deposit of Refund.- If you have a refund on line 63 of your 1995 Form 1040NR, you may be able to have it directly deposited into your bank account instead of receiving a check. Use new Form 8888, Direct Deposit of Refund, to do so. See the instructions for line 63 on page 14 for details.

## Household Employment Taxes.-

 Employment taxes on wages paid to household employees are now reported on Form 1040NR, line 51, using new Schedule H (Form 1040). If you paid someone to work in or around your home, you may owe employment taxes. See the instructions for line 51 on page 13.If you paid these taxes in 1994, you should receive a separate package in January containing Schedule H, Form W-2, and other items.

## Self-Employed Health Insurance

 Deduction.- This deduction, which expired December 31, 1993, has been retroactively extended and made permanent. If you were entitled to claim this deduction in 1994 but did not do so, file Form 1040X, Amended U.S. Individual Income Tax Return, to amend your 1994 return. Do not use the worksheet in this booklet to figure your deduction for 1994. Instead, use the worksheet in the 1994 Form 1040NR instructions or get Pub. 535, Business Expenses.Also, the maximum amount of the deduction has increased for 1995. See the instructions for line 26 on page 10.
Payment of Deferred Additional 1993 Taxes.- If you filed Form 8841, Deferral of Additional 1993 Taxes, with your 1993 return, your last installment is due on either April 15, 1996, or June 17, 1996, depending on your filing requirement (see When To File on page 2). See the instructions for line 63 on page 14. Social Security Benefits.- Eighty-five percent of your U.S. social security benefits are taxable unless exempted by a tax treaty.
Tax Law Changes.- For more details, get Pub. 553, Highlights of 1995 Tax Changes.

## Items To Note

Other Reporting Requirements.-If you meet the closer connection to a foreign country exception to the substantial presence test or exclude days of presence in the United States for purposes of that test, you must file a statement containing certain information. This rule does not apply to foreign
government-related individuals who exclude days of presence in the United States. For details, get Form 8840, Closer Connection Exception Statement for Aliens, or Form 8843, Statement for Exempt Individuals and Individuals With a Medical Condition. Certain dual resident taxpayers who claim tax treaty benefits must file Form 8833, Treaty-Based Return Position Disclosure Under Section 6114 or 7701(b), or a similar statement. A dual resident taxpayer is one who is a resident of both the United States and another country under each country's tax laws.

## United States-India Income Tax

Treaty.- Residents of India who were students or business apprentices present in the United States for educational or training purposes may be able to take the standard deduction and exemptions for their spouse and dependents under this treaty. For details, get Pub. 519, U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens.

## Additional Information

If you need more information, our free publications may help you. Pub. 519 will be the most important, but the following publications may also help.
Pub. 525, Taxable and Nontaxable Income
Pub. 529, Miscellaneous Deductions
Pub. 552, Recordkeeping for Individuals
Pub. 597, Information on the United States-Canada Income Tax Treaty
Pub. 901, U.S. Tax Treaties
Pub. 910, Guide to Free Tax Services (includes a list of all publications)

These free publications and the forms and schedules you will need are available on request from the Internal Revenue Service. If you have a foreign address, send your order to either: Eastern Area Distribution Center, P.O. Box 25866, Richmond, VA 23286-8107, U.S.A.; or Western Area Distribution Center, Rancho Cordova, CA 95743-0001, U.S.A., whichever is closer.

## Resident Alien or Nonresident Alien

If you are not a citizen of the United States, specific rules apply to determine if you are a resident alien or a nonresident alien. Generally, you are considered a resident alien if you meet either the green card test or the substantial presence test for 1995. If you do not meet either of these tests for 1995 but you meet the substantial presence test for 1996, you
may be able to choose to be treated as a resident alien for part of 1995. But you must have been physically present in the United States for at least 31 days in a row during 1995 to do so. This choice does not apply if you met either the green card test or the substantial presence test for 1994. For more details, see Pub. 519.

You are considered a nonresident alien for the year if you are not a U.S. resident under either of these tests. You are also considered a nonresident alien if you otherwise meet the substantial presence test but you come under any of the three exceptions described below.

For more details on resident and nonresident status, the tests for residence and the exceptions to them, see Pub. 519. Green Card Test.- You are a resident for tax purposes if you were a lawful permanent resident (immigrant) of the United States at any time during 1995.
Substantial Presence Test.- You are considered a U.S. resident if you meet the substantial presence test for 1995. You meet this test if you were physically present in the United States for at least:

1. 31 days during 1995, and
2. 183 days during the period 1995, 1994, and 1993, counting all the days of physical presence in 1995 but only $1 / 3$ the number of days of presence in 1994 and only $1 / 6$ the number of days in 1993.

Generally, you are treated as present in the United States on any day that you are physically present in the country at any time during the day.
Exceptions. The following are exceptions to the substantial presence test.

1. Exempt individual. You do not count days for which you are an exempt individual. In general, an exempt individual is an individual who is a:
a. foreign government-related individual,
b. teacher or trainee,
c. student, or
d. professional athlete who is temporarily in the United States to compete in a charitable sports event.
Note: Alien individuals with "Q" visas are treated as either students or teachers and trainees and, as such, are exempt individuals for purposes of the substantial presence test if they otherwise qualify. However, "Q" visa holders may only exclude days of presence after
September 30, 1994. "Q" visas are issued to aliens participating in certain international cultural exchange programs.
2. Medical condition. You do not count any day that you intended to leave the United States but were unable to leave because of a medical condition or medical problem that arose while you were present in the United States.
Note: This exception does not apply to pre-existing medical conditions or problems. For more details, see Pub. 519.
3. Closer connection to foreign country. Even though you would otherwise meet the substantial presence test, you are not treated as having met that test for 1995 if you:
a. were present in the United States for fewer than 183 days during 1995,
b. establish that during 1995 you had a tax home in a foreign country, and c. establish that during 1995 you had a closer connection to one foreign country in which you had a tax home than to the United States unless you had a closer connection to two foreign countries.

## Who Must File

File Form 1040NR if any of the following four conditions applies to you.

1. You were a nonresident alien engaged, or considered to be engaged, in a trade or business in the United States during 1995. You must file even ifa. none of your income came from a trade or business conducted in the United States,
b. you have no income from U.S. sources, or
c. your income is exempt from U.S. tax. In any of the above three cases, do not complete the schedules for Form
1040NR. Instead, attach a list of the kinds of exclusions you claim and the amount of each.
Note: If you were a nonresident alien student, teacher, or trainee who was temporarily present in the United States under an "F," "J," " $M$," or " $Q$ " visa, you are considered engaged in a trade or business in the United States and you must file Form 1040NR (or Form 1040NR-EZ).
2. You were a nonresident alien not engaged in a trade or business in the United States during 1995 and not all U.S. tax that you owe was withheld from your income.
3. You represent a deceased person who would have had to file Form 1040NR. 4. You represent an estate or trust that would have had to file Form 1040NR.

## Exception for Children Under Age

14.- If your child was under age 14 on January 1, 1996, had income only from interest and dividends that are effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business, and that income totaled less than $\$ 5,000$, you may be able to elect to report your child's income on your return. But you must use Form 8814, Parents' Election To Report Child's Interest and Dividends, to do so. If you make this election, your child does not have to file a return. For more details, see Form 8814.
Filing a Deceased Person's Return.The personal representative must file the return for a deceased person who was required to file a return for 1995. A personal representative can be an executor, administrator, or anyone who is in charge of the deceased person's property.

Filing for an Estate or Trust.- If you are filing Form 1040NR for a nonresident alien estate or trust, change the form to reflect the provisions of Subchapter J, Chapter 1, of the Internal Revenue Code. You may find it helpful to refer to Form 1041, U.S. Income Tax Return for Estates and Trusts, and its instructions.

## When To File

Individuals.- If you were an employee and received wages subject to withholding, file Form 1040NR by the 15th day of the 4th month after your tax year ends. A return for the 1995 calendar year is due by April 15, 1996.

If you did not receive wages as an employee subject to U.S. income tax withholding, file Form 1040NR by the 15th day of the 6th month after your tax year ends. A return for the 1995 calendar year is due by June 17, 1996.
Estates and Trusts.- If you file for a nonresident alien estate or trust that has an office in the United States, file the return by the 15th day of the 4th month after the tax year ends. If you file for a nonresident alien estate or trust that does not have an office in the United States, file the return by the 15th day of the 6th month after the tax year ends.
Note: If the regular due date for filing falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, file by the next business day.
Extension of Time To File.- If you cannot file your return by the due date, you should file Form 4868, Application for Automatic Extension of Time To File U.S. Individual Income Tax Return. You must file Form 4868 by the regular due date of the return.
Note: Form 4868 does not extend the time to pay your income tax. The tax is due by the regular due date of the return.

## Where To File

File Form 1040NR with the Internal Revenue Service Center, Philadelphia, PA 19255, U.S.A.

## Election To Be Taxed as a Resident Alien

You can elect to be taxed as a U.S. resident for the whole year if either of the following applies to you:

- You were a nonresident alien on the last day of the tax year, and your spouse was a U.S. citizen or resident alien on the last day of the tax year.
- You were a nonresident alien at the beginning of the tax year, but you were a resident alien on the last day of the tax year and your spouse was a U.S. citizen or resident alien on the last day of the tax year. This also applies if both you and your spouse were nonresident aliens at the beginning of the tax year and both were resident aliens at the end of the tax year.

If you elect in 1995 to be taxed as a U.S. resident, you and your spouse must file a joint return for 1995 using Form 1040, 1040A, or 1040EZ. To make this election, you must attach the statement described in Pub. 519 to your return. Do not use Form 1040NR.

Your worldwide income for the whole year must be included and will be taxed under U.S. tax laws. You must agree to keep the records, books, and other information needed to figure the tax. If you made the election in an earlier year, you may file a joint return or separate return for 1995. If you file a separate return, use Form 1040 or Form 1040A. Your worldwide income for the whole year must be included whether you file a joint or separate return.
Caution: Nonresident aliens who make this election may forfeit the right to claim benefits otherwise available under a U.S. tax treaty. For more details, get Pub. 901, U.S. Tax Treaties, or refer to the specific treaty.

## Dual-Status Taxpayers

Note: If you elect to be taxed as a resident alien (discussed earlier), the special instructions and restrictions discussed here do not apply.

## Dual-Status Tax Year

A dual-status year is one in which you change status between nonresident and resident alien. Different U.S. income tax rules apply to each status.

Most dual-status years are the years of arrival or departure. Before you arrive in the United States, you are a nonresident alien. After you arrive, you may or may not be a resident, depending on the circumstances.

If you become a U.S. resident, you stay a resident until you leave the United States. You may become a nonresident alien when you leave, if, after leaving (or after your last day of lawful permanent residency if you met the green card test) and for the remainder of the calendar year of your departure, you have a closer connection to a foreign country than to the United States, and, during the next calendar year, you are not a U.S. resident under either the green card test or the substantial presence test. See Pub. 519.

## What and Where To File for a Dual-Status Year

If you were a U.S. resident on the last day of the tax year, file Form 1040, U.S. Individual Income Tax Return. Write "Dual-Status Return" across the top and attach a statement showing your income for the part of the year you were a nonresident. You may use Form 1040NR as the statement; write "Dual-Status Statement" across the top. File your return and statement with the Internal Revenue Service Center, Philadelphia, PA 19255, U.S.A.

If you were a nonresident on the last day of the tax year, file Form 1040NR. Write "Dual-Status Return" across the top and attach a statement showing your income for the part of the year you were a U.S. resident. You may use Form 1040 as the statement; write "Dual-Status Statement" across the top. File your return and statement with the Internal Revenue Service Center, Philadelphia, PA 19255, U.S.A.

Statements.-Any statement you file with your return must show your name, address, and social security number (taxpayer identification number). You do not have to sign the statement. Your signature on the return is sufficient because it also applies to supporting statements and schedules.

## Income Subject to Tax for Dual-Status Year

As a dual-status taxpayer not filing a joint return, you are taxed on income from all sources for the part of the year you were a resident alien. Generally, you are taxed on income only from U.S. sources for the part of the year you were a nonresident alien. However, all income effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States is taxable.

Income you received as a dual-status taxpayer from sources outside the United States while a resident alien is taxable, even if you became a nonresident alien after receiving it and before the close of the tax year. Conversely, income you received from sources outside the United States while a nonresident alien is not taxable in most cases, even if you became a resident alien after receiving it and before the close of the tax year. Income from U.S. sources is taxable whether you received it while a nonresident alien or a resident alien.

## Restrictions for Dual-Status Taxpayers

Standard Deduction.- You may not take the standard deduction.
Head of Household.- You may not use the Head of Household Tax Table column or Tax Rate Schedule.
Joint Return.- You may not file a joint return. However, see Election To Be Taxed as a Resident Alien earlier.
Tax Rates.- If you were married and a nonresident of the United States for all or part of the tax year and you do not make the election to be taxed as a resident alien as discussed earlier, you must use the Tax Table column or Tax Rate Schedule for Married Filing Separately to figure your tax on income effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business. You may not use the Single Tax Table column or Tax Rate Schedule.
Deduction for Exemptions.- As a dual-status taxpayer, you usually will be entitled to your own personal exemption. Subject to the general rules for qualification, you are allowed exemptions for your spouse and dependents in
figuring taxable income for the part of the year you were a resident alien. The amount you may claim for these exemptions is limited to your taxable income (determined without regard to exemptions) for the part of the year you were a resident alien. You may not use exemptions (other than your own) to reduce taxable income to below zero for that period.

Special rules apply for exemptions for the part of the tax year a dual-status taxpayer is a nonresident alien if the taxpayer is a resident of Canada, Mexico, Japan, or the Republic of Korea, or is a U.S. national or a student or business apprentice from India. See Pub. 519.

## How To Figure Tax for Dual-Status Tax Year

When you figure your U.S. tax for a dual-status year, you are subject to different rules for the part of the year you were a resident and the part of the year you were a nonresident.

All income for the period of residence and all income that is effectively connected with a trade or business in the United States for the period of nonresidence, after allowable deductions, is added and taxed at the same rates that apply to U.S. citizens and residents. Income that is not effectively connected with a trade or business in the United States for the period of nonresidence is subject to the flat $30 \%$ rate or lower treaty rate. No deductions are allowed against this income.

If you were a resident alien on the last day of the tax year, add to the tax from the Tax Table, Tax Rate Schedules, Capital Gain Tax Worksheet, or Form 8615 the tax on the noneffectively connected income. Enter the total tax on Form 1040, line 38. Next to line 38 show the two amounts. If you are filing Form 1040 NR, enter the tax from the Tax Table, Tax Rate Schedules, Capital Gain Tax Worksheet, or Form 8615 on line 37 and the tax on the noneffectively connected income on line 47.
Credits.- You are allowed a credit against your U.S. income tax liability for certain taxes you paid, are considered to have paid, or that were withheld from your income. These include:

1. Tax withheld from wages earned in the United States and taxes withheld at the source from various items of income from U.S. sources other than wages. This includes U.S. tax withheld on dispositions of U.S. real property interests.

When filing Form 1040, show the total tax withheld on line 55. Enter amounts from the attached statement (Form 1040NR, lines 53, 59a, 59b, 60a, and 60 b ) to the left of line 55 and identify and include in the amount on line 55.

When filing Form 1040NR, show the total tax withheld on lines 53, 59a, 59b, 60 a , and 60 b . Enter the amount from the attached statement (Form 1040, line 55) to the left of line 53 and identify and include in the amount on line 53.
2. Tax paid with Form 1040-ES, Estimated Tax for Individuals, or Form 1040-ES (NR), U.S. Estimated Tax for Nonresident Alien Individuals.
3. Tax paid with Form 1040-C, U.S. Departing Alien Income Tax Return. When filing Form 1040, include the tax paid with Form 1040-C with the total payments on line 61. Identify the payment in the area to the left of the entry.

As a dual-status taxpayer, you generally may claim tax credits using the same rules that apply to resident aliens.

## How To Report Income on Form 1040NR

## Community Income

If either you or your spouse, or both you and your spouse, were nonresident aliens at any time during the tax year, and you had community income during the year, treat the community income according to the applicable community property laws except as follows:

- Earned income of a spouse, other than trade or business or partnership distributive share income. The spouse whose services produced the income must report it on his or her separate return.
- Trade or business income, other than partnership income. Treat this income as received by the husband unless the wife exercises substantially all of the management over the trade or business.
- Partnership income (or loss) received from a trade or business carried on by the partnership. Treat this income (or loss) as received by the spouse who is the partner and report it on that spouse's return.
- Income derived from the separate property of one spouse that is not earned income, trade or business income, or partnership distributive share income. The spouse with the separate property must report this income on his or her separate return.

Get Pub. 555, Federal Tax Information on Community Property, for more details.

## Kinds of Income

You must divide your income for the tax year into the following three categories:

1. Income effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business. This income is taxed at the same rates that apply to U.S. citizens. Report it on page 1 of Form 1040NR. Pub. 519 describes this income in greater detail.
2. U.S. income not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business. This income is taxed at $30 \%$ unless a treaty between your country and the United States has set a lower rate that applies to you. Report this income on page 4 of Form 1040NR and figure the tax on it. Then, report the tax on line 47. Pub. 519 describes this income more fully.
Note: Use line 50 to report the 4\% tax on U.S. source gross transportation income.
3. Income exempt from U.S. tax. Complete items $L$ and $M$ on page 5 of Form 1040NR and line 22 if applicable.

## Dispositions of U.S. Real Property Interests

Gain or loss on the disposition of a U.S. real property interest by a nonresident alien individual is treated as if the alien individual were engaged in a trade or business in the United States and as if the gain or loss were effectively connected with the conduct of that trade or business. Losses of individuals shall be taken into account only to the extent they would be taken into account under section 165(c). See section 897 and its regulations.

Report gains and losses on the disposition of U.S. real property interests on Schedule D (Form 1040) and Form 1040NR, line 14. Also, net gains may be subject to the alternative minimum tax. See the instructions for line 45.

The nonrecognition rules (not recognizing gain or loss) apply only when a U.S. real property interest is exchanged for an interest the sale of which would be subject to U.S. tax.

Money and the fair market value of property received in exchange for an interest in a partnership, trust, or estate, will, to the extent attributable to a U.S. real property interest held by the partnership, trust, or estate, be considered as received from the sale or exchange of the U.S. real property interest.

Gains or losses from the disposition of a U.S. real property interest by a partnership, trust, or estate generally are passed through and must be reported on the income tax return of each partner or beneficiary.
U.S. Real Property Interests.- A U.S. real property interest is any interest (other than an interest solely as a creditor) in real property located in the United States or the Virgin Islands, or any interest in a domestic corporation that is a U.S. real property holding corporation. Generally, real property includes:

## - Land and unsevered natural

 products of the land, such as growing crops and timber, and mines, wells, and other natural deposits.- Improvements on land, including buildings, other inherently permanent structures, and structural components of these.
- Personal property associated with the use of real property, such as farming, forestry, mining, or construction equipment, or property used in lodging facilities or rented office space. See Pub. 519 for exceptions.

A corporation is a U.S. real property holding corporation if the fair market value of its U.S. real property interests is $50 \%$ or more of the fair market value of its U.S. real property interests, interests in foreign real property, plus any other of its assets that are used or held for use in a trade or business. For special rules, see sections 897(c)(4) and (5).

An interest in a foreign corporation is a U.S. real property interest only if the corporation elected to be treated as a domestic corporation.

An interest in a domestic corporation is not a U.S. real property interest if at the date of disposition of the interest in the corporation: (a) the corporation did not hold any U.S. real property interests, and (b) all the U.S. real property interests held by the corporation during the shorter of the periods described in section 897(c)(1)(A)(ii):

1. Were disposed of in a transaction in which all gain realized was recognized, or
2. Ceased to be U.S. real property interests because of the application of section 897(c)(1)(B) to one or more other corporations.
Stock Regularly Traded.- A U.S. real property interest does not include any class of stock of a domestic corporation that is regularly traded on an established securities market, unless you held more than $5 \%$ of that class of stock at any time during the shorter of the periods
described in section 897(c)(1)(A)(ii).
Section 897(h) provides special rules for a real estate investment trust.
Virgin Islands Real Estate.- Gain or loss on dispositions of real property interests located in the U.S. Virgin Islands will be reported on returns filed with the Virgin Islands tax authorities. Tax on these dispositions will also be paid to the Virgin Islands tax authorities.

## Income You May Elect To Treat as Effectively Connected With a U.S. Trade or Business

You may elect to treat some items of income as effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business. The election applies to all income from real property, or an interest in real property, located in the United States and held for the production of income. Income from real property includes:

- Rental income from real property.
- Profit from disposing of U.S. timber, coal, or iron ore while keeping a share in it.
- Rents and royalties from mines, oil or gas wells, or other natural resources.

The election does not apply to dispositions of U.S. real property interests discussed earlier.

To make the election, attach a statement to your return for the year of the election. Include in your statement:

1. That you are making the election.
2. A complete list of all your real property, or any interest in real property, located in the United States (including location). Give the legal identification of U.S. timber, coal, or iron ore in which you have an interest.
3. The extent of your interest in the real property.
4. A description of any substantial improvements on such real property.
5. Your income from the property.
6. The dates you owned it.
7. Whether the election is under section 871(d) or treaty.
8. Details of any previous elections and revocations of the real property elections.

## Foreign Income Taxed by the United States

You may be required to report some income from foreign sources on your U.S. return if it is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business. For this foreign income to be treated as effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business, you must have a fixed place of business in the United States. The income, gain, or loss must result directly from the usual business activities of your U.S. office. The kinds of foreign income that may be taxed at the graduated rates are:

- Interest or dividends from the U.S.
business.
- Income from foreign sales made by your U.S. office.
- Rents or royalties you received for the use of intangible property located outside the United States or the privilege of using it. Such property includes patents, copyrights, trademarks, and franchises.


## Line Instructions for Form 1040NR

## Name, Address, and Identifying Number

Name.- If you are filing Form 1040NR for an estate or trust, enter the name of the estate or trust, and your name, title, and address. Also, give the name and address of any U.S. grantors and beneficiaries.
P.O. Box.- If your post office does not deliver mail to your home and you have a P.O. box, enter your box number instead of your present home address.
Foreign Address.- If your address is outside the United States or its possessions or territories, enter the information in the following order: city, province or state, and country. Do not abbreviate the country name. Include the postal code where applicable.
Identifying Number.- If you are filing Form 1040 NR for an estate or trust, enter the employer identification number of the estate or trust.

If you are a nonresident alien engaged in a trade or business in the United States, you must get a taxpayer identification number. Generally, this number is your social security number (SSN). Apply for your number using Form SS-5, which you can get at Social Security Administration (SSA) offices. Fill it in and return it to the SSA. An incorrect or missing SSN will delay your refund.

If you do not have an SSN and are not otherwise required to get one, you can use an IRS-assigned identification number. This number is similar to an SSN but begins with the number 9 . If 1995 is the first year you are filing a tax return and you are not otherwise required to get an SSN, do not make an entry in the space labeled "Identifying or social security number." When the IRS receives your return, you will be assigned an identification number. You must use this number when you file tax returns in the future or until you get an SSN.

## Filing Status

The amount of your tax depends on your filing status. Before you decide which box to check, read the following explanations.
Were You Single or Married? - If you were married on December 31, consider yourself married for the whole year. If you were single, divorced, or legally separated under a decree of divorce or separate maintenance on December 31, consider yourself single for the whole year. If you meet the tests described under Married Persons Who Live Apart below, you may consider yourself single for the whole year.

If your spouse died in 1995, consider yourself married to that spouse for the whole year, unless you remarried before the end of 1995.

## Married Persons Who Live Apart.-

Some married persons who have a child and who do not live with their spouse may file as single. If you meet all five tests below and you are a married resident of Canada or Mexico, or a U.S. national, check the box on line 1. If you meet the tests and you are a married resident of Japan or the Republic of Korea, check the box on line 2.

1. You file a separate return from your spouse.
2. You paid more than half the cost to keep up your home in 1995.
3. You lived apart from your spouse during the last 6 months of 1995.
4. Your home was the principal home of your child, stepchild, adopted child, or foster child for more than half of 1995.
5. You claim this child as your dependent or the child's other parent claims him or her as a dependent under the rules on page 6 for Children of Divorced or Separated Parents.
Line 6-Qualifying Widow(er) With Dependent Child.- You may check the box on line 6 and use joint return tax rates for 1995 if all seven of the following apply.
6. You were a resident of Canada, Mexico, Japan, or the Republic of Korea, or a U.S. national.
7. Your spouse died in 1993 or 1994
and you did not remarry in 1995.
8. You have a child, stepchild, adopted child, or foster child whom you can claim as a dependent.
9. This child lived in your home for all of 1995. Temporary absences, such as for school, vacation, or medical care, count as time lived in the home.
10. You paid over half the cost of keeping up your home.
11. You were a resident alien or U.S. citizen the year your spouse died. This refers to your actual status, not the election that some nonresident aliens can make to be taxed as U.S. residents.
12. You could have filed a joint return with your spouse the year he or she died, even if you didn't actually do so.

## Exemptions

Exemptions for estates and trusts are described in the instructions for line 35.
Note: Residents of India who were students or business apprentices may be able to claim exemptions for their spouse and dependents. See Pub. 519 for details. Line 7a-Yourself.- Generally, you can always take an exemption for yourself. However, if you can be claimed as a dependent on another person's U.S. tax return (such as your parent's return), you cannot take an exemption for yourself even if that person chose not to claim you. Line 7b-Spouse.- If you checked filing status box 3 or 4 , you can take an exemption for your spouse only if your spouse had no gross income for U.S. tax purposes and cannot be claimed as a dependent on another U.S. taxpayer's return. (You can do this even if your spouse died in 1995.) In addition, if you checked filing status box 4, your spouse must have lived with you in the United States at some time during 1995.
Line 7c-Dependents.- Only residents of Canada, Mexico, Japan, the Republic of Korea, and U.S. nationals may claim exemptions for their dependents. If you were a resident of Canada or Mexico, or a U.S. National (American Samoan), you can claim exemptions for your children and other dependents on the same terms as U.S. citizens. Get Pub. 501, Exemptions, Standard Deduction, and Filing Information, for more details. If you were a resident of Japan or the Republic of Korea, you may claim an exemption for any of your children who lived with you in the United States at some time during 1995.

You can take an exemption for each of your dependents who was alive during some part of 1995. This includes a baby born in 1995 or a person who died in 1995.

After you have figured out whom you can claim as a dependent, fill in the columns on line 7c. If you have more than five dependents, show the information requested in columns (1) through (4) for each of those dependents on an attached statement.

Column (1). Enter the name of each dependent.

Column (2). Each dependent must have an SSN unless the dependent was born in November or December of 1995. You must enter the SSN in column (2). If you do not enter it or if the SSN is wrong, it will take us longer to issue any refund shown on your return. You may also have to pay a $\$ 50$ penalty. If your dependent was born in November or December of 1995 and does not have an SSN, enter "11/95" or "12/95" in column (2).

Your dependent can get an SSN by filing Form SS-5 with an SSA office. If your dependent won't have an SSN by the date your return is due, see Extension of Time To File on page 2. If your dependent lives in Canada or Mexico, see Pub. 501 for details on how to get an SSN.

Column (3). Enter your dependent's relationship to you. For example, if the dependent is your child, enter "son" or "daughter."

Column (4). Enter the number of months your dependent lived with you in 1995. Count temporary absences such as for school or vacation as time lived in your home. If your dependent was born or died in 1995, enter "12" in this column.

## Children Who Didn't Live With You

 Due to Divorce or Separation. If you are claiming a child who didn't live with you under the rules for Children of Divorced or Separated Parents below, enter the total number of such children on the line to the right of line 7c labeled "No. of your children on 7c who: didn't live with you due to divorce or separation." If you put a number on this line, you must do one of the following each year you claim this child as a dependent.1. Check the box on line 7d if your divorce decree or written separation agreement went into effect before 1985 and it states that you can claim the child as your dependent.
2. Attach Form 8332 or similar statement. If your divorce decree or separation agreement went into effect after 1984 and it states you can claim the child as your dependent without regard to any condition, such as payment of support, you may attach a copy of certain pages from the decree or agreement instead. Get Pub. 504, Divorced or Separated Individuals, for details.
Note: You must attach the required information even if you filed it in an earlier year.

Other Dependent Children. Enter the total number of dependent children who did not live with you for reasons other than divorce or separation on the line labeled "Dependents on 7c not entered above."

Children of Divorced or Separated Parents. The parent who had custody of a child for most of the year (the custodial parent) can generally claim the child as a dependent if both parents together paid over half of the child's support. This general rule also applies to parents who lived apart from each other during the last 6 months of the year. But the parent who
did not have custody, or who had the child for the shorter time (the noncustodial parent), may claim the child as a dependent if both parents together paid over half of the child's support and either 1 or 2 below applies:

1. The custodial parent signs Form 8332 or a similar statement agreeing not to claim the child's exemption for 1995, or
2. A decree of divorce or separate maintenance (or a written agreement) that was in effect before 1985 states that the noncustodial parent can claim the child as a dependent and he or she gave at least $\$ 600$ for the child's support in 1995. This rule does not apply if the decree or agreement was changed after 1984 to say that the noncustodial parent cannot claim the child as a dependent.

## Rounding Off to Whole Dollars

You may round off cents to the nearest whole dollar on your forms and schedules. This will make it easier to complete your return. To do so, drop amounts under 50 cents and increase amounts from 50 to 99 cents to the next dollar. For example, $\$ 1.39$ becomes $\$ 1$ and $\$ 2.50$ becomes $\$ 3$. If you do round off, do so for all amounts. But if you have to add two or more amounts to figure the amount to enter on a line, include cents when adding and only round off the total. Example. You received two W-2 forms, one showing wages of $\$ 5,000.55$ and one showing wages of $\$ 18,500.73$. On Form 1040NR, line 8, you would enter \$23,501
$(\$ 5,000.55+\$ 18,500.73=\$ 23,501.28)$.

## Income Effectively Connected With U.S. Trade or Business

Pub. 519 explains how income is classified and what income you should report here. The instructions for this section assume you have decided that the income involved is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business in which you were engaged. But your decision may not be easy. "Interest," for example, may be effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business, it may not be, or it may be tax exempt. The tax status of income also depends on its source. Under some circumstances, items of income from foreign sources are treated as effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business. Other items are reportable as effectively connected or not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business, depending on how you elect to treat them.
Line 8-Wages, Salaries, Tips, etc.Enter the total of your effectively connected wages, salaries, tips, etc. But, do not include amounts exempted under a tax treaty and reported in Item M on page 5 of Form 1040NR. Also include in this total:

- Corrective distributions of excess salary deferrals.
- Corrective distributions of excess contributions and excess aggregate contributions to a retirement plan.
- Disability pensions if you have not reached the minimum retirement age set by your employer.
Note: Disability pensions received after you reach your employer's minimum retirement age and other pensions shown on Form 1099-R (other than payments from an IRA) are reported on lines 17a and 17 b of Form 1040NR. However, you must report this income on line 73 if it is not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business. Payments from an IRA are reported on lines 16a and $16 b$.

Missing or Incorrect Form W-2. If you don't get a Form W-2 by January 31, 1996, ask your employer for it. If you lose your Form W-2 or it is incorrect, ask your employer for a new one.

Even if you don't get a Form W-2 from your employer, you must still report your earnings. For example, if you were paid less than \$1,000 as a household employee in 1995, your employer is not required to give you a W-2 form, but you must still include the wages on line 8.

Employer-Provided Vehicle. If you used an employer-provided vehicle for both personal and business use and $100 \%$ of its annual lease value was included as wages on your W-2 form, you may be able to deduct the business use of the vehicle on Schedule A. But you must use Form 2106, Employee Business Expenses, to do so. The total annual lease value of the vehicle should be shown in box 12 of your W-2 form or on a separate statement. For more details, get Pub. 917, Business Use of a Car.

Tip Income. Be sure to report all tip income you actually received, even if it is not included in box 1 of your W-2 form(s). You must report as income the amount of allocated tips shown on your W-2 form(s) unless you can prove that you received less. Allocated tips should be shown in box 8 of your W-2 form(s). They are not included in box 1 of your W-2 form(s). For details on allocated tips, get Pub. 531, Reporting Tip Income.

Use Form 4137, Social Security and Medicare Tax on Unreported Tip Income, to figure any social security and Medicare tax on unreported or allocated tips. See the instructions for line 48.

Excess Salary Deferrals. You may have chosen to have your employer contribute part of your pay to certain retirement plans (such as a 401(k) plan or the Federal Thrift Savings Plan) instead of having it paid to you. If so, the "Deferred compensation" box in box 15 of your W-2 form should be checked. The amount deferred should be shown in box 13. The total amount that may be deferred for 1995 under all plans is generally limited to $\$ 9,240$ for each person. But a different limit may apply if amounts were deferred under a tax-sheltered annuity plan or an eligible plan of a state or local
government or tax-exempt organization. Get Pub. 575, Pension and Annuity Income, for details. Any amount deferred in excess of these limits must be reported on Form 1040NR, line 8.

Dependent Care Benefits (DCB). If you received benefits for 1995 under your employer's dependent care plan, you may be able to exclude part or all of them from your income. You must use Form 2441, Child and Dependent Care Expenses, to do so. The benefits should be shown in box 10 of your W-2 form(s). First, fill in Parts I and III of Form 2441. Include any taxable benefits from line 20 of that form on Form 1040NR, line 8. On the dotted line next to line 8, enter "DCB."

## Line 9a-Taxable Interest Income.-

Report on line 9a all of your taxable interest income from assets effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business.

If you received interest not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business, report it on page 4 of Form 1040NR, unless it is tax exempt under a treaty. Get Pub. 901, U.S. Tax Treaties. In addition, interest from a U.S. bank, savings and Ioan association, or similar institution, and from certain deposits with U.S. insurance companies, is tax exempt if it is not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business.

Report any interest you received or that was credited to your account so you could withdraw it, even if it wasn't entered in your passbook. Interest credited in 1995 on deposits you could not withdraw because of the bankruptcy or insolvency of the financial institution may not have to be included in your 1995 income. For details, get Pub. 550, Investment Income and Expenses.
Line 9b-Tax-Exempt Interest.- If you received any tax-exempt interest income, such as from municipal bonds, report it on line 9b. Include any exempt-interest dividends from a mutual fund or other regulated investment company. Do not include interest earned on your IRA.
Line 10-Dividend Income.- Enter your total ordinary dividends from assets effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business. If you received capital gain distributions, see the instructions for line 14.

Nontaxable Distributions. Some distributions are nontaxable because they are a return of your cost. They will not be taxed until you recover your cost. You must reduce your cost (or other basis) by these distributions. After you get back all of your cost (or other basis), you must report these distributions as capital gains. Line 11-Taxable Refunds, Credits, or Offsets of State and Local Income Taxes.- If you received a refund, credit, or offset of state or local income taxes in 1995 that you paid and deducted before 1995, part or all of this amount may be taxable. You may receive Form 1099-G, or similar statement, showing the refund.

If you chose to apply part or all of the refund to your 1995 estimated state or local income tax, the amount applied is treated as received in 1995.

If, in the year you paid the tax, you (a) did not itemize deductions on Form 1040NR or Schedule A (Form 1040), or (b) filed Form 1040A or Form 1040EZ, none of your refund is taxable.

For details on how to figure the amount you must report as income, see Recoveries in Pub. 525, Taxable and Nontaxable Income.
Line 12-Scholarship and Fellowship Grants.- If you received a scholarship or fellowship, part or all of it may be taxable.

If you were a degree candidate, the amounts you used for expenses other than tuition and course-related expenses are generally taxable. For example, amounts used for room, board, and travel are generally taxable.

If you were not a degree candidate, the full amount of the scholarship or fellowship is generally taxable. Also, amounts received as a scholarship or fellowship that are payment for teaching, research, or other services are taxable even if the services were required to get the grant.

Report the total amount of the grant on line 12 and show any nontaxable part on line 29. If the grant was reported on Form 1042-S, enter the gross amount from column (b) on line 12. But do not include amounts exempted under a tax treaty and reported in item M on page 5 of Form 1040NR. Attach a statement that shows: the amount of your grant, the dates it covers, the grantor's name, expenses the grant covers, and the conditions under which it was given to you. Explain how much was taxable, how much was tax exempt, and why.

Attach any Form 1042-S or Form W-2 you received from the college or institution. If you did not receive a 1042-S or W-2 form, attach a statement from the college or institution (on their letterhead) showing the details of the grant.
Line 13-Business Income or (Loss).- If you operated your own business or practiced your profession as a sole proprietor, report your income and expenses on Schedule C or Schedule C-EZ (Form 1040).

Include any income you received as a dealer in stocks, securities, and commodities through your U.S. office. If you dealt in these items through an independent agent, such as a U.S. broker, custodian, or commissioned agent, your income may not be considered effectively connected with a U.S. business. For general information on business income or loss, see the Instructions for Schedule C (Form 1040) and get Pub. 334, Tax Guide for Small Business.
Line 14-Capital Gain or (Loss).Caution: At the time these instructions were printed, Congress was considering legislation that would change the tax
treatment of capital gains, including capital gain distributions. Get Pub. 553, Highlights of 1995 Tax Changes.

See the Instructions for Schedule D (Form 1040). Enter the effectively connected gain or (loss) from Schedule D. You may need Pub. 544, Sales and Other Dispositions of Assets. But if you received capital gain distributions and do not need Schedule D for other capital transactions, enter those distributions on line 14. Write "CGD" on the dotted line next to line 14.

Gains and losses from disposing of U.S. real property interests are taxed as if you were engaged in a U.S. trade or business and are treated as effectively connected with that trade or business. See Dispositions of U.S. Real Property Interests on page 4.
Note: Your tax may be less if you can use the Capital Gain Tax Worksheet on page 12. You can use it if your taxable income (Form 1040NR, line 36) is more than $\$ 47,125$ if you checked filing status box 3, 4, or 5; $\$ 56,550$ if you checked filing status box 1 or 2; or $\$ 94,250$ if you checked filing status box 6 .
Line 15-Other Gains or (Losses).- If you sold or exchanged assets used in a U.S. trade or business, see the Instructions for Form 4797.

## Lines 16a and 16b-IRA

Distributions.- Use lines 16a and 16b to report effectively connected payments (distributions) you received from your individual retirement arrangement (IRA). These include regular distributions, early distributions, rollovers, and any other money or property you received from your IRA account or annuity. But if this income is not effectively connected with your U.S. trade or business, report it on line 73. Generally, you will receive a Form 1099-R showing the amount of your distribution.

If you made any nondeductible contributions to your IRA for 1995 or an earlier year or you rolled your IRA distribution over into another IRA, see the next page. Do not use lines 16a and 16b to report a rollover from a qualified employer's plan to an IRA. Instead, see the instructions for lines 17a and 17b.

IRA distributions that you must include in income are taxed at the same rate as other income. You may not use the special averaging rule for lump-sum distributions from qualified employer plans.

If your IRA distribution is fully taxable, enter it on line 16b; do not make an entry on line 16a. If only part is taxable, enter the total distribution on line 16a and the taxable part on line 16b.
Caution: You may have to pay an additional tax if (1) you received an early distribution from your IRA and the total distribution was not rolled over, (2) you received a distribution in excess of $\$ 150,000$, or (3) you were born before July 1, 1924, and received less than the minimum required distribution. See the instructions for line 49 for details.

Nondeductible Contributions. If you made nondeductible contributions for any year, only part of your IRA distribution may be taxable. Get Form 8606 to figure the taxable part of your IRA distribution. If you made any nondeductible contributions for 1995, you may need to make a special computation. Get Pub. 590, Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs), for details. Enter the total distribution on line 16a and the taxable part on line 16b.

IRA Rollovers. A rollover is a tax-free distribution of cash or other assets from one retirement plan that is contributed to another plan. Use lines 16a and 16b to report a rollover from one IRA to another IRA. Enter the total distribution on line $16 a$. If the total on line $16 a$ was rolled over, enter zero on line 16b. If the total was not rolled over, enter the part not rolled over on line 16b. But if you ever make nondeductible contributions to any of your IRAs, use Form 8606 to figure the taxable part to enter on line 16b. For more details, see Pub. 590.

## Lines 17a and 17b-Pensions and

Annuities.- Use lines 17a and 17b to report effectively connected pension and annuity payments you received, including payments (distributions) from retirement plans, life insurance annuity contracts, profit-sharing plans, and
employee-savings plans. See page 9 for details on rollovers and lump-sum distributions. But if this income is not effectively connected with your U.S. trade or business, report it on line 73 .

Also, use these lines to report disability pensions received after you reach the minimum retirement age set by your employer. Disability pensions received before you reach your employer's minimum retirement age are reported on line 8.

Some annuities are tax-exempt. See section 871 (f).
Note: If you perform services in the United States, your income is effectively connected with the conduct of a U.S. trade or business. When you receive a pension in a later year as a result of these services, the pension is also considered effectively connected with the conduct of a U.S. trade or business.

In general, you should receive a Form 1099-R showing the amount you received. Attach Form 1099-R to Form 1040NR if any Federal income tax was withheld.

Do not use lines 17a and 17b to report corrective distributions of excess salary deferrals, excess contributions, or excess aggregate contributions from retirement plans. Instead, see the instructions for line 8. Also, do not use lines 17a and 17b to report social security or railroad retirement benefits shown on Forms SSA-1042S and RRB-1042S. Instead, see the instructions on page 17.
Caution: Certain transactions, such as loans against your interest in a qualified plan, may be treated as taxable distributions and may also be subject to additional taxes. For details, get Pub. 575, Pension and Annuity Income.

## Simplified General Rule Worksheet-Lines 17a and 17b (keep for your records)

1. Enter the total pension or annuity payments received this year. Also, enter this amount on Form 1040NR, line 17a .
2. 
3. Enter your cost in the plan at the annuity starting date plus any death benefit exclusion (see page 9). . . 2.
4. $\qquad$
5. Age at annuity starting date (see page 9):

6. Divide line 2 by line 3
7. 


5. Multiply line 4 by the number of months for which this year's payments were made. If your annuity starting date was before 1987, skip lines 6 and 7 and enter this amount on line 8. Otherwise, go to line 6 . . 5. $\qquad$
6. Enter the amount, if any, recovered tax free in years after 1986
6. $\qquad$
7. Subtract line 6 from line 2
7.
8. Enter the smaller of line 5 or line 7
8. $\qquad$
9. Taxable amount. Subtract line 8 from line 1. Enter the result, but not less than zero. Also, enter this amount on Form 1040NR, line 17b. If your Form 1099-R shows a larger amount, use the amount on this line instead of the amount from Form 1099-R
9.

Note: If you had more than one partially taxable pension or annuity, figure the taxable part of each separately. Enter the total of the taxable parts on Form 1040NR, line 17b. Enter the total pension or annuity payments received in 1995 on Form 1040NR, line 17a.

Fully Taxable Pensions and
Annuities. If your pension or annuity is fully taxable, enter it on line 17b; do not make an entry on line 17a. Your payments are fully taxable if either of the following applies:

- You did not contribute to the cost of your pension or annuity, or
- You got your entire cost back tax free before 1995.

Fully taxable pensions and annuities also include military retirement pay shown on Form 1099-R. For details on military disability pensions, get Pub. 525, Taxable and Nontaxable Income. If you received
a Form RRB-1099-R, get Pub. 575 to see how to report your benefits.

## Partially Taxable Pensions and

 Annuities. If your pension or annuity is partially taxable and your Form 1099-R does not show the taxable part, you must use the General Rule to figure the taxable part. The General Rule is explained in Pub. 939, Pension General Rule (Nonsimplified Method). But if your annuity starting date (defined later) was after July 1, 1986, you may be able to use the Simplified General Rule, explained below.You can ask the IRS to figure the taxable part for you for a $\$ 50$ fee. Submit your request before the due date of your return, including extensions. For details, see Pub. 939.

If your Form 1099-R shows a taxable amount, you may report that amount on line 17b. But you may be able to report a lower taxable amount by using the General Rule or, if you qualify, the Simplified General Rule.

Once you have figured the taxable part of your pension or annuity, enter that amount on line 17b and the total on line 17a.

Annuity Starting Date. Your annuity starting date is the later of the first day of the first period for which you received a payment, or the date the plan's obligations became fixed.

Simplified General Rule. This method will usually give you the same amount or more of the pension or annuity tax free each year as the General Rule or as figured by the IRS. You can use this simpler method if all four of the following apply.

1. Your annuity starting date was after July 1, 1986.
2. The payments are for (a) your life or
(b) your life and that of your beneficiary.
3. The payments are from a qualified employee plan, a qualified employee annuity, or a tax-sheltered annuity.
4. At the time the pension or annuity payments began, either you were under age 75 or the number of years of guaranteed payments was fewer than 5.

If all four of the above apply, use the worksheet on this page to figure the taxable part of your pension or annuity. If you are a beneficiary entitled to a death benefit exclusion, add the exclusion to the amount you enter on line 2 of the
worksheet. Do this even if you received a Form 1099-R showing a taxable amount. The payer of the annuity cannot add the death benefit exclusion to your cost when figuring the taxable amount. Attach a signed statement to your return stating that you are entitled to a death benefit exclusion. For more details on the Simplified General Rule, see Pub. 575 or Pub. 721, Tax Guide to U.S. Civil Service Retirement Benefits.
Caution: If you received U.S. Civil Service retirement benefits and you chose the lump-sum credit option, use the worksheet in Pub. 721. Do not use the one on page 8.

Age at Annuity Starting Date. If you are the retiree, use your age on the annuity starting date. If you are the survivor of a retiree, use the retiree's age on his or her annuity starting date. If you are the beneficiary of an employee who died, see Pub. 575. If there is more than one beneficiary, see Pub. 575 or Pub. 721 to figure each beneficiary's taxable amount.

Changing Methods. If your annuity starting date was after July 1, 1986, you may be able to change the way you figure the taxable part of your pension. For details, see Pub. 575 or Pub. 721.

Death Benefit Exclusion. If you are the beneficiary of a deceased employee or former employee, amounts paid to you by, or on behalf of, an employer because of the death of the employee may qualify for a death benefit exclusion of up to $\$ 5,000$. If you are entitled to this exclusion, add it to the cost of the pension or annuity. Special rules apply if you are the survivor under a joint and survivor's annuity. For details, see Pub. 575.

Rollovers. A rollover is a tax-free distribution of cash or other assets from one retirement plan that is contributed to another plan. Use lines 17a and 17b to report a rollover, including a direct rollover, from one qualified employer's plan to another or to an IRA.

Enter on line 17a the total distribution before income tax or other deductions were withheld. This amount should be shown in box 1 of Form 1099-R. From the total on line 17a, subtract any contributions (usually shown in box 5) that were taxable to you when made. From that result, subtract the amount that was rolled over either directly or within 60 days of receiving the distribution. Enter the remaining amount, even if zero, on line 17b.

Special rules apply to partial rollovers of property. For more details on rollovers, including distributions under qualified domestic relations orders, see Pub. 575.

Lump-Sum Distributions. If you received a lump-sum distribution from a profit-sharing or retirement plan, your Form 1099-R should have the "Total distribution" box in box 2 b checked. You may owe an additional tax if you (1) received an early distribution from a qualified retirement plan and the total
amount was not rolled over, or (2)
received a distribution in excess of $\$ 150,000$ from a qualified retirement plan. For details, see the instructions for line 49.

Enter the total distribution on line 17a and the taxable part on line 17b. But you may pay less tax on the distribution if you were born before 1936 or were at least age $591 / 2$ on the date of the distribution, you meet certain other conditions, and you chose to use Form 4972, Tax on Lump-Sum Distributions, to figure the tax on any part of the distribution. You may also be able to use Form 4972 if you are the beneficiary of a deceased employee who was either age $591 / 2$ or older on the date of death or born before 1936 and was age 50 or older on the date of death. For details, get Form 4972.

## Line 20-Unemployment

Compensation.- Enter on line 20 any unemployment compensation (insurance) you received. By January 31, 1996, you should receive a Form 1099-G showing the total amount paid to you during 1995. This amount should be shown in box 1 .

If you received an overpayment of unemployment compensation in 1995 and you repaid any of it in 1995, subtract the amount you repaid from the total amount you received. Enter the result on line 20. Also, enter "Repaid" and the amount you repaid on the dotted line next to line 20.

If, in 1995, you repaid unemployment compensation that you reported in an earlier year, see Repayments in Pub. 525, Taxable and Nontaxable Income.

Do not include on line 20 any supplemental unemployment benefits received from a company-financed supplemental unemployment benefit fund. Instead, report these benefits on line 8. Line 21-Other Income.- Use line 21 to report any other income effectively connected with your U.S. business that is not reported on your return or other schedules. List the type and amount of income. If necessary, show the required information on an attached statement. Examples of income to report on line 21 are:

- Repayments of expenses you deducted in an earlier year if they reduced your tax.
- Fees received as a nonprofessional fiduciary, such as an executor or administrator of the estate of a deceased friend or relative.

For more details, see Miscellaneous Taxable Income in Pub. 525.

Report other income on page 4 of Form 1040NR if not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business.

## Recapture of Clean-Fuel Vehicle

 Deduction. If you claimed this deduction in 1993 or 1994 for property that no longer qualifies as clean-fuel vehicle property, you may have to include on line 21 part or all of the amount you deducted. For details, see Pub. 535.Net Operating Loss. If you had a net operating loss in an earlier year to carry forward to 1995, include it as a negative
amount in parentheses on line 21. Attach a statement showing how you figured the amount. Get Pub. 536, Net Operating Losses, for more details.
Line 22.- Use line 22 to report your total effectively connected income that is exempt from tax by a tax treaty. Do not include this exempt income on line 23. Also, you must complete item M on page 5 of Form 1040NR.

## Adjustments

Adjustments are amounts you can subtract from your income effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business.
Line 24-IRA Deduction.- Use line 24 to deduct contributions to your individual retirement arrangement (IRA).
Caution: If you were covered by a retirement plan (qualified pension, profit-sharing (including 401 (k)), annuity, Keogh, SEP, etc.) at work or through self-employment, your IRA deduction may be reduced or eliminated. Earnings on contributions to your IRA are not taxed until they are distributed to you.

Special Rule for Married Individuals. If you checked filing status box 3,4 , or 5 and you were not covered by a retirement plan but your spouse was, you are considered covered by a plan unless you lived apart from your spouse for all of 1995.

Not Covered by a Retirement Plan. If you were not covered by a retirement plan, you can take a full IRA deduction.

Covered by a Retirement Plan. Your Form W-2 should have the "Pension plan" box in box 15 checked if you were covered by your employer's plan even if you were not vested in the plan. You are also covered by a plan if you were self-employed and had a Keogh or SEP retirement plan.

Get Pub. 590, Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs), for more details. Line 25-Moving Expenses.Employees and self-employed persons (including partners) can deduct certain moving expenses. The move must be in connection with employment that generates effectively connected income.

You can take this deduction if you moved in connection with your job or business and your new workplace is at least 50 miles farther from your old home than your old home was from your old workplace. If you had no former workplace, your new workplace must be at least 50 miles from your old home. The deduction is generally limited to moves to or within the United States or its possessions. If you meet these requirements, get Pub. 521, Moving Expenses. Use Form 3903, Moving Expenses, to figure the amount to enter on this line.
Note: Expenses incurred before 1994 that you didn't previously deduct are only allowed as an itemized deduction on Schedule A.
(keep for your records)

1. Enter total payments made in 1995 for health insurance coverage for 1995 for you, your spouse, and dependents. But do not include amounts for any month you were eligible to participate in an employer-sponsored health plan.
2. Multiply line 1 by $30 \%$ (.30)
3. 
4. $\qquad$
5. business under which the insurance plan is established, minus any deduction you claim on Form 1040NR, line 27
6. Self-employed health insurance deduction. Enter the smaller of line 2 or line 3 here and on Form 1040NR, line 26
7. 

*Earned income includes net earnings and gains from the sale, transfer, or licensing of property you created. It does not include capital gain income.

## Line 26-Self-Employed Health

 Insurance Deduction.- If you were self-employed and had a net profit for the year, you may be able to deduct part of the amount paid for health insurance on behalf of yourself, your spouse, and dependents. But if you were also eligible to participate in any subsidized health plan maintained by your or your spouse's employer for any month or part of a month in 1995, amounts paid for health insurance coverage for that month cannot be used to figure the deduction. For more details, get Pub. 535, Business
## Expenses.

If you qualify to take the deduction, use the worksheet above to figure the amount you can deduct.
Line 27—Keogh \& Self-Employed SEP Plans.- If you are self-employed or a partner, deduct payments to your Keogh (HR 10) plan or Simplified Employee Pension (SEP) on line 27. If a SEP, be sure to check the box. Deduct payments for your employees on Schedule C or F (Form 1040).

There are two types of Keogh plans:

- A defined-contribution plan has a separate account for each person. Benefits are based on the amount paid to each account.
- Payments to a defined-benefit plan are determined by the funds needed to give a specific benefit at retirement. If you deduct payments to this kind of plan, enter "DB" next to line 27.

Get Pub. 560, Retirement Plans for the Self-Employed, for more details, including limits on the amount you can deduct.
Line 28-Penalty on Early Withdrawal of Savings. - The Form 1099-INT or Form 1099-OID you received will show the amount of any penalty you were charged.
Line 29-Scholarship and Fellowship Grants Excluded.- If you were a degree candidate, enter amounts used for tuition and course-related expenses (fees, books, etc.) Do not include any amount shown on line 22.
Line 30-Total Adjustments.- Include in the total on line 30 any of the following adjustments that are related to your effectively connected income.

Qualified Performing Artists. Include in the total on line 30 your performing-arts-related expenses from line 10 of Form 2106, Employee Business Expenses, or line 6 of Form 2106-EZ, Unreimbursed Employee Business Expenses. Enter the amount and "QPA" next to line 30.

## Forestation or Reforestation

Amortization. If you can claim a deduction for amortization of these costs and you do not have to file Schedule C, C-EZ, or F (Form 1040) for this activity, include your deduction in the total on line 30. Enter the amount and "Reforestation" next to line 30.

Repayment of Sub-Pay Under the Trade Act of 1974. If you repaid supplemental unemployment benefits (sub-pay) that you previously reported in income because you became eligible for payments under the Trade Act of 1974, include in the total on line 30 the amount you repaid in 1995. Enter the amount and "Sub-pay TRA" next to line 30. Or, you may be able to claim a credit against your tax instead. Get Pub. 525 for more details.

Contributions to Section 501(c)(18) Pension Plans. The amount you contributed should be identified with code H in box 13 of your W-2 form. You may deduct this amount subject to the limits explained under Excess Salary Deferrals on page 6. Include your deduction in the total on line 30. Enter the amount and "501(c)(18)" next to line 30.

Deduction for Clean-Fuel Vehicles. If you placed a vehicle in service in 1995 that uses a clean-burning fuel, you may be able to take this deduction. For details, get Pub. 535, Business Expenses. Include your deduction in the total on line 30. But if part of your deduction is claimed on Schedule C, C-EZ, E, or F (Form 1040), subtract that part from your total deduction and include only the balance on line 30. Enter the amount and "Clean-Fuel" next to line 30. Line 31—Adjusted Gross Income.- If line 31 is less than zero, you may have a net operating loss that you can carry to another tax year. If you carry the loss back to earlier years, see Form 1045, Application for Tentative Refund. For more details, get Pub. 536, Net Operating Losses.

## Tax Computation on Income Effectively Connected With a U.S. Trade or Business

Line 33-Itemized Deductions.- Enter total itemized deductions from Schedule A.

Note: Residents of India who were students or business apprentices may be able to take the standard deduction instead of their itemized deductions. See Pub. 519 for details.
Line 35-Deduction for Exemptions.You can claim exemptions only to the extent of your income that is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business.

If you file as an individual, multiply $\$ 2,500$ by the total number of exemptions entered on line 7e. (If you were a resident of Japan or the Republic of Korea, you must figure the exemptions for your spouse and children according to the proportion your U.S. income bears to your total income. For details, see Pub. 519.) But use the worksheet on the next page to figure the amount, if any, to enter on line 35 if your adjusted gross income from line 32 is more than $\$ 86,025$ ( $\$ 114,700$ if you checked filing status box 1 or 2 ; $\$ 172,050$ if you checked filing status box 6).

If you are filing for an estate, enter $\$ 600$ on line 35. If you are filing for a trust whose governing instrument requires it to distribute all its income currently, enter $\$ 300$ on line 35. Any other trust is allowed an exemption of $\$ 100$.
Line 37-Tax.- To figure your tax, use one of the following methods.

Tax Table. If your taxable income (line 36 ) is less than $\$ 100,000$, you must use the Tax Table to find your tax unless you are required to use Form 8615 or you use the Capital Gain Tax Worksheet (see below). The Tax Table starts on page 19. Be sure you use the correct column. If you checked filing status box 3,4 , or 5 , you must use the Married filing separately column.

Tax Rate Schedules. You must use the Tax Rate Schedules on page 31 to figure your tax if your taxable income is $\$ 100,000$ or more, OR you are filing for an estate or trust, unless you are required to use Form 8615 or you use the Capital Gain Tax Worksheet.

Capital Gain Tax Worksheet. If you had a net capital gain on Schedule D or you reported capital gain distributions on Form 1040NR, line 14, your tax may be less if you figure it using the worksheet on page 12.

Form 8615. You must generally use Form 8615 to figure the tax for any child who was under age 14 on January 1, 1996, and who had more than $\$ 1,300$ of investment income, such as taxable interest or dividends, that is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business. But if neither of the child's parents was
alive on December 31, 1995, do not use Form 8615 to figure the child's tax.

## Credits

Line 40-Credit for Child and Dependent Care Expenses.- You may be able to take this credit if you paid someone to care for your child under age 13 or your dependent who could not care for himself or herself. But to do so, the care must have been provided so that you could work or look for work and you must have had effectively connected income from a job or through self-employment.

Use Form 2441 to figure the credit. If you received any dependent care benefits for 1995, you must file Form 2441 to figure the amount of benefits you can exclude from your income even if you cannot take the credit. For more details, including special rules for divorced or separated parents, see the Instructions for Form 2441 and Pub. 503, Child and Dependent Care Expenses.
Line 41—Foreign Tax Credit.-Form 1116 explains when you can take this credit for payment of income tax to a foreign country. To take it, you must report income from foreign sources. See
Foreign Income Taxed by the United States on page 5. You also must have paid or owe foreign tax on that income. Also, get Pub. 514, Foreign Tax Credit for Individuals.
Line 42-Other Credits.- Complete line 42 if you can take any of the following credits.

General Business Credit. If you have two or more of the following credits, a carryforward of any of these credits, or if any of the credits (other than the low-income housing credit) are from a passive activity, you must also complete Form 3800. Include on line 42 the amount from Form 3800 and check the "Form 3800" box. If you don't have to file Form 3800 and you have one of these credits, include on line 42 the amount of the credit. Check the "Form (specify)" box and enter the form number for that credit.

- Investment credit (Form 3468).
- Jobs credit (Form 5884).
- Credit for alcohol used as a fuel (Form 6478).
- Credit for increasing research activities (Form 6765).
- Low-income housing credit (Form 8586, Form 8609, and Schedule A (Form 8609)).
- Disabled access credit (Form 8826).
- Enhanced oil recovery credit (Form 8830).
- Renewable electricity production credit (Form 8835).
- Indian employment credit (Form 8845).
- Credit for employer social security and Medicare taxes paid on certain employee tips (Form 8846).
- Credit for contributions to selected community development corporations (Form 8847).


## Deduction for Exemptions Worksheet-Line 35 (keep for your records)

See the instructions for line 35 .
Is the amount on Form 1040NR, line 32, more than the dollar amount shown on line 3 below for your filing status?
No. Stop. Multiply $\$ 2,500$ by the total number of exemptions claimed on Form 1040NR, line 7 e , and enter the result on line 35 .
Yes. Complete the worksheet below to figure your deduction for exemptions.

1. Multiply $\$ 2,500$ by the total number of exemptions claimed on Form 1040NR, line 7e
2. 
3. Enter the amount from Form $1040 N R$, line 32 . . . 2.
4. Enter $\$ 114,700$ ( $\$ 86,025$ if you checked filing status box 3, 4, or 5 ; $\$ 172,050$ if you checked filing status box 6)
5. 
6. Subtract line 3 from line 2 . If zero or less, stop here; enter the amount from line 1 above on Form 1040NR, line 35
7. $\qquad$
Note: If line 4 is more than $\$ 122,500$ (more than $\$ 61,250$ if you checked filing status box 3,4 , or 5 ), stop here; you cannot take a deduction for exemptions. Enter -0 - on Form 1040NR, line 35.
8. Divide line 4 by $\$ 2,500$ ( $\$ 1,250$ if you checked filing status box 3,4 , or 5 ). If the result is not a whole number, round it up to the next higher whole number (for example, round 0.0004 to 1)
9. Multiply line 5 by $2 \%$ (.02) and enter the result as a decimal amount
10. Multiply line 1 by line 6 .
11. 
12. 
13. Deduction for exemptions. Subtract line 7 from line 1 . Enter the result here and on Form 1040NR, line 35
14. 
15. 

Empowerment Zone Employment Credit (Form 8844). Although this credit is part of the general business credit, it is not reported on Form 3800. If you can take this credit, check the "Form (specify)" box and enter the form number.

Mortgage Interest Credit (Form 8396). If you were issued a mortgage credit certificate by a state or local government, get Form 8396 to see if you can take this credit. If you can, check the box for Form 8396.

## Credit for Prior Year Minimum Tax

 (Form 8801). If you paid alternative minimum tax in an earlier year, get Form 8801 to see if you can take this credit. If you can, check the box for Form 8801.Qualified Electric Vehicle Credit (Form 8834). If you placed a new electric vehicle in service in 1995, get Form 8834 to see if you can take this credit. If you can, check the "Form (specify)" box and enter the form number.
Line 43.- If you sold fuel produced from a nonconventional source, see section 29 to find out if you can take the
nonconventional source fuel credit. If you can, attach a schedule showing how you figured the credit. Include the credit in the total for line 43. Enter the amount and "FNS" next to line 43.

## Other Taxes

Line 45-Alternative Minimum Tax.The tax law gives special treatment to some kinds of income and allows special deductions and credits for some kinds of expenses. If you benefit from these
provisions, you may have to pay a minimum amount of tax through the alternative minimum tax. This tax is figured on Form 6251 for individuals. If you are filing for an estate or trust, get Schedule I (Form 1041) and its instructions to see if you owe this tax.

If you are claiming a net operating loss deduction or the foreign tax credit, you must complete Form 6251. Otherwise, to see if you should complete Form 6251, add the amounts on Form 1040NR, lines 33 and 35 , plus the total of all adjustments and tax preference items that apply to you (see the list that begins below). If the total is more than the dollar amount shown below that applies to you, fill in Form 6251.

- $\$ 33,750$ if you checked filing status box 1 or 2.
- $\$ 22,500$ if you checked filing status box 3,4 , or 5 .
- $\$ 45,000$ if you checked filing status box 6.


## Disposition of U.S. Real Property

 Interests. If you disposed of U.S. real property interests at a gain, you must make a special computation to see if you owe this tax. For details, see the Instructions for Form 6251.
## Adjustments and Preferences:

1. Accelerated depreciation.
2. Income from incentive stock options
3. Tax-exempt interest from private activity bonds.
4. Intangible drilling costs.
5. Depletion.
6. Circulation expenditures.
7. Research and experimental costs.
8. Mining exploration/development costs.
9. Pollution-control facilities
amortization.
10. Tax-shelter farm activity income or (loss).
11. Passive activity income or (loss).
12. Percentage-of-completion income from long-term contracts.
13. Installment sales income.

Note: Form 6251 should be filled in for a child under age 14 if the total of the child's adjusted gross income from Form 1040NR, line 32, exceeds the child's earned income by more than $\$ 1,000$.
Line 46-Recapture Taxes.- If you owe any of the following taxes, check the box(es) and include the tax on line 46.

Recapture of Investment Credit. If you disposed of investment credit property or changed its use before the end of its useful life or recovery period, you may owe this tax. See Form 4255 for details.

## Recapture of Low-Income Housing

Credit. If you disposed of property (or there was a reduction in the qualified basis of the property) on which you took the low-income housing credit, you may owe this tax. See Form 8611 for details.

## Recapture of Federal Mortgage

Subsidy. If you sold your home in 1995 and it was financed (in whole or in part) from the proceeds of any tax-exempt qualified mortgage bond or you claimed
the mortgage interest credit, you may owe this tax. See Form 8828 for details.

## Recapture of Qualified Electric

Vehicle Credit. If you claimed this credit in 1993 or 1994 based on a vehicle that no longer qualifies, get Pub. 535, Business Expenses, to see if you owe this tax. If you do, include the tax on line 46 and write "QEV" next to the entry space.

Recapture of the Indian Employment
Credit. If you owe this tax, include it on line 46 and write " 45 A " next to the entry space.
Line 48-Social Security and Medicare Tax on Tip Income Not Reported to Employer.- If you are subject to social security and Medicare tax, you received tips of \$20 or more in any month, and you did not report the full amount to your employer, you must pay the social security and Medicare or railroad retirement (RRTA) tax on the unreported tips. You must also pay this tax if your W-2 form(s) shows allocated tips that you are including in your income on Form 1040NR, line 8.

To figure the tax, get Form 4137, Social Security and Medicare Tax on Unreported Tip Income. Enter the tax on line 48. But to pay the RRTA tax, contact your employer. Your employer will figure and collect the tax.
Caution: You may be charged a penalty equal to $50 \%$ of the social security and Medicare tax due on tips you received but did not report to your employer.

## Capital Gain Tax Worksheet-Line 37 (keep for your records)

Use this worksheet to figure your tax only if (a) you are filing Schedule D and both lines 17 and 18 of Schedule D are gains, or (b) you reported capital gain distributions directly on Form 1040NR, line 14, and:


Line 49-Tax on Qualified Retirement Plans, Including IRAs.- You may owe this tax if any of the following apply:

1. You received any early distributions from a qualified retirement plan (including your IRA), annuity, or modified endowment contract entered into after June 20, 1988.
2. You made excess contributions to your IRA.
3. You were born before July 1, 1924, and did not take the minimum required distribution from your qualified retirement plan.
4. You received a distribution in excess of $\$ 150,000$ from a qualified retirement plan.

If any of the above apply, get Form 5329 and its instructions to see if you owe this tax and if you must file Form 5329. Enter the tax from Form 5329 on line 49.
However, if only item 1 above applies to you and distribution code 1 is shown in box 7 of your Form 1099-R, you do not have to file Form 5329. Instead, multiply the taxable amount of the distribution by $10 \%(.10)$ and enter the result on line 49. The taxable amount of the distribution is the part of the distribution you reported on line 16b or line 17b of Form 1040NR or on Form 4972. Also, enter "No" on the dotted line next to line 49 to indicate that you do not have to file Form 5329. But if distribution code 1 is incorrectly shown in box 7, you must file Form 5329.
Caution: Be sure to include on line 16b or line 17b of Form 1040NR or on Form 4972, whichever applies, the taxable part of any early distributions you received.
Line 50-Transportation Tax.-
Nonresident alien individuals are subject to a $4 \%$ tax on U.S. source gross transportation income that is not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business. However, the term U.S. source gross transportation income does not include any such income that is taxable in a possession of the United States under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code as applied to that possession.

For purposes of this tax, transportation income will not be treated as effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States unless:

1. You had a fixed place of business in the United States involved in the earning of transportation income, and
2. Substantially all of your U.S. source gross transportation income was attributable to regularly scheduled transportation. Or, in the case of income from the leasing of a vessel or aircraft, it was attributable to a fixed place of business in the United States. See sections 887 and 863 for rules, definitions, and exceptions.

You may be exempt from this tax because of a treaty or an exchange of notes between the United States and the country of which you are a resident. If the country of which you are a resident does not impose tax on the shipping or aircraft income of U.S. persons, you may also be
exempt from this tax. If you are exempt from the tax for one of these reasons, you must attach a statement to Form 1040NR identifying your country of residence and the treaty, note, or law and provisions under which you claim exemption from the tax.

If you owe this tax, you must attach a statement to your return that includes the information described in Pub. 519.
Line 51-Household Employment Taxes.- If you had a household employee (defined below) during 1995 and any of the following three conditions apply, you may owe employment taxes on the cash wages you paid that employee. Employment taxes are social security, Medicare, withheld Federal income, and Federal unemployment (FUTA) taxes. Cash wages include payments by check or money order.

1. You paid any one household employee cash wages of $\$ 1,000$ or more in 1995.
2. You withheld Federal income during 1995 at the request of any household employee.
3. You paid total cash wages of $\$ 1,000$ or more in any calendar quarter of 1994 or 1995 to household employees. A calendar quarter is January through March, April through June, July through September, or October through December.

If any of the conditions apply to you, get Schedule H (Form 1040), Household Employment Taxes, and its instructions to see if you owe these taxes. If you do, complete Schedule H and attach it to your return.

Household Employee. Any person who does household work is a household employee if you can control what will be done and how it will be done. Household work includes work done in or around your home by babysitters, nannies, health aides, maids, yard workers, and similar domestic workers. For more details, see the Instructions for Schedule H.
Line 52-Total Tax.- Include in the total on line 52 any of the following that apply.

Section 72(m)(5) Excess Benefits
Tax. If you are or were a $5 \%$ owner of a business and you received a distribution of excess benefits from a qualified pension or annuity plan, you may have to pay a penalty tax of $10 \%$ of the distribution. Get Pub. 560, Retirement Plans for the Self-Employed, for more details. Include this penalty tax in your total for line 52. Enter the amount and "Sec 72(m)(5)" on the dotted line next to line 52.

Advance Earned Income Credit (AEIC) Payments. Include on line 52 any AEIC payments you received. Enter the amount and "AEIC" on the dotted line next to line 52. These payments should be shown in box 9 of your W-2 forms.

Uncollected Employee Social Security and Medicare or RRTA Tax on Tips or Group-Term Life Insurance. If you did not have enough wages to cover
the social security and Medicare or railroad retirement (RRTA) tax due on tips you reported to your employer, the amount of tax due should be identified with codes $\mathbf{A}$ and $\mathbf{B}$ in box 13 of your Form W-2.

You may have to pay social security and Medicare or RRTA tax on part of the cost of group-term life insurance you had through a former employer. The amount of tax due should be identified with codes $\mathbf{M}$ and $\mathbf{N}$ in box 13 of your Form W-2.

Include this tax in the total for line 52. Enter the amount and "UT" on the dotted line next to line 52.

Golden Parachute Payments. These are certain payments made by a corporation to key employees to compensate them if control of the corporation changes. If you received an excess parachute payment (EPP), you must pay a $20 \%$ tax on the payment.

If you received a Form W-2 that includes a parachute payment, the amount of tax on any excess payment should be identified with code $\mathbf{K}$ in box 13.

If you received a Form 1099-MISC that includes a parachute payment, any excess payment will be separately identified. Multiply the excess payment by $20 \%$ to figure the tax.

Include the tax in the total for line 52. Enter the amount and "EPP" on the dotted line next to line 52.

## Payments

## Line 53-Federal Income Tax

Withheld.-Add the amounts shown as Federal income tax withheld on your Forms W-2, W-2G, and 1099-R. Enter the total on line 53. The amount of Federal income tax withheld should be shown in box 2 of Form W-2 or W-2G, and in box 4 of Form 1099-R. If line 53 includes amounts withheld as shown on Form 1099-R, check the box on line 53 and attach the Form 1099-R. Also, include in the total for line 53 any tax withheld on scholarship or fellowship grants from Form 1042-S.

If you received a 1995 Form 1099 showing Federal income tax withheld on dividends, interest income, or other
income you received, include the amount withheld in the total on line 53. This should be shown in box 2 of Form 1099-DIV and box 4 of the other 1099 forms. Be sure to check the box on line 53.

Line 54-1995 Estimated Tax
Payments.- Enter on this line any payments you made on your estimated Federal income tax (Form 1040-ES (NR)) for 1995. Include any overpayment from your 1994 return that you applied to your 1995 estimated tax.

Name Change. If you changed your name because of marriage, divorce, etc., and you made estimated tax payments using your former name, attach a statement to the front of Form 1040NR explaining all the payments you made in 1995 and the name and social security number under which you made the payments.
Line 55-Amount Paid With Form 4868 (Extension Request). - If you filed Form 4868 to get an automatic extension of time to file Form 1040NR, enter any amount you paid with that form. Also, include any amounts paid with Form 2688.

Line 56-Excess Social Security and RRTA Tax Withheld.- Excess Social Security Tax Withheld. If you had more than one employer for 1995 and your total wages were over $\$ 61,200$, too much social security tax may have been withheld. If so, you can take a credit for the excess amount on line 56. Use the worksheet below to figure the excess amount. There is no limit on the amount of wages subject to Medicare tax.

If any one employer withheld more than $\$ 3,794.40$ of social security tax, you must ask that employer to refund the excess to you. You cannot claim it on your return.

## Excess Railroad Retirement (RRTA)

 Tax Withheld. If you had more than one railroad employer for 1995 and your total compensation was over $\$ 61,200$, too much tier 1 tax may have been withheld. If your total compensation was over $\$ 45,300$, too much tier 2 tax may have been withheld. If so, you can take a credit for the excess amount on line 56. Get Pub. 505, Tax Withholding and Estimated Tax, to figure the excess amount. Do not use the worksheet below.
## Excess Social Security Tax Withheld Worksheet-Line 56 <br> (keep for your records)

Caution: Do not use this worksheet if any RRTA tax was withheld from your pay. Instead, get Pub. 505 to figure the excess amount.

1. Add all social security tax withheld but not more than $\$ 3,794.40$ for each employer. This tax should be shown in box 4 of your W-2 forms. Enter the total here.
2. Enter any uncollected social security tax on tips or group-term life insurance included in the total on Form 1040NR, line 52 .
3. Add lines 1 and 2 . If $\$ 3,794.40$ or less, stop here; you do not have any excess social security tax withheld.
4. Social security tax limit
5. Excess social security tax withheld. Subtract line 4 from line 3 . Enter the result here and on Form 1040NR, line 56.
6. 

$\qquad$
3.
4. $3,794.40$
5.

If any one employer withheld more than $\$ 3,794.40$ of tier 1 tax or more than \$2,219.70 of tier 2 tax, you must ask that employer to refund the excess to you. You cannot claim it on your return.
Line 57-Other Payments.- Regulated Investment Company Credit. Include on this line the total amount of the credit from Form 2439, Notice to Shareholder of Undistributed Long-Term Capital Gains. Be sure to attach Copy B of Form 2439 and check the box on line 57 for Form 2439.

Credit for Federal Tax Paid on Fuels. If you can take a credit for tax on gasoline, diesel fuel, and other fuels used in your business, or for certain diesel-powered cars, vans, and light trucks, attach Form 4136. Include the credit on line 57 and check the box for Form 4136.
Line 58-Credit for Amount Paid With Form 1040-C.- Enter any amount you paid with Form 1040-C for 1995.
Lines 59a and 59b-U.S. Tax Withheld at Source.- Enter on line 59a the amount you show on line 77. Enter on line 59b any tax withheld by a partnership under section 1446. Be sure to attach a copy of Form(s) 1042-S, SSA-1042S, RRB-1042S, 8805, or similar form. Lines 60a and 60b-U.S. Tax Withheld on Dispositions of U.S. Real Property Interests.- Enter on line 60a any tax withheld on dispositions of U.S. real property interests from Form(s) 8288-A. Enter on line 60b any tax withheld on dispositions of U.S. real property interests from Form(s) 1042-S.

## Refund or Amount You Owe

Line 62—Amount Overpaid.- If line 62 is under $\$ 1$, we will send a refund only on written request.
Note: If the amount you overpaid is large, you may want to decrease the amount of income tax withheld from your pay. See
1996 Income Tax Withholding and Estimated Tax Payments for Individuals on page 18.
Line 63-Refund.- Direct Deposit of Refund. If you want your refund directly deposited into your account with a U.S. financial institution in the United States, complete Form 8888, Direct Deposit of Refund, and attach it to your return. If you have other schedules and forms to attach, put Form 8888 first.

Deferral Payment. You have the following two options to pay your installment that is due by either April 15, 1996, or June 17, 1996, depending on your filing requirement (see When To File on page 2). The installment due is one-half of the amount shown on line 16 of Form 8841. There is no interest on the installment payment if it is made on time. You should receive a reminder notice in March 1996 showing the installment amount due and the date due.

Apply Refund Option. The most you can apply is the amount of your refund, reduced by any payments made after the due date. Also, you must file your 1995 return on or before its due date, including extensions.
Caution: If you have any other outstanding Federal tax liability (including any other 1993 Federal income tax liability), any refund on your 1995 tax return will first be applied to such a liability before being applied to the installment due. This is true regardless of how you indicate to apply your refund. If the remaining refund is not sufficient to cover the installment due, you will owe interest and the failure to pay penalty on any remaining balance from the due date of the installment. Therefore, it may be to your advantage to use the separate payment option explained below.

To apply part or all of your refund, on the dotted line next to line 63 write the words "93 OBRA Install." and the amount you want applied. Do not reduce the amount on line 63 by the amount applied. If the amount you apply is less than the installment due, you may send a separate check for the balance, as explained next. Do not include a check for the balance with your return.

Separate Payment Option. You can send a separate check or money order to the IRS by the due date. The notice you receive will include a tear-off voucher for you to send back with your check or money order payable to the Internal Revenue Service. Clearly write your social security number and "1993 OBRA Installment" on your payment. Send your payment with the tear-off voucher in the return envelope included with the notice. If you don't have the tear-off voucher or envelope, send your payment by itself to the Internal Revenue Service Center, Philadelphia, PA 19255, U.S.A. We will apply this payment to your deferred 1993 taxes regardless of any outstanding debts you may have.

Do not send this payment with your tax return. Also, do not make this payment using a payment voucher other than the one attached to the reminder notice.
Line 64—Applied to 1996 Estimated Tax.- Subtract line 63 from line 62 and enter the result on line 64. This is the amount that will be applied to your estimated tax for 1996. This election cannot be changed later.
Line 65-Amount You Owe.- Enclose in the envelope with your return a check or money order payable to the Internal Revenue Service for the full amount due when you file. Do not send cash. Write your name, address, identifying or social security number, and "1995 Form 1040NR" on your payment. Do not attach your payment to your return. Instead, leave it loose in your envelope and also enclose your tax return. You do not have to pay if line 65 is under $\$ 1$.

Do not include any estimated tax payment in your check or money order. Mail any estimated tax payment in an
envelope separate from the one you use to pay the tax due on Form 1040NR.
Note: If you owe tax for 1995, you may need to (a) increase the amount of income tax withheld from your pay or (b) make estimated tax payments for 1996.
See 1996 Income Tax Withholding and Estimated Tax Payments for Individuals on page 18.
Installment Payments. If you cannot pay the full amount shown on line 65 with your return, you may ask to make monthly installment payments. However, you will be charged interest and may be charged a late payment penalty on the tax not paid by the date due, even if your request to pay in installments is granted. You must also pay a fee. To limit the interest and penalty charges, pay as much of the tax as possible. But before requesting an installment agreement, you should consider other less costly alternatives, such as a bank loan.

To ask for an installment agreement, use Form 9465, Installment Agreement Request.
Line 66-Estimated Tax Penalty.- You may owe this penalty if:

- Line 65 (minus line 51 ) is at least $\$ 500$ and it is more than $10 \%$ of the tax shown on your return, or
- You did not pay enough estimated tax by any of the due dates. This is true even if you are due a refund.

Figuring the Penalty. If you choose to figure the penalty yourself, get Form 2210 (or Form 2210-F for farmers and fishermen) to see if you owe the penalty. If so, you can use the form to figure the amount. In certain situations, you may be able to lower your penalty. For details, see the Instructions for Form 2210 (or 2210-F). Enter the penalty on Form $1040 N R$, line 66. Add the penalty to any tax due and enter the total on line 65. If you are due a refund, subtract the penalty from the overpayment you show on line 62. Do not file Form 2210 with your return unless Form 2210 indicates that you must do so. Instead, keep it for your records.

Because Form 2210 is complicated, if you want you can leave line 66 blank and the IRS will figure the penalty and send you a bill. We will not charge you interest on the penalty if you pay by the date specified on the bill.

## Signature

See Reminders on page 17 after you complete pages 3,4 , and 5 of the form.

## Instructions for Schedule A, Itemized Deductions

## State and Local Income Taxes

## Lines 1 Through 3

You can deduct state and local income taxes you paid or that were withheld from your salary during 1995 on income
connected with a U.S. trade or business. If, during 1995, you received any refunds of, or credits for, income tax paid in earlier years, do not subtract them from the amount you deduct here. Instead, see the instructions for Form 1040NR, line 11.

## Gifts to U.S. Charities

## Lines 4 Through 7

You may deduct contributions or gifts you gave to U.S. organizations that are religious, charitable, educational, scientific, or literary in purpose. You may also deduct what you gave to organizations that work to prevent cruelty to children or animals.

If you do not know whether you can deduct what you gave to an organization, check with that organization or with the IRS.
Contributions You MAY Deduct.Contributions may be in cash (keep canceled checks, receipts, or other reliable written records showing the name of the organization and the date and amount given), property, or out-of-pocket expenses you paid to do volunteer work for the kinds of organizations described earlier. If you drove to and from the volunteer work, you may take 12 cents a mile or the actual cost of gas and oil. Add parking and tolls to the amount you claim under either method. But don't deduct any amounts that were repaid to you.

Gifts From Which You Benefit. If you made a gift and received a benefit in return, such as food, entertainment, or merchandise, you may generally only deduct the amount that is more than the value of the benefit. For example, if you paid $\$ 70$ to a charitable organization to attend a fundraising dinner and the value of the dinner was $\$ 40$, you may deduct only $\$ 30$. But this rule does not apply to certain membership benefits provided in return for an annual payment of $\$ 75$ or less. For details, get Pub. 526, Charitable Contributions.

Gifts of $\mathbf{\$ 2 5 0}$ or More. You may deduct a gift of $\$ 250$ or more only if you have a statement from the charitable organization showing the information in 1 and 2 below.

In figuring whether a gift is $\$ 250$ or more, do not combine separate donations. For example, if you gave your church $\$ 25$ each week for 20 weeks for a total of $\$ 500$, treat each $\$ 25$ payment as a separate gift. If you made donations through payroll deductions, treat each deduction from each paycheck as a separate gift. See Pub. 526 if you made a separate gift of $\$ 250$ or more through payroll deduction.

1. The amount of any money contributed and a description (but not value) of any property donated.
2. Whether the organization did or did not give you any goods or services in return for your contribution. If you did receive any goods or services, a description and estimate of the value must be included. If you received only
intangible religious benefits (such as admission to a religious ceremony), the organization must state this, but it does not have to describe or value the benefit.

You must get the statement by the date you file your return or the due date (including extensions) for filing your return, whichever is earlier. Do not attach the statement to your return. Instead, keep it for your records.

## Limit on the Amount You May

Deduct. Get Pub. 526 to figure the amount of your deduction if any of the following apply:

- Your cash contributions or contributions of ordinary income property are more than $30 \%$ of the amount shown on Form 1040NR, line 32.
- Your gifts of capital gain property are more than $20 \%$ of the amount shown on Form 1040NR, line 32.
- You gave gifts of property that increased in value or gave gifts of the use of property.


## You MAY NOT Deduct as Contributions:

- Travel expenses (including meals and lodging) while away from home unless there was no significant element of personal pleasure, recreation, or vacation in the travel.
- Political contributions.
- Dues, fees, or bills paid to country clubs, lodges, fraternal orders, or similar groups.
- Cost of raffle, bingo, or lottery tickets.
- Cost of tuition.
- Value of your time or services.
- Value of blood given to a blood bank.
- The transfer of a future interest in tangible personal property (generally, until the entire interest has been transferred).
- Gifts to individuals and groups that are run for personal profit.
- Gifts to foreign organizations. But you may be able to deduct gifts to certain U.S. organizations that transfer funds to foreign charities and certain Canadian and Mexican charities. See Pub. 526 for details.
- Gifts to organizations engaged in certain political activities that are of direct financial interest to your trade or business. See section 170(f)(9).
- Gifts to groups whose purpose is to lobby for changes in the laws.
- Gifts to civic leagues, social and sports clubs, labor unions, and chambers of commerce.
- Value of benefits received in connection with a contribution to a charitable organization. See Pub. 526 for exceptions.
Line 4.- Enter the total contributions you made in cash or by check (including out-of-pocket expenses).
Line 5.- Enter your contributions of property. If you gave used items, such as clothing or furniture, deduct their fair market value at the time you gave them. Fair market value is what a willing buyer
would pay a willing seller when neither has to buy or sell and both are aware of the conditions of the sale.

If the amount of your deduction is more than $\$ 500$, you must complete and attach Form 8283, Noncash Charitable Contributions. For this purpose, the "amount of your deduction" means your deduction BEFORE applying any income limits that could result in a carryover of contributions. If your total deduction is over $\$ 5,000$, you may also have to get appraisals of the values of the donated property. See Form 8283 and its instructions for details.

Recordkeeping. If you gave property, you should keep a receipt or written statement from the organization you gave the property to, or a reliable written record, that shows the organization's name and address, the date and location of the gift, and a description of the property. For each gift of property, you should also keep reliable written records that include:

- How you figured the property's value at the time you gave it. If the value was determined by an appraisal, you should also keep a signed copy of the appraisal.
- The cost or other basis of the property if you must reduce it by any ordinary income or capital gain that would have resulted if the property had been sold at its fair market value.
- How you figured your deduction if you chose to reduce your deduction for gifts of capital gain property.
- Any conditions attached to the gift.

Note: If your total deduction for gifts of property is over $\$ 500$, you gave less than your entire interest in the property, or you made a "qualified conservation contribution" under section 170(h), your records should contain additional information. See Pub. 526 for details.
Line 6.- Enter any carryover of contributions that you could not deduct in an earlier year because they exceeded your adjusted gross income limit. See Pub. 526 for details on how to figure a carryover.

## Casualty and Theft Losses

## Line 8

Use line 8 to report any casualty or theft losses of property that is not trade or business, income-producing, or rent or royalty property. Complete and attach Form 4684, Casualties and Thefts, to figure the amount to enter on line 8.
Losses You MAY Deduct.- You may be able to deduct part or all of each loss caused by theft, vandalism, fire, storm, or similar causes, and car, boat, and other accidents. You may also be able to deduct money you had in a financial institution but lost because of the insolvency or bankruptcy of the institution. You may deduct nonbusiness casualty or theft losses only to the extent that-

1. The amount of each separate casualty or theft loss is more than $\$ 100$, and
2. The total amount of all losses during the year is more than $10 \%$ of the amount shown on Form 1040NR, line 32.

Special rules apply if you had both gains and losses from nonbusiness casualties or thefts. See Form 4684 for details.

Use line 11 of Schedule A to deduct the costs of proving that you had a property loss. Examples of these costs are appraisal fees and photographs used to establish the amount of your loss.

For more details, get Pub. 547, Nonbusiness Disasters, Casualties, and Thefts. It also has information about Federal disaster area losses.

## Losses You MAY NOT Deduct:

- Money or property misplaced or lost.
- Breakage of china, glassware, furniture, and similar items under normal conditions.
- Progressive damage to property (buildings, clothes, trees, etc.) caused by termites, moths, other insects, or disease.


## Miscellaneous Deductions

## Lines 9 Through 16

Note: Miscellaneous deductions are allowed only if and to the extent they are connected with your effectively connected income.

Most miscellaneous deductions cannot be deducted in full. Instead, you must subtract 2\% of your adjusted gross income (AGI) from the total. You figure the $2 \% \mathrm{AGI}$ limit on line 14. The $2 \%$ limit generally applies to job expenses you paid for which you were not reimbursed and certain expenses you paid to produce or collect taxable income. These expenses are reported on lines 9 through 11. Miscellaneous deductions that are not subject to the $2 \%$ limit are reported on line 16. See the instructions for line 16.

For more details, get Pub. 529, Miscellaneous Deductions.

## Examples of Expenses You May Not Deduct:

- Political contributions.
- Personal legal expenses.
- Lost or misplaced cash or property. But see Casualty and Theft Losses on page 15 if you lost money because of the insolvency or bankruptcy of a financial institution.
- Expenses for meals during regular or extra work hours.
- The cost of entertaining friends.
- Expenses of going to or from your regular workplace.
- Education you need to meet minimum requirements for your job or that will qualify you for a new occupation.
- Travel expenses for employment away from home if that period of employment exceeds 1 year.
- Travel as a form of education.
- Expenses of attending a seminar, convention, or similar meeting unless it is related to your employment.
- Club dues. See Pub. 529 for exceptions.
- Expenses of adopting a child, including
a child with special needs.
- Fines and penalties.
- Expenses of producing tax-exempt income.
Line 9.- Enter the total job expenses you paid for which you were not reimbursed.
(Amounts your employer included in box 1 of your W-2 form are not considered reimbursements.) But you MUST fill in
and attach Form 2106, Employee Business Expenses, if either of the following applies:

1. You claim any travel, transportation, meal, or entertainment expenses for your job, OR
2. Your employer paid you for any of your job expenses reportable on line 9.

If you used your own vehicle and item 2 does not apply, you may be able to file Form 2106-EZ, Unreimbursed Employee Business Expenses, instead.

If you don't have to file Form 2106 or $2106-E Z$, list the type and amount of each expense on the dotted lines next to line 9. If you need more space, attach a statement showing the type and amount of each expense. Enter one total on line 9.

Examples of expenses to include on line 9 are:

- Travel, transportation, meal or entertainment expenses.
- Union dues.
- Safety equipment, small tools, and
supplies you needed for your job.
- Uniforms your employers said you must have, and which you may not usually wear away from work.
- Protective clothing required in your work, such as hard hats, safety shoes, and glasses.
- Physical examinations your employer said you must have.
- Dues to professional organizations and chambers of commerce.
- Subscriptions to professional journals.
- Business use of part of your home but only if you use that part exclusively and on a regular basis in your work and for the convenience of your employer. For details, including limits that apply, get Pub. 587, Business Use of Your Home. - Educational expenses you paid that were required by your employer, or by law or regulation, to keep your salary or job. In general, you may also include the cost of keeping or improving skills you must have in your job. For more details, get Pub. 508. Some educational expenses are not deductible. See Examples of Expenses You May Not Deduct earlier. Line 10.- Enter the total fees you paid for preparation of your tax return, including fees paid for magnetic media filing of your return. But do not include
fees deducted elsewhere, such as on Schedule C, C-EZ, E, or F (Form 1040).
Line 11.- Enter the total amount you paid to produce or collect taxable income and manage or protect property held for earning income. But do not include any expenses deducted elsewhere such as on Schedule C, C-EZ, E, or F (Form 1040). List the type and amount of each expense on the dotted lines next to line 11. If you need more space, attach a statement showing the type and amount of each expense. Enter one total on line 11.

Examples of expenses to include on line 11 are:

- Certain legal and accounting fees.
- Clerical help and office rent.
- Custodial (e.g., trust account) fees.
- Your share of the investment expenses of a regulated investment company.
- Certain losses on nonfederally insured deposits in an insolvent or bankrupt financial institution. For details, including limits on the amount you may deduct, see Pub. 529.
- Deduction for repayment of amounts under a claim of right if $\$ 3,000$ or less.
Line 16.- Enter your total other
miscellaneous deductions that are not subject to the $2 \%$ AGI limit. List the type and amount of each expense on the dotted lines next to line 16. Enter one total on line 16. Examples of these expenses are:
- Certain adjustments when you restore amounts held under a claim of right.
- Impairment-related work expenses of a disabled person.

For more details on these and other expenses not subject to the $2 \%$ limit, see Pub. 529.

## Moving Expenses Incurred Before

1994. You may be able to deduct moving expenses you incurred before 1994 that you did not deduct on a prior year's return. But you must use the 1994 Form 3903, Moving Expenses, to do so.

## Total Itemized Deductions

## Line 17

If the amount on Form 1040NR, line 32, is over $\$ 114,700$ (over $\$ 57,350$ if you checked box 3, 4, or 5 on page 1 of Form 1040NR), use the worksheet on the next page to figure the amount to enter on line 17.

## Tax on Income Not Effectively Connected With a U.S. Trade or Business (Page 4)

For more information, get Pub. 519, U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens.

The following items are generally taxed at $30 \%$ if they are not effectively connected with your U.S. trade or business. The rate may be lower for you if your country and the United States have
a treaty setting lower rates. Table 1 in Pub. 901 summarizes which countries have such treaties and what the rates are.

The 30\% tax applies only to amounts included in gross income. For example, the tax applies only to the part of a periodic annuity or pension payment that is subject to tax; it does not apply to the part that is a return of your cost.
The following list gives only a general idea of what income to report on page 4, but only to the extent the amount received is not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States.

1. Income that is fixed or periodic, such as interest (other than original issue discount), dividends, rents, salaries, wages, premiums, annuities, other compensation, or alimony received. Other items of income, such as royalties, also may be subject to the $30 \%$ tax.
Note: Portfolio interest that you received as a nonresident alien on obligations issued after July 18, 1984, is exempt from the $30 \%$ tax. For more information, see Pub. 519.

Interest from a U.S. bank, savings and loan association, or similar institution, and from certain deposits with U.S. insurance companies is tax exempt if it is not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business. For more information, see Pub. 519.
2. Gains, other than capital gains, from the sale or exchange of patents,
copyrights, and other intangible property.
3. Original issue discount (OID). If you sold or exchanged the obligation, include in income the OID that accrued while you held the obligation minus the amount previously included in income. If you received a payment on an OID obligation, see Pub. 519.
4. Capital gains in excess of capital losses from U.S. sources during 1995. Include these gains only if you were in the United States at least 183 days during 1995. They are not subject to U.S. tax if you were in the United States less than 183 days during the tax year. In determining your net gain, do not use the capital loss carryover.

Losses from sales or exchanges of capital assets in excess of similar gains are not allowed.

If you had a gain or loss on disposing of a U.S. real property interest, see Dispositions of U.S. Real Property Interests on page 4.
5. Prizes, awards, and certain gambling winnings. Proceeds from lotteries, raffles, etc., are gambling winnings (see section 871(j) for exceptions). You must report the full amount of your winnings. You cannot offset losses against winnings and report the difference.

## Social Security Benefits (and Tier 1

 Railroad Retirement Benefits Treated as Social Security).- Eighty-five percent of the U.S. social security and equivalent railroad retirement benefits you received are taxable. This amount istreated as U.S. source income not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business. It is subject to the $30 \%$ tax rate, unless exempt or taxed at a reduced rate under a U.S. tax treaty. Social security benefits include any monthly benefit under title II of the Social Security Act or the part of a tier 1 railroad retirement benefit treated as a social security benefit. They do not include any Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments.

By January 31, 1996, you should receive a Form SSA-1042S showing the total social security benefits paid to you in 1995, and the amount of any benefits you repaid in 1995. If you received railroad retirement benefits treated as social security, you should receive a Form RRB-1042S.

Enter $85 \%$ of the total amount from box 5 of ALL your Forms SSA-1042S and Forms RRB-1042S on line 74 of Form 1040NR. Attach a copy of all Forms SSA-1042S and RRB-1042S to Form 1040NR.
Withholding of Tax at the Source.- A tax must be withheld at the source on certain income from U.S. sources paid to nonresident aliens. The withholding is generally at the $30 \%$ rate. There are exceptions to the general rule, and tax treaties with various countries may provide a lower rate or exempt certain income from withholding. The tax must be withheld by the person who pays fixed or determinable annual or periodic income to nonresident aliens. The income subject to this withholding should be reported on page 4 of Form 1040NR. For details, see Pub. 519, Pub. 515, Withholding of Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Corporations, and section 1441 and its regulations.

## Other Information (Page 5)

## Reporting of Treaty Benefits Claimed

If you take the position that a treaty of the United States overrides or modifies any
provision of the Internal Revenue Code and that position reduces (or potentially reduces) your tax, you must report certain information on Form 8833, Treaty-Based Return Position Disclosure Under Section 6114 or 7701 (b), or a similar statement attached to your tax return. But see Pub. 519 for exceptions to this rule. You can be charged a $\$ 1,000$ penalty for each failure to report the required information. For more details, see Form 8833 and Regulations section 301.6114-1.

## Reminders

## Sign and Date Your Return

Form 1040NR is not considered a valid return unless you sign it. If an agent (including your spouse) signs for you, your authorization of the signature must be filed with the return. You may have an agent in the United States prepare and sign your return if you could not do so for one of the following reasons:

- You were ill.
- You were not in the United States at any time during the 60 days before the return was due.
- For other reasons that you explained in writing to the Internal Revenue Service Center, Philadelphia, PA 19255, U.S.A., and that the IRS approved.

Be sure to date your return and show your occupation in the United States in the space provided. If you have someone prepare your return for you, you are still responsible for the correctness of the return.
Child's Return.- If your child cannot sign the return, either parent may sign the child's name in the space provided. Then, add "By (your signature), parent for minor child."

## Paid Preparers Must Sign Your

Return.- Generally, anyone you pay to prepare your return must sign it by hand in the space provided. Signature stamps or labels cannot be used. The preparer must give you a copy of the return for your records. Someone who prepares your

## Itemized Deductions Worksheet-Line $\mathbf{1 7}$ (keep for your records)

1. Add the amounts on Schedule A, lines 3, 7, 8, 15, and 16
2. Enter the amount on Schedule A, line 8
3. Subtract line 2 from line 1 . If the result is zero, stop here; enter the amount from line 1 above on Schedule A, line 17
4. Multiply line 3 above by $80 \%$ (.80) . . . 4 .
5. Enter the amount from Form 1040 NR, line 32
6. Enter $\$ 114,700$ ( $\$ 57,350$ if you checked filing status box 3,4 , or 5)
7. Subtract line 6 from line 5 . If the result is zero or less, stop here; enter the amount from line 1 above on Schedule A, line 17
8. Multiply line 7 above by $3 \%$ (.03)
9. Enter the smaller of line 4 or line 8
10. Total itemized deductions. Subtract line 9 from line 1. Enter the result here and on Schedule A, line 17.
11. 
12. $\qquad$
13. 
14. 
15. 

$\qquad$
6.
7.
8. $\qquad$
9.
10.
$\qquad$
return but does not charge you should not sign.

## Address Change

If you move after you file, always notify in writing the Internal Revenue Service Center where you filed your last return.
You can use Form 8822, Change of Address, to notify us of your new address.

If you are expecting a refund, also notify the post office serving your old address. You will receive your check faster this way. Please be sure to write your identifying or social security number on any letters to the IRS.

## 1996 Income Tax Withholding and Estimated Tax Payments for Individuals

If the amount you owe (line 65) or the amount you overpaid (line 62) is large, you may want to file a new Form W-4, Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate, with your employer to change the amount of income tax to be withheld from your pay.

In general, you do not have to make estimated tax payments if you expect that your 1996 Form 1040NR will show a tax refund or a tax balance due the IRS of less than \$500. If your total estimated tax (including any alternative minimum tax) for 1996 is $\$ 500$ or more, get Form 1040-ES (NR). It has a worksheet you can use to see if you have to make estimated tax payments. However, if you expect to be a resident of Puerto Rico during all of 1996 and you must pay estimated tax, use Form 1040-ES.

## Records You Should Keep

Keep your records as long as they may be needed to carry out any Internal Revenue law. Records of income, deductions, and credits shown on your return, as well as any worksheets you used, should be kept until the statute of limitations runs out for that return. Usually, this is 3 years from the date the return was due or filed, or 2 years from the date the tax was paid, whichever is later. Keep some records longer. For example, keep property records (including those on your own home) as long as they are needed to figure the basis of the original or replacement property. Also, keep copies of your filed tax returns and any Forms W-2, 1099, and 1042-S you received as part of your records. For more details, get Pub. 552, Recordkeeping for Individuals.

Requesting a Copy of Your Tax Return
If you need a copy of your tax return, use Form 4506.

## Amended Return

If you find changes in your income, deductions, or credits after you mail your return, file Form 1040X, Amended U.S. Individual Income Tax Return, to change the return you already filed. Also, use

Form 1040X if you filed Form 1040NR and you should have filed a Form 1040, 1040A, or 1040EZ, or vice versa. Generally, Form 1040X must be filed within 3 years after the date the original return was filed, or within 2 years after the date the tax was paid, whichever is later.

## Interest and Penalties

You do not have to figure the amount of any interest or penalties you may owe. Because figuring these amounts is complicated, we will do it for you if you want. We will send you a bill for any amount due.
Interest.- We will charge you interest on taxes not paid by their due date, even if an extension of time to file is granted. We will also charge you interest on penalties imposed for failure to file, negligence, fraud, substantial valuation overstatements, and substantial understatements of tax. Interest is charged on the penalty from the due date of the return (including extensions).
Penalty for Late Filing.- If you do not file your return by the due date (including extensions), the penalty is usually $5 \%$ of the amount due for each month or part of a month your return is late, unless you have a reasonable explanation. If you do, attach it to your return. The penalty cannot usually be more than $25 \%$ of the tax due. If your return is more than 60 days late, the minimum penalty will be $\$ 100$ or the amount of any tax you owe, whichever is smaller.
Penalty for Late Payment of Tax.- If you pay your taxes late, the penalty is usually $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$ of the unpaid amount for each month or part of a month the tax is not paid. The penalty cannot be more than $25 \%$ of the unpaid amount. It applies to any unpaid tax on the return. This penalty is in addition to interest charges on late payments.
Note: If you include interest or either of these penalties with your payment, identify and enter these amounts in the bottom margin of Form 1040NR, page 2. Do not include the interest or penalty amounts in the Amount You Owe on line 65.

Penalty for Frivolous Return.- In addition to any other penalties, the law imposes a penalty of $\$ 500$ for filing a frivolous return. A frivolous return is one that does not contain information needed to figure the correct tax or shows a substantially incorrect tax, because you take a frivolous position or desire to delay or interfere with the tax laws. This includes altering or striking out the preprinted language above the space where you sign.
Other Penalties.- Other penalties can be imposed for negligence, substantial understatement of tax, and fraud. Criminal penalties may be imposed for willful failure to file, tax evasion, or making a false statement.

## Gift To Reduce the Public Debt

If you wish to make such a gift, make your check payable to "Bureau of the Public Debt." You can send it to: Bureau of the Public Debt, Department G, Washington, DC 20239-0601. Or, you can enclose the check with your income tax return when you file. Do not add your gift to any tax you may owe. If you owe tax, make a separate check for that amount payable to "Internal Revenue Service."
Note: You may be able to deduct this gift on your 1996 tax return as a charitable contribution.

## Taxpayer Assistance

IRS assistance is available to help you prepare your return. But you should know that you are responsible for the accuracy of your return. If we do make an error, you are still responsible for the payment of the correct tax.

In the United States, call the local city number listed in your telephone directory if it is not a long-distance call for you. Otherwise, call 1-800-829-1040.

If you find it necessary to write instead of calling, please address your letter to your IRS District Director for a prompt reply. Make sure you include your social security number or taxpayer identification number when you write.

Assistance in answering tax questions and filling out tax returns is also available in person from Internal Revenue Service offices in: Bonn, Germany; London, England; Mexico City, Mexico; Nassau, the Bahamas; Ottawa, Canada; Paris, France; Riyadh, Saudi Arabia; Rome, Italy; Santiago, Chile; Singapore; Sydney, Australia; and Tokyo, Japan. The offices generally are located in the U.S. embassies or consulates. During every tax return filing period, you can get income tax forms and publications from U.S. embassies and consulates abroad.

The IRS conducts an overseas taxpayer assistance program during the filing season (January to mid-June). To find out if IRS personnel will be in your area, please contact the consular office at the nearest U.S. embassy.

## Unresolved Tax Problems

The Problem Resolution Program is for people who have been unable to resolve their problems with the IRS. If you have a tax problem you cannot clear up through normal channels, write to your local IRS District Director or call your local IRS office and ask for Problem Resolution assistance. (You may also contact one of the overseas IRS offices listed on this page under Taxpayer Assistance.) This office cannot change the tax law or technical decisions. But it can help you clear up problems that resulted from previous contacts. For more details, get Pub. 1546.

## 1995 Tax Table

For persons with taxable incomes of less than $\mathbf{\$ 1 0 0 , 0 0 0}$. If $\$ 100,000$ or more, use the Tax Rate Schedules.
Example. Mr. Green is filing as a qualifying widower. His taxable income on line 36 of Form 1040NR is $\$ 25,300$. First, he finds the $\$ 25,300-25,350$ income line. Next, he finds the column for qualifying widower and reads down the column. The amount shown where the income line and filing status column meet is $\$ 3,799$. This

| $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { At } \\ \text { least } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { But } \\ & \text { less } \\ & \text { than } \end{aligned}$ | Single | Qualifying widow(er) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Married } \\ \text { filing } \\ \text { separately } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Your tax is- |  |  |
| 25,200 | 25,250 | 4,028 | 3,784 | 4,528 |
| 25,250 | 25,300 | 4,042 | 3,791 | 4,542 |
| 25,300 | 25,350 | 4,056 | (3,799) | 4,556 |
| 25,350 | 25,400 | 4,070 | 3,806 | 4,570 | is the tax amount he must enter on line 37 of his Form 1040NR



1995 Tax Table-Continued


## 1995 Tax Table-Continued

| If Form 1040NR, line 36, is- | And you are- |  |  | If Form 1040NR, line 36, is- |  | And you are- |  |  | If Form 1040NR, line 36, is- |  | And you are- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| At But <br> least less <br>  than | Single | Qualifying widow(er) <br> Your tax | Married filing separately | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { At } \\ \text { least } \end{array}$ | But <br> less <br> than | Single | Qualifying widow(er) <br> Your tax | $\qquad$ filing separately | At least | But less than | Single | Qualifying widow(er) <br> Your tax | Married filing separately |
| 14,000 |  |  |  | 17,000 |  |  |  |  | 20,000 |  |  |  |  |
| 14,000 14,050 | 2,104 | 2,104 | 2,104 | 17,000 | 17,050 | 2,554 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,554 \\ & 2,561 \\ & 2,569 \\ & 2,576 \end{aligned}$ | 2,554 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} 20,000 \\ 20,050 \\ 20,100 \\ 20,150 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20,050 \\ & 20,100 \\ & 20,150 \\ & 20,200 \end{aligned}$ | 3,004 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,004 \\ & 3,011 \\ & 3,019 \\ & 3,026 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,072 \\ & 3,086 \\ & 3,100 \\ & 3,114 \end{aligned}$ |
| 14,050 14,100 | 2,111 | 2,111 | 2,111 | 17,050 | 17,100 | 2,561 |  | 2,561 |  |  | 3,011 |  |  |
| 14,100 14,150 | 2,119 | 2,119 | 2,119 | 17,100 | 17,150 | 2,569 |  | 2,569 |  |  | 3,019 |  |  |
| 14,150 14,200 | 2,126 | 2,126 | 2,126 | 17,150 | 17,200 | 2,576 |  | 2,576 |  |  | 3,026 |  |  |
| 14,200 14,250 | 2,134 | 2,134 | 2,134 | 17,200 | 17,250 | 2,584 | 2,584 | 2,584 | 20,200 | 20,250 | 3,034 | 3,034 | 3,128 |
| 14,250 14,300 | 2,141 | 2,141 | 2,141 | 17,250 | 17,300 | 2,591 | 2,591 | 2,591 | 20,250 | 20,300 | 3,041 | 3,041 | 3,142 |
| 14,300 14,350 | 2,149 | 2,149 | 2,149 | 17,300 | 17,350 | 2,599 | 2,599 | 2,599 | 20,300 | 20,350 | 3,049 | 3,049 | 3,156 |
| 14,350 14,400 | 2,156 | 2,156 | 2,156 | 17,350 | 17,400 | 2,606 | 2,606 | 2,606 | 20,350 | 20,400 | 3,056 | 3,056 | 3,170 |
| 14,400 14,450 | 2,164 | 2,164 | 2,164 | 17,400 | 17,450 | 2,614 | 2,614 | 2,614 | 20,400 | 20,450 | 3,064 | 3,064 | 3,184 |
| 14,450 14,500 | 2,171 | 2,171 | 2,171 | 17,450 | 17,500 | 2,621 | 2,621 | 2,621 | 20,450 | 20,500 | 3,071 | 3,071 | 3,198 |
| 14,500 14,550 | 2,179 | 2,179 | 2,179 | 17,500 | 17,550 | 2,629 | 2,629 | 2,629 | 20,500 | 20,550 | 3,079 | 3,079 | 3,212 |
| 14,550 14,600 | 2,186 | 2,186 | 2,186 | 17,550 | 17,600 | 2,636 | 2,636 | 2,636 | 20,550 | 20,600 | 3,086 | 3,086 | 3,226 |
| 14,600 14,650 | 2,194 | 2,194 | 2,194 | 17,600 | 17,650 | 2,644 | 2,644 | 2,644 | 20,600 | 20,650 | 3,094 | 3,094 | 3,240 |
| 14,650 14,700 | 2,201 | 2,201 | 2,201 | 17,650 | 17,700 | 2,651 | 2,651 | 2,651 | 20,650 | 20,700 | 3,101 | 3,101 | 3,254 |
| 14,700 14,750 | 2,209 | 2,209 | 2,209 | 17,700 | 17,750 | 2,659 | 2,659 | 2,659 | 20,700 | 20,750 | 3,109 | 3,109 | 3,268 |
| 14,750 14,800 | 2,216 | 2,216 | 2,216 | 17,750 | 17,800 | 2,666 | 2,666 | 2,666 | 20,750 | 20,800 | 3,116 | 3,116 | 3,282 |
| 14,800 14,850 | 2,224 | 2,224 | 2,224 | 17,800 | 17,850 | 2,674 | 2,674 | 2,674 | 20,800 | 20,850 | 3,124 | 3,124 | 3,296 |
| 14,850 14,900 | 2,231 | 2,231 | 2,231 | 17,850 | 17,900 | 2,681 | 2,681 | 2,681 | 20,850 | 20,900 | 3,131 | 3,131 | 3,310 |
| 14,900 14,950 | 2,239 | 2,239 | 2,239 | 17,900 | 17,950 | 2,689 | 2,689 | 2,689 | 20,900 | 20,950 | 3,139 | 3,139 | 3,324 |
| 14,950 15,000 | 2,246 | 2,246 | 2,246 | 17,950 | 18,000 | 2,696 | 2,696 | 2,696 | 20,950 | 21,000 | 3,146 | 3,146 | 3,338 |
| 15,000 |  |  |  | 18,0 | 000 |  |  |  | 21,0 | 000 |  |  |  |
| 15,000 15,050 | 2,254 | 2,254 | 2,254 | 18,000 | 18,050 | 2,704 | 2,704 | 2,704 | 21,000 | 21,050 | 3,154 | 3,154 | 3,352 |
| 15,050 15,100 | 2,261 | 2,261 | 2,261 | 18,050 | 18,100 | 2,711 | 2,711 | 2,711 | 21,050 | 21,100 | 3,161 | 3,161 | 3,366 |
| 15,100 15,150 | 2,269 | 2,269 | 2,269 | 18,100 | 18,150 | 2,719 | 2,719 | 2,719 | 21,100 | 21,150 | 3,169 | 3,169 | 3,380 |
| 15,150 15,200 | 2,276 | 2,276 | 2,276 | 18,150 | 18,200 | 2,726 | 2,726 | 2,726 | 21,150 | 21,200 | 3,176 | 3,176 | 3,394 |
| 15,200 15,250 | 2,284 | 2,284 | 2,284 | 18,200 | 18,250 | 2,734 | 2,734 | 2,734 | 21,200 | 21,250 | 3,184 | 3,184 | 3,408 |
| 15,250 15,300 | 2,291 | 2,291 | 2,291 | 18,250 | 18,300 | 2,741 | 2,741 | 2,741 | 21,250 | 21,300 | 3,191 | 3,191 | 3,422 |
| 15,300 15,350 | 2,299 | 2,299 | 2,299 | 18,300 | 18,350 | 2,749 | 2,749 | 2,749 | 21,300 | 21,350 | 3,199 | 3,199 | 3,436 |
| 15,350 15,400 | 2,306 | 2,306 | 2,306 | 18,350 | 18,400 | 2,756 | 2,756 | 2,756 | 21,350 | 21,400 | 3,206 | 3,206 | 3,450 |
| 15,400 15,450 | 2,314 | 2,314 | 2,314 | 18,400 | 18,450 | 2,764 | 2,764 | 2,764 | 21,400 | 21,450 | 3,214 | 3,214 | 3,464 |
| 15,450 15,500 | 2,321 | 2,321 | 2,321 | 18,450 | 18,500 | 2,771 | 2,771 | 2,771 | 21,450 | 21,500 | 3,221 | 3,221 | 3,478 |
| 15,500 15,550 | 2,329 | 2,329 | 2,329 | 18,500 | 18,550 | 2,779 | 2,779 | 2,779 | 21,500 | 21,550 | 3,229 | 3,229 | 3,492 |
| 15,550 15,600 | 2,336 | 2,336 | 2,336 | 18,550 | 18,600 | 2,786 | 2,786 | 2,786 | 21,550 | 21,600 | 3,236 | 3,236 | 3,506 |
| 15,600 15,650 | 2,344 | 2,344 | 2,344 | 18,600 | 18,650 | 2,794 | 2,794 | 2,794 | 21,600 | 21,650 | 3,244 | 3,244 | 3,520 |
| 15,650 15,700 | 2,351 | 2,351 | 2,351 | 18,650 | 18,700 | 2,801 | 2,801 | 2,801 | 21,650 | 21,700 | 3,251 | 3,251 | 3,534 |
| 15,700 15,750 | 2,359 | 2,359 | 2,359 | 18,700 | 18,750 | 2,809 | 2,809 | 2,809 | 21,700 | 21,750 | 3,259 | 3,259 | 3,548 |
| 15,750 15,800 | 2,366 | 2,366 | 2,366 | 18,750 | 18,800 | 2,816 | 2,816 | 2,816 | 21,750 | 21,800 | 3,266 | 3,266 | 3,562 |
| 15,800 15,850 | 2,374 | 2,374 | 2,374 | 18,800 | 18,850 | 2,824 | 2,824 | 2,824 | 21,800 | 21,850 | 3,274 | 3,274 | 3,576 |
| 15,850 15,900 | 2,381 | 2,381 | 2,381 | 18,850 | 18,900 | 2,831 | 2,831 | 2,831 | 21,850 | 21,900 | 3,281 | 3,281 | 3,590 |
| 15,900 15,950 | 2,389 | 2,389 | 2,389 | 18,900 | 18,950 | 2,839 | 2,839 | 2,839 | 21,900 | 21,950 | 3,289 | 3,289 | 3,604 |
| 15,950 16,000 | 2,396 | 2,396 | 2,396 | 18,950 | 19,000 | 2,846 | 2,846 | 2,846 | 21,950 | 22,000 | 3,296 | 3,296 | 3,618 |
| 16,000 |  |  |  | 19,0 | 000 |  |  |  | 22,00 | 000 |  |  |  |
| 16,000 16,050 | 2,404 | 2,404 | 2,404 | 19,000 | 19,050 | 2,854 | 2,854 | 2,854 | 22,000 | 22,050 | 3,304 | 3,304 | 3,632 |
| 16,050 16,100 | 2,411 | 2,411 | 2,411 | 19,050 | 19,100 | 2,861 | 2,861 | 2,861 | 22,050 | 22,100 | 3,311 | 3,311 | 3,646 |
| 16,100 16,150 | 2,419 | 2,419 | 2,419 | 19,100 | 19,150 | 2,869 | 2,869 | 2,869 | 22,100 | 22,150 | 3,319 | 3,319 | 3,660 |
| 16,150 16,200 | 2,426 | 2,426 | 2,426 | 19,150 | 19,200 | 2,876 | 2,876 | 2,876 | 22,150 | 22,200 | 3,326 | 3,326 | 3,674 |
| 16,200 16,250 | 2,434 | 2,434 | 2,434 | 19,200 | 19,250 | 2,884 | 2,884 | 2,884 | 22,200 | 22,250 | 3,334 | 3,334 | 3,688 |
| 16,250 16,300 | 2,441 | 2,441 | 2,441 | 19,250 | 19,300 | 2,891 | 2,891 | 2,891 | 22,250 | 22,300 | 3,341 | 3,341 | 3,702 |
| 16,300 16,350 | 2,449 | 2,449 | 2,449 | 19,300 | 19,350 | 2,899 | 2,899 | 2,899 | 22,300 | 22,350 | 3,349 | 3,349 | 3,716 |
| 16,350 16,400 | 2,456 | 2,456 | 2,456 | 19,350 | 19,400 | 2,906 | 2,906 | 2,906 | 22,350 | 22,400 | 3,356 | 3,356 | 3,730 |
| 16,400 16,450 | 2,464 | 2,464 | 2,464 | 19,400 | 19,450 | 2,914 | 2,914 | 2,914 | 22,400 | 22,450 | 3,364 | 3,364 | 3,744 |
| 16,450 16,500 | 2,471 | 2,471 | 2,471 | 19,450 | 19,500 | 2,921 | 2,921 | 2,921 | 22,450 | 22,500 | 3,371 | 3,371 | 3,758 |
| 16,500 16,550 | 2,479 | 2,479 | 2,479 | 19,500 | 19,550 | 2,929 | 2,929 | 2,932 | 22,500 | 22,550 | 3,379 | 3,379 | 3,772 |
| 16,550 16,600 | 2,486 | 2,486 | 2,486 | 19,550 | 19,600 | 2,936 | 2,936 | 2,946 | 22,550 | 22,600 | 3,386 | 3,386 | 3,786 |
| 16,600 16,650 | 2,494 | 2,494 | 2,494 | 19,600 | 19,650 | 2,944 | 2,944 | 2,960 | 22,600 | 22,650 | 3,394 | 3,394 | 3,800 |
| 16,650 16,700 | 2,501 | 2,501 | 2,501 | 19,650 | 19,700 | 2,951 | 2,951 | 2,974 | 22,650 | 22,700 | 3,401 | 3,401 | 3,814 |
| 16,700 16,750 | 2,509 | 2,509 | 2,509 | 19,700 | 19,750 | 2,959 | 2,959 | 2,988 | 22,700 | 22,750 | 3,409 | 3,409 | 3,828 |
| 16,750 16,800 | 2,516 | 2,516 | 2,516 | 19,750 | 19,800 | 2,966 | 2,966 | 3,002 | 22,750 | 22,800 | 3,416 | 3,416 | 3,842 |
| 16,800 16,850 | 2,524 | 2,524 | 2,524 | 19,800 | 19,850 | 2,974 | 2,974 | 3,016 | 22,800 | 22,850 | 3,424 | 3,424 | 3,856 |
| 16,850 16,900 | 2,531 | 2,531 | 2,531 | 19,850 | 19,900 | 2,981 | 2,981 | 3,030 | 22,850 | 22,900 | 3,431 | 3,431 | 3,870 |
| 16,900 16,950 | 2,539 | 2,539 | 2,539 | 19,900 | 19,950 | 2,989 | 2,989 | 3,044 | 22,900 | 22,950 | 3,439 | 3,439 | 3,884 |
| 16,950 17,000 | 2,546 | 2,546 | 2,546 | 19,950 | 20,000 | 2,996 | 2,996 | 3,058 | 22,950 | 23,000 | 3,446 | 3,446 | 3,898 |

## 1995 Tax Table-Continued

| If Form 1040NR, line 36, is- | And you are- |  |  | If Form 1040NR, line 36, is- |  | And you are- |  |  | If Form 1040NR, line 36, is- |  | And you are- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| At But <br> least less <br>  <br>  <br> than | Single | Qualifying widow(er) <br> Your tax | Married filing separately | At least | But less than | Single | Qualifying widow(er) <br> Your tax | Married filing separately | At least | But less than | Single | Qualifying widow(er) <br> Your tax | Married filing separately |
| 23,000 |  |  |  | 26,000 |  |  |  |  | 29,000 |  |  |  |  |
| 23,000 23,050 | 3,454 | 3,454 | 3,912 | 26,000 | 26,050 | 4,252 | 3,904 | 4,752 | 29,000 | 29,050 | 5,092 | 4,354 | 5,592 |
| 23,050 23,100 | 3,461 | 3,461 | 3,926 | 26,050 | 26,100 | 4,266 | 3,911 | 4,766 | 29,050 | 29,100 | 5,106 | 4,361 | 5,606 |
| 23,100 23,150 | 3,469 | 3,469 | 3,940 | 26,100 | 26,150 | 4,280 | 3,919 | 4,780 | 29,100 | 29,150 | 5,120 | 4,369 | 5,620 |
| 23,150 23,200 | 3,476 | 3,476 | 3,954 | 26,150 | 26,200 | 4,294 | 3,926 | 4,794 | 29,150 | 29,200 | 5,134 | 4,376 | 5,634 |
| 23,200 23,250 | 3,484 | 3,484 | 3,968 | 26,200 | 26,250 | 4,308 | 3,934 | 4,808 | 29,200 | 29,250 | 5,148 | 4,384 | 5,648 |
| 23,250 23,300 | 3,491 | 3,491 | 3,982 | 26,250 | 26,300 | 4,322 | 3,941 | 4,822 | 29,250 | 29,300 | 5,162 | 4,391 | 5,662 |
| 23,300 23,350 | 3,499 | 3,499 | 3,996 | 26,300 | 26,350 | 4,336 | 3,949 | 4,836 | 29,300 | 29,350 | 5,176 | 4,399 | 5,676 |
| 23,350 23,400 | 3,510 | 3,506 | 4,010 | 26,350 | 26,400 | 4,350 | 3,956 | 4,850 | 29,350 | 29,400 | 5,190 | 4,406 | 5,690 |
| 23,400 23,450 | 3,524 | 3,514 | 4,024 | 26,400 | 26,450 | 4,364 | 3,964 | 4,864 | 29,400 | 29,450 | 5,204 | 4,414 | 5,704 |
| 23,450 23,500 | 3,538 | 3,521 | 4,038 | 26,450 | 26,500 | 4,378 | 3,971 | 4,878 | 29,450 | 29,500 | 5,218 | 4,421 | 5,718 |
| 23,500 23,550 | 3,552 | 3,529 | 4,052 | 26,500 | 26,550 | 4,392 | 3,979 | 4,892 | 29,500 | 29,550 | 5,232 | 4,429 | 5,732 |
| 23,550 23,600 | 3,566 | 3,536 | 4,066 | 26,550 | 26,600 | 4,406 | 3,986 | 4,906 | 29,550 | 29,600 | 5,246 | 4,436 | 5,746 |
| 23,600 23,650 | 3,580 | 3,544 | 4,080 | 26,600 | 26,650 | 4,420 | 3,994 | 4,920 | 29,600 | 29,650 | 5,260 | 4,444 | 5,760 |
| 23,650 23,700 | 3,594 | 3,551 | 4,094 | 26,650 | 26,700 | 4,434 | 4,001 | 4,934 | 29,650 | 29,700 | 5,274 | 4,451 | 5,774 |
| 23,700 23,750 | 3,608 | 3,559 | 4,108 | 26,700 | 26,750 | 4,448 | 4,009 | 4,948 | 29,700 | 29,750 | 5,288 | 4,459 | 5,788 |
| 23,750 23,800 | 3,622 | 3,566 | 4,122 | 26,750 | 26,800 | 4,462 | 4,016 | 4,962 | 29,750 | 29,800 | 5,302 | 4,466 | 5,802 |
| 23,800 23,850 | 3,636 | 3,574 | 4,136 | 26,800 | 26,850 | 4,476 | 4,024 | 4,976 | 29,800 | 29,850 | 5,316 | 4,474 | 5,816 |
| 23,850 23,900 | 3,650 | 3,581 | 4,150 | 26,850 | 26,900 | 4,490 | 4,031 | 4,990 | 29,850 | 29,900 | 5,330 | 4,481 | 5,830 |
| 23,900 23,950 | 3,664 | 3,589 | 4,164 | 26,900 | 26,950 | 4,504 | 4,039 | 5,004 | 29,900 | 29,950 | 5,344 | 4,489 | 5,844 |
| 23,950 24,000 | 3,678 | 3,596 | 4,178 | 26,950 | 27,000 | 4,518 | 4,046 | 5,018 | 29,950 | 30,000 | 5,358 | 4,496 | 5,858 |
| 24,000 |  |  |  | 27,000 |  |  |  |  | 30,000 |  |  |  |  |
| 24,000 24,050 | 3,692 | 3,604 | 4,192 | 27,000 | 27,050 | 4,532 | 4,054 | 5,032 | 30,000 | 30,050 | 5,372 | 4,504 | 5,872 |
| 24,050 24,100 | 3,706 | 3,611 | 4,206 | 27,050 | 27,100 | 4,546 | 4,061 | 5,046 | 30,050 | 30,100 | 5,386 | 4,511 | 5,886 |
| 24,100 24,150 | 3,720 | 3,619 | 4,220 | 27,100 | 27,150 | 4,560 | 4,069 | 5,060 | 30,100 | 30,150 | 5,400 | 4,519 | 5,900 |
| 24,150 24,200 | 3,734 | 3,626 | 4,234 | 27,150 | 27,200 | 4,574 | 4,076 | 5,074 | 30,150 | 30,200 | 5,414 | 4,526 | 5,914 |
| 24,200 24,250 | 3,748 | 3,634 | 4,248 | 27,200 | 27,250 | 4,588 | 4,084 | 5,088 | 30,200 | 30,250 | 5,428 | 4,534 | 5,928 |
| 24,250 24,300 | 3,762 | 3,641 | 4,262 | 27,250 | 27,300 | 4,602 | 4,091 | 5,102 | 30,250 | 30,300 | 5,442 | 4,541 | 5,942 |
| 24,300 24,350 | 3,776 | 3,649 | 4,276 | 27,300 | 27,350 | 4,616 | 4,099 | 5,116 | 30,300 | 30,350 | 5,456 | 4,549 | 5,956 |
| 24,350 24,400 | 3,790 | 3,656 | 4,290 | 27,350 | 27,400 | 4,630 | 4,106 | 5,130 | 30,350 | 30,400 | 5,470 | 4,556 | 5,970 |
| 24,400 24,450 | 3,804 | 3,664 | 4,304 | 27,400 | 27,450 | 4,644 | 4,114 | 5,144 | 30,400 | 30,450 | 5,484 | 4,564 | 5,984 |
| 24,450 24,500 | 3,818 | 3,671 | 4,318 | 27,450 | 27,500 | 4,658 | 4,121 | 5,158 | 30,450 | 30,500 | 5,498 | 4,571 | 5,998 |
| 24,500 24,550 | 3,832 | 3,679 | 4,332 | 27,500 | 27,550 | 4,672 | 4,129 | 5,172 | 30,500 | 30,550 | 5,512 | 4,579 | 6,012 |
| 24,550 24,600 | 3,846 | 3,686 | 4,346 | 27,550 | 27,600 | 4,686 | 4,136 | 5,186 | 30,550 | 30,600 | 5,526 | 4,586 | 6,026 |
| 24,600 24,650 | 3,860 | 3,694 | 4,360 | 27,600 | 27,650 | 4,700 | 4,144 | 5,200 | 30,600 | 30,650 | 5,540 | 4,594 | 6,040 |
| 24,650 24,700 | 3,874 | 3,701 | 4,374 | 27,650 | 27,700 | 4,714 | 4,151 | 5,214 | 30,650 | 30,700 | 5,554 | 4,601 | 6,054 |
| 24,700 24,750 | 3,888 | 3,709 | 4,388 | 27,700 | 27,750 | 4,728 | 4,159 | 5,228 | 30,700 | 30,750 | 5,568 | 4,609 | 6,068 |
| 24,750 24,800 | 3,902 | 3,716 | 4,402 | 27,750 | 27,800 | 4,742 | 4,166 | 5,242 | 30,750 | 30,800 | 5,582 | 4,616 | 6,082 |
| 24,800 24,850 | 3,916 | 3,724 | 4,416 | 27,800 | 27,850 | 4,756 | 4,174 | 5,256 | 30,800 | 30,850 | 5,596 | 4,624 | 6,096 |
| 24,850 24,900 | 3,930 | 3,731 | 4,430 | 27,850 | 27,900 | 4,770 | 4,181 | 5,270 | 30,850 | 30,900 | 5,610 | 4,631 | 6,110 |
| 24,900 24,950 | 3,944 | 3,739 | 4,444 | 27,900 | 27,950 | 4,784 | 4,189 | 5,284 | 30,900 | 30,950 | 5,624 | 4,639 | 6,124 |
| 24,950 25,000 | 3,958 | 3,746 | 4,458 | 27,950 | 28,000 | 4,798 | 4,196 | 5,298 | 30,950 | 31,000 | 5,638 | 4,646 | 6,138 |
| 25,000 |  |  |  | 28,000 |  |  |  |  | 31,000 |  |  |  |  |
| 25,000 25,050 | 3,972 | 3,754 | 4,472 | 28,000 | 28,050 | 4,812 | 4,204 | 5,312 | 31,000 | 31,050 | 5,652 | 4,654 | 6,152 |
| 25,050 25,100 | 3,986 | 3,761 | 4,486 | 28,050 | 28,100 | 4,826 | 4,211 | 5,326 | 31,050 | 31,100 | 5,666 | 4,661 | 6,166 |
| 25,100 25,150 | 4,000 | 3,769 | 4,500 | 28,100 | 28,150 | 4,840 | 4,219 | 5,340 | 31,100 | 31,150 | 5,680 | 4,669 | 6,180 |
| 25,150 25,200 | 4,014 | 3,776 | 4,514 | 28,150 | 28,200 | 4,854 | 4,226 | 5,354 | 31,150 | 31,200 | 5,694 | 4,676 | 6,194 |
| 25,200 25,250 | 4,028 | 3,784 | 4,528 | 28,200 | 28,250 | 4,868 | 4,234 | 5,368 | 31,200 | 31,250 | 5,708 | 4,684 | 6,208 |
| 25,250 25,300 | 4,042 | 3,791 | 4,542 | 28,250 | 28,300 | 4,882 | 4,241 | 5,382 | 31,250 | 31,300 | 5,722 | 4,691 | 6,222 |
| 25,300 25,350 | 4,056 | 3,799 | 4,556 | 28,300 | 28,350 | 4,896 | 4,249 | 5,396 | 31,300 | 31,350 | 5,736 | 4,699 | 6,236 |
| 25,350 25,400 | 4,070 | 3,806 | 4,570 | 28,350 | 28,400 | 4,910 | 4,256 | 5,410 | 31,350 | 31,400 | 5,750 | 4,706 | 6,250 |
| 25,400 25,450 | 4,084 | 3,814 | 4,584 | 28,400 | 28,450 | 4,924 | 4,264 | 5,424 | 31,400 | 31,450 | 5,764 | 4,714 | 6,264 |
| 25,450 25,500 | 4,098 | 3,821 | 4,598 | 28,450 | 28,500 | 4,938 | 4,271 | 5,438 | 31,450 | 31,500 | 5,778 | 4,721 | 6,278 |
| 25,500 25,550 | 4,112 | 3,829 | 4,612 | 28,500 | 28,550 | 4,952 | 4,279 | 5,452 | 31,500 | 31,550 | 5,792 | 4,729 | 6,292 |
| 25,550 25,600 | 4,126 | 3,836 | 4,626 | 28,550 | 28,600 | 4,966 | 4,286 | 5,466 | 31,550 | 31,600 | 5,806 | 4,736 | 6,306 |
| 25,600 25,650 | 4,140 | 3,844 | 4,640 | 28,600 | 28,650 | 4,980 | 4,294 | 5,480 | 31,600 | 31,650 | 5,820 | 4,744 | 6,320 |
| 25,650 25,700 | 4,154 | 3,851 | 4,654 | 28,650 | 28,700 | 4,994 | 4,301 | 5,494 | 31,650 | 31,700 | 5,834 | 4,751 | 6,334 |
| 25,700 25,750 | 4,168 | 3,859 | 4,668 | 28,700 | 28,750 | 5,008 | 4,309 | 5,508 | 31,700 | 31,750 | 5,848 | 4,759 | 6,348 |
| 25,750 25,800 | 4,182 | 3,866 | 4,682 | 28,750 | 28,800 | 5,022 | 4,316 | 5,522 | 31,750 | 31,800 | 5,862 | 4,766 | 6,362 |
| 25,800 25,850 | 4,196 | 3,874 | 4,696 | 28,800 | 28,850 | 5,036 | 4,324 | 5,536 | 31,800 | 31,850 | 5,876 | 4,774 | 6,376 |
| 25,850 25,900 | 4,210 | 3,881 | 4,710 | 28,850 | 28,900 | 5,050 | 4,331 | 5,550 | 31,850 | 31,900 | 5,890 | 4,781 | 6,390 |
| 25,900 25,950 | 4,224 | 3,889 | 4,724 | 28,900 | 28,950 | 5,064 | 4,339 | 5,564 | 31,900 | 31,950 | 5,904 | 4,789 | 6,404 |
| 25,950 26,000 | 4,238 | 3,896 | 4,738 | 28,950 | 29,000 | 5,078 | 4,346 | 5,578 | 31,950 | 32,000 | 5,918 | 4,796 | 6,418 |

1995 Tax Table-Continued


1995 Tax Table-Continued

| If Form 1040NR, line 36, is- |  | And you are- |  |  | If Form 1040NR, line 36, is- |  | And you are- |  |  | If Form 1040NR, line 36, is- |  | And you are- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| At least | But less than | Single | Qualifying widow(er) <br> Your tax | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{c} \text { Married } \\ \text { filing } \\ \text { separately } \end{array} \\ & \text { is- } \end{aligned}$ | At least | But less than | Single | Qualifying widow(er) <br> Your tax | Married filing separately | At least | $\begin{aligned} & \text { But } \\ & \text { less } \\ & \text { than } \end{aligned}$ | Single | Qualifying widow(er) <br> Your tax | Married filing separately |
| 41,000 |  |  |  |  | 44,000 |  |  |  |  | 47,000 |  |  |  |  |
| 41,000 | 41,050 | 8,452 | 6,417 | 8,952 | 44,000 | 44,050 | 9,292 | 7,257 | 9,792 | 47,000 | 47,050 | 10,132 | 8,097 | 10,632 |
| 41,050 | 41,100 | 8,466 | 6,431 | 8,966 | 44,050 | 44,100 | 9,306 | 7,271 | 9,806 | 47,050 | 47,100 | 10,146 | 8,111 | 10,646 |
| 41,100 | 41,150 | 8,480 | 6,445 | 8,980 | 44,100 | 44,150 | 9,320 | 7,285 | 9,820 | 47,100 | 47,150 | 10,160 | 8,125 | 10,660 |
| 41,150 | 41,200 | 8,494 | 6,459 | 8,994 | 44,150 | 44,200 | 9,334 | 7,299 | 9,834 | 47,150 | 47,200 | 10,174 | 8,139 | 10,676 |
| 41,200 | 41,250 | 8,508 | 6,473 | 9,008 | 44,200 | 44,250 | 9,348 | 7,313 | 9,848 | 47,200 | 47,250 | 10,188 | 8,153 | 10,691 |
| 41,250 | 41,300 | 8,522 | 6,487 | 9,022 | 44,250 | 44,300 | 9,362 | 7,327 | 9,862 | 47,250 | 47,300 | 10,202 | 8,167 | 10,707 |
| 41,300 | 41,350 | 8,536 | 6,501 | 9,036 | 44,300 | 44,350 | 9,376 | 7,341 | 9,876 | 47,300 | 47,350 | 10,216 | 8,181 | 10,722 |
| 41,350 | 41,400 | 8,550 | 6,515 | 9,050 | 44,350 | 44,400 | 9,390 | 7,355 | 9,890 | 47,350 | 47,400 | 10,230 | 8,195 | 10,738 |
| 41,400 | 41,450 | 8,564 | 6,529 | 9,064 | 44,400 | 44,450 | 9,404 | 7,369 | 9,904 | 47,400 | 47,450 | 10,244 | 8,209 | 10,753 |
| 41,450 | 41,500 | 8,578 | 6,543 | 9,078 | 44,450 | 44,500 | 9,418 | 7,383 | 9,918 | 47,450 | 47,500 | 10,258 | 8,223 | 10,769 |
| 41,500 | 41,550 | 8,592 | 6,557 | 9,092 | 44,500 | 44,550 | 9,432 | 7,397 | 9,932 | 47,500 | 47,550 | 10,272 | 8,237 | 10,784 |
| 41,550 | 41,600 | 8,606 | 6,571 | 9,106 | 44,550 | 44,600 | 9,446 | 7,411 | 9,946 | 47,550 | 47,600 | 10,286 | 8,251 | 10,800 |
| 41,600 | 41,650 | 8,620 | 6,585 | 9,120 | 44,600 | 44,650 | 9,460 | 7,425 | 9,960 | 47,600 | 47,650 | 10,300 | 8,265 | 10,815 |
| 41,650 | 41,700 | 8,634 | 6,599 | 9,134 | 44,650 | 44,700 | 9,474 | 7,439 | 9,974 | 47,650 | 47,700 | 10,314 | 8,279 | 10,831 |
| 41,700 | 41,750 | 8,648 | 6,613 | 9,148 | 44,700 | 44,750 | 9,488 | 7,453 | 9,988 | 47,700 | 47,750 | 10,328 | 8,293 | 10,846 |
| 41,750 | 41,800 | 8,662 | 6,627 | 9,162 | 44,750 | 44,800 | 9,502 | 7,467 | 10,002 | 47,750 | 47,800 | 10,342 | 8,307 | 10,862 |
| 41,800 | 41,850 | 8,676 | 6,641 | 9,176 | 44,800 | 44,850 | 9,516 | 7,481 | 10,016 | 47,800 | 47,850 | 10,356 | 8,321 | 10,877 |
| 41,850 | 41,900 | 8,690 | 6,655 | 9,190 | 44,850 | 44,900 | 9,530 | 7,495 | 10,030 | 47,850 | 47,900 | 10,370 | 8,335 | 10,893 |
| 41,900 | 41,950 | 8,704 | 6,669 | 9,204 | 44,900 | 44,950 | 9,544 | 7,509 | 10,044 | 47,900 | 47,950 | 10,384 | 8,349 | 10,908 |
| 41,950 | 42,000 | 8,718 | 6,683 | 9,218 | 44,950 | 45,000 | 9,558 | 7,523 | 10,058 | 47,950 | 48,000 | 10,398 | 8,363 | 10,924 |
| 42,00 | 000 |  |  |  | 45,0 | 000 |  |  |  | 48,0 | 000 |  |  |  |
| 42,000 | 42,050 | 8,732 | 6,697 | 9,232 | 45,000 | 45,050 | 9,572 | 7,537 | 10,072 | 48,000 | 48,050 | 10,412 | 8,377 | 10,939 |
| 42,050 | 42,100 | 8,746 | 6,711 | 9,246 | 45,050 | 45,100 | 9,586 | 7,551 | 10,086 | 48,050 | 48,100 | 10,426 | 8,391 | 10,955 |
| 42,100 | 42,150 | 8,760 | 6,725 | 9,260 | 45,100 | 45,150 | 9,600 | 7,565 | 10,100 | 48,100 | 48,150 | 10,440 | 8,405 | 10,970 |
| 42,150 | 42,200 | 8,774 | 6,739 | 9,274 | 45,150 | 45,200 | 9,614 | 7,579 | 10,114 | 48,150 | 48,200 | 10,454 | 8,419 | 10,986 |
| 42,200 | 42,250 | 8,788 | 6,753 | 9,288 | 45,200 | 45,250 | 9,628 | 7,593 | 10,128 | 48,200 | 48,250 | 10,468 | 8,433 | 11,001 |
| 42,250 | 42,300 | 8,802 | 6,767 | 9,302 | 45,250 | 45,300 | 9,642 | 7,607 | 10,142 | 48,250 | 48,300 | 10,482 | 8,447 | 11,017 |
| 42,300 | 42,350 | 8,816 | 6,781 | 9,316 | 45,300 | 45,350 | 9,656 | 7,621 | 10,156 | 48,300 | 48,350 | 10,496 | 8,461 | 11,032 |
| 42,350 | 42,400 | 8,830 | 6,795 | 9,330 | 45,350 | 45,400 | 9,670 | 7,635 | 10,170 | 48,350 | 48,400 | 10,510 | 8,475 | 11,048 |
| 42,400 | 42,450 | 8,844 | 6,809 | 9,344 | 45,400 | 45,450 | 9,684 | 7,649 | 10,184 | 48,400 | 48,450 | 10,524 | 8,489 | 11,063 |
| 42,450 | 42,500 | 8,858 | 6,823 | 9,358 | 45,450 | 45,500 | 9,698 | 7,663 | 10,198 | 48,450 | 48,500 | 10,538 | 8,503 | 11,079 |
| 42,500 | 42,550 | 8,872 | 6,837 | 9,372 | 45,500 | 45,550 | 9,712 | 7,677 | 10,212 | 48,500 | 48,550 | 10,552 | 8,517 | 11,094 |
| 42,550 | 42,600 | 8,886 | 6,851 | 9,386 | 45,550 | 45,600 | 9,726 | 7,691 | 10,226 | 48,550 | 48,600 | 10,566 | 8,531 | 11,110 |
| 42,600 | 42,650 | 8,900 | 6,865 | 9,400 | 45,600 | 45,650 | 9,740 | 7,705 | 10,240 | 48,600 | 48,650 | 10,580 | 8,545 | 11,125 |
| 42,650 | 42,700 | 8,914 | 6,879 | 9,414 | 45,650 | 45,700 | 9,754 | 7,719 | 10,254 | 48,650 | 48,700 | 10,594 | 8,559 | 11,141 |
| 42,700 | 42,750 | 8,928 | 6,893 | 9,428 | 45,700 | 45,750 | 9,768 | 7,733 | 10,268 | 48,700 | 48,750 | 10,608 | 8,573 | 11,156 |
| 42,750 | 42,800 | 8,942 | 6,907 | 9,442 | 45,750 | 45,800 | 9,782 | 7,747 | 10,282 | 48,750 | 48,800 | 10,622 | 8,587 | 11,172 |
| 42,800 | 42,850 | 8,956 | 6,921 | 9,456 | 45,800 | 45,850 | 9,796 | 7,761 | 10,296 | 48,800 | 48,850 | 10,636 | 8,601 | 11,187 |
| 42,850 | 42,900 | 8,970 | 6,935 | 9,470 | 45,850 | 45,900 | 9,810 | 7,775 | 10,310 | 48,850 | 48,900 | 10,650 | 8,615 | 11,203 |
| 42,900 | 42,950 | 8,984 | 6,949 | 9,484 | 45,900 | 45,950 | 9,824 | 7,789 | 10,324 | 48,900 | 48,950 | 10,664 | 8,629 | 11,218 |
| 42,950 | 43,000 | 8,998 | 6,963 | 9,498 | 45,950 | 46,000 | 9,838 | 7,803 | 10,338 | 48,950 | 49,000 | 10,678 | 8,643 | 11,234 |
| 43, | 000 |  |  |  | 46,0 | 000 |  |  |  | 49,0 | 00 |  |  |  |
| 43,000 | 43,050 | 9,012 | 6,977 | 9,512 | 46,000 | 46,050 | 9,852 | 7,817 | 10,352 | 49,000 | 49,050 | 10,692 | 8,657 | 11,249 |
| 43,050 | 43,100 | 9,026 | 6,991 | 9,526 | 46,050 | 46,100 | 9,866 | 7,831 | 10,366 | 49,050 | 49,100 | 10,706 | 8,671 | 11,265 |
| 43,100 | 43,150 | 9,040 | 7,005 | 9,540 | 46,100 | 46,150 | 9,880 | 7,845 | 10,380 | 49,100 | 49,150 | 10,720 | 8,685 | 11,280 |
| 43,150 | 43,200 | 9,054 | 7,019 | 9,554 | 46,150 | 46,200 | 9,894 | 7,859 | 10,394 | 49,150 | 49,200 | 10,734 | 8,699 | 11,296 |
| 43,200 | 43,250 | 9,068 | 7,033 | 9,568 | 46,200 | 46,250 | 9,908 | 7,873 | 10,408 | 49,200 | 49,250 | 10,748 | 8,713 | 11,311 |
| 43,250 | 43,300 | 9,082 | 7,047 | 9,582 | 46,250 | 46,300 | 9,922 | 7,887 | 10,422 | 49,250 | 49,300 | 10,762 | 8,727 | 11,327 |
| 43,300 | 43,350 | 9,096 | 7,061 | 9,596 | 46,300 | 46,350 | 9,936 | 7,901 | 10,436 | 49,300 | 49,350 | 10,776 | 8,741 | 11,342 |
| 43,350 | 43,400 | 9,110 | 7,075 | 9,610 | 46,350 | 46,400 | 9,950 | 7,915 | 10,450 | 49,350 | 49,400 | 10,790 | 8,755 | 11,358 |
| 43,400 | 43,450 | 9,124 | 7,089 | 9,624 | 46,400 | 46,450 | 9,964 | 7,929 | 10,464 | 49,400 | 49,450 | 10,804 | 8,769 | 11,373 |
| 43,450 | 43,500 | 9,138 | 7,103 | 9,638 | 46,450 | 46,500 | 9,978 | 7,943 | 10,478 | 49,450 | 49,500 | 10,818 | 8,783 | 11,389 |
| 43,500 | 43,550 | 9,152 | 7,117 | 9,652 | 46,500 | 46,550 | 9,992 | 7,957 | 10,492 | 49,500 | 49,550 | 10,832 | 8,797 | 11,404 |
| 43,550 | 43,600 | 9,166 | 7,131 | 9,666 | 46,550 | 46,600 | 10,006 | 7,971 | 10,506 | 49,550 | 49,600 | 10,846 | 8,811 | 11,420 |
| 43,600 | 43,650 | 9,180 | 7,145 | 9,680 | 46,600 | 46,650 | 10,020 | 7,985 | 10,520 | 49,600 | 49,650 | 10,860 | 8,825 | 11,435 |
| 43,650 | 43,700 | 9,194 | 7,159 | 9,694 | 46,650 | 46,700 | 10,034 | 7,999 | 10,534 | 49,650 | 49,700 | 10,874 | 8,839 | 11,451 |
| 43,700 | 43,750 | 9,208 | 7,173 | 9,708 | 46,700 | 46,750 | 10,048 | 8,013 | 10,548 | 49,700 | 49,750 | 10,888 | 8,853 | 11,466 |
| 43,750 | 43,800 | 9,222 | 7,187 | 9,722 | 46,750 | 46,800 | 10,062 | 8,027 | 10,562 | 49,750 | 49,800 | 10,902 | 8,867 | 11,482 |
| 43,800 | 43,850 | 9,236 | 7,201 | 9,736 | 46,800 | 46,850 | 10,076 | 8,041 | 10,576 | 49,800 | 49,850 | 10,916 | 8,881 | 11,497 |
| 43,850 | 43,900 | 9,250 | 7,215 | 9,750 | 46,850 | 46,900 | 10,090 | 8,055 | 10,590 | 49,850 | 49,900 | 10,930 | 8,895 | 11,513 |
| 43,900 | 43,950 | 9,264 | 7,229 | 9,764 | 46,900 | 46,950 | 10,104 | 8,069 | 10,604 | 49,900 | 49,950 | 10,944 | 8,909 | 11,528 |
| 43,950 | 44,000 | 9,278 | 7,243 | 9,778 | 46,950 | 47,000 | 10,118 | 8,083 | 10,618 | 49,950 | 50,000 | 10,958 | 8,923 | 11,544 |

## 1995 Tax Table-Continued

| If Form 1040NR line 36, | - | And you are- |  |  | If Form 1040NR, line 36, is- |  | And you are- |  |  | If Form 1040NR, line 36, is- |  | And you are- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| At least | $\begin{aligned} & \text { But } \\ & \text { less } \\ & \text { than } \end{aligned}$ | Single | Qualifying widow(er) <br> Your tax | Married filing separately | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { At } \\ \text { least } \end{array}$ | But <br> less <br> than | Single | Qualifying widow(er) <br> Your tax | $\begin{gathered} \text { Married } \\ \text { filing } \\ \text { separately } \end{gathered}$ | At least | But <br> less than | Single | Qualifying widow(er) <br> Your tax | Married filing separately |
| 50,000 |  |  |  |  | 53,000 |  |  |  |  | 56,000 |  |  |  |  |
| 50,000 | 50,050 | 10,972 | 8,937 | 11,559 | 53,000 | 53,050 | 11,812 | 9,777 | 12,489 | 56,000 | 56,050 | 12,652 | 10,617 | 13,419 |
| 50,050 | 50,100 | 10,986 | 8,951 | 11,575 | 53,050 | 53,100 | 11,826 | 9,791 | 12,505 | 56,050 | 56,100 | 12,666 | 10,631 | 13,435 |
| 50,100 | 50,150 | 11,000 | 8,965 | 11,590 | 53,100 | 53,150 | 11,840 | 9,805 | 12,520 | 56,100 | 56,150 | 12,680 | 10,645 | 13,450 |
| 50,150 | 50,200 | 11,014 | 8,979 | 11,606 | 53,150 | 53,200 | 11,854 | 9,819 | 12,536 | 56,150 | 56,200 | 12,694 | 10,659 | 13,466 |
| 50,200 | 50,250 | 11,028 | 8,993 | 11,621 | 53,200 | 53,250 | 11,868 | 9,833 | 12,551 | 56,200 | 56,250 | 12,708 | 10,673 | 13,481 |
| 50,250 | 50,300 | 11,042 | 9,007 | 11,637 | 53,250 | 53,300 | 11,882 | 9,847 | 12,567 | 56,250 | 56,300 | 12,722 | 10,687 | 13,497 |
| 50,300 | 50,350 | 11,056 | 9,021 | 11,652 | 53,300 | 53,350 | 11,896 | 9,861 | 12,582 | 56,300 | 56,350 | 12,736 | 10,701 | 13,512 |
| 50,350 | 50,400 | 11,070 | 9,035 | 11,668 | 53,350 | 53,400 | 11,910 | 9,875 | 12,598 | 56,350 | 56,400 | 12,750 | 10,715 | 13,528 |
| 50,400 | 50,450 | 11,084 | 9,049 | 11,683 | 53,400 | 53,450 | 11,924 | 9,889 | 12,613 | 56,400 | 56,450 | 12,764 | 10,729 | 13,543 |
| 50,450 | 50,500 | 11,098 | 9,063 | 11,699 | 53,450 | 53,500 | 11,938 | 9,903 | 12,629 | 56,450 | 56,500 | 12,778 | 10,743 | 13,559 |
| 50,500 | 50,550 | 11,112 | 9,077 | 11,714 | 53,500 | 53,550 | 11,952 | 9,917 | 12,644 | 56,500 | 56,550 | 12,792 | 10,757 | 13,574 |
| 50,550 | 50,600 | 11,126 | 9,091 | 11,730 | 53,550 | 53,600 | 11,966 | 9,931 | 12,660 | 56,550 | 56,600 | 12,806 | 10,771 | 13,590 |
| 50,600 | 50,650 | 11,140 | 9,105 | 11,745 | 53,600 | 53,650 | 11,980 | 9,945 | 12,675 | 56,600 | 56,650 | 12,822 | 10,785 | 13,605 |
| 50,650 | 50,700 | 11,154 | 9,119 | 11,761 | 53,650 | 53,700 | 11,994 | 9,959 | 12,691 | 56,650 | 56,700 | 12,837 | 10,799 | 13,621 |
| 50,700 | 50,750 | 11,168 | 9,133 | 11,776 | 53,700 | 53,750 | 12,008 | 9,973 | 12,706 | 56,700 | 56,750 | 12,853 | 10,813 | 13,636 |
| 50,750 | 50,800 | 11,182 | 9,147 | 11,792 | 53,750 | 53,800 | 12,022 | 9,987 | 12,722 | 56,750 | 56,800 | 12,868 | 10,827 | 13,652 |
| 50,800 | 50,850 | 11,196 | 9,161 | 11,807 | 53,800 | 53,850 | 12,036 | 10,001 | 12,737 | 56,800 | 56,850 | 12,884 | 10,841 | 13,667 |
| 50,850 | 50,900 | 11,210 | 9,175 | 11,823 | 53,850 | 53,900 | 12,050 | 10,015 | 12,753 | 56,850 | 56,900 | 12,899 | 10,855 | 13,683 |
| 50,900 | 50,950 | 11,224 | 9,189 | 11,838 | 53,900 | 53,950 | 12,064 | 10,029 | 12,768 | 56,900 | 56,950 | 12,915 | 10,869 | 13,698 |
| 50,950 | 51,000 | 11,238 | 9,203 | 11,854 | 53,950 | 54,000 | 12,078 | 10,043 | 12,784 | 56,950 | 57,000 | 12,930 | 10,883 | 13,714 |
| 51,000 |  |  |  |  | 54,000 |  |  |  |  | 57,000 |  |  |  |  |
| 51,000 | 51,050 | 11,252 | 9,217 | 11,869 | 54,000 | 54,050 | 12,092 | 10,057 | 12,799 | 57,000 | 57,050 | 12,946 | 10,897 | 13,729 |
| 51,050 | 51,100 | 11,266 | 9,231 | 11,885 | 54,050 | 54,100 | 12,106 | 10,071 | 12,815 | 57,050 | 57,100 | 12,961 | 10,911 | 13,745 |
| 51,100 | 51,150 | 11,280 | 9,245 | 11,900 | 54,100 | 54,150 | 12,120 | 10,085 | 12,830 | 57,100 | 57,150 | 12,977 | 10,925 | 13,760 |
| 51,150 | 51,200 | 11,294 | 9,259 | 11,916 | 54,150 | 54,200 | 12,134 | 10,099 | 12,846 | 57,150 | 57,200 | 12,992 | 10,939 | 13,776 |
| 51,200 | 51,250 | 11,308 | 9,273 | 11,931 | 54,200 | 54,250 | 12,148 | 10,113 | 12,861 | 57,200 | 57,250 | 13,008 | 10,953 | 13,791 |
| 51,250 | 51,300 | 11,322 | 9,287 | 11,947 | 54,250 | 54,300 | 12,162 | 10,127 | 12,877 | 57,250 | 57,300 | 13,023 | 10,967 | 13,807 |
| 51,300 | 51,350 | 11,336 | 9,301 | 11,962 | 54,300 | 54,350 | 12,176 | 10,141 | 12,892 | 57,300 | 57,350 | 13,039 | 10,981 | 13,822 |
| 51,350 | 51,400 | 11,350 | 9,315 | 11,978 | 54,350 | 54,400 | 12,190 | 10,155 | 12,908 | 57,350 | 57,400 | 13,054 | 10,995 | 13,838 |
| 51,400 | 51,450 | 11,364 | 9,329 | 11,993 | 54,400 | 54,450 | 12,204 | 10,169 | 12,923 | 57,400 | 57,450 | 13,070 | 11,009 | 13,853 |
| 51,450 | 51,500 | 11,378 | 9,343 | 12,009 | 54,450 | 54,500 | 12,218 | 10,183 | 12,939 | 57,450 | 57,500 | 13,085 | 11,023 | 13,869 |
| 51,500 | 51,550 | 11,392 | 9,357 | 12,024 | 54,500 | 54,550 | 12,232 | 10,197 | 12,954 | 57,500 | 57,550 | 13,101 | 11,037 | 13,884 |
| 51,550 | 51,600 | 11,406 | 9,371 | 12,040 | 54,550 | 54,600 | 12,246 | 10,211 | 12,970 | 57,550 | 57,600 | 13,116 | 11,051 | 13,900 |
| 51,600 | 51,650 | 11,420 | 9,385 | 12,055 | 54,600 | 54,650 | 12,260 | 10,225 | 12,985 | 57,600 | 57,650 | 13,132 | 11,065 | 13,915 |
| 51,650 | 51,700 | 11,434 | 9,399 | 12,071 | 54,650 | 54,700 | 12,274 | 10,239 | 13,001 | 57,650 | 57,700 | 13,147 | 11,079 | 13,931 |
| 51,700 | 51,750 | 11,448 | 9,413 | 12,086 | 54,700 | 54,750 | 12,288 | 10,253 | 13,016 | 57,700 | 57,750 | 13,163 | 11,093 | 13,946 |
| 51,750 | 51,800 | 11,462 | 9,427 | 12,102 | 54,750 | 54,800 | 12,302 | 10,267 | 13,032 | 57,750 | 57,800 | 13,178 | 11,107 | 13,962 |
| 51,800 | 51,850 | 11,476 | 9,441 | 12,117 | 54,800 | 54,850 | 12,316 | 10,281 | 13,047 | 57,800 | 57,850 | 13,194 | 11,121 | 13,977 |
| 51,850 | 51,900 | 11,490 | 9,455 | 12,133 | 54,850 | 54,900 | 12,330 | 10,295 | 13,063 | 57,850 | 57,900 | 13,209 | 11,135 | 13,993 |
| 51,900 | 51,950 | 11,504 | 9,469 | 12,148 | 54,900 | 54,950 | 12,344 | 10,309 | 13,078 | 57,900 | 57,950 | 13,225 | 11,149 | 14,008 |
| 51,950 | 52,000 | 11,518 | 9,483 | 12,164 | 54,950 | 55,000 | 12,358 | 10,323 | 13,094 | 57,950 | 58,000 | 13,240 | 11,163 | 14,024 |
| 52,000 |  |  |  |  | 55,000 |  |  |  |  | 58,000 |  |  |  |  |
| 52,000 | 52,050 | 11,532 | 9,497 | 12,179 | 55,000 | 55,050 | 12,372 | 10,337 | 13,109 | 58,000 | 58,050 | 13,256 | 11,177 | 14,039 |
| 52,050 | 52,100 | 11,546 | 9,511 | 12,195 | 55,050 | 55,100 | 12,386 | 10,351 | 13,125 | 58,050 | 58,100 | 13,271 | 11,191 | 14,055 |
| 52,100 | 52,150 | 11,560 | 9,525 | 12,210 | 55,100 | 55,150 | 12,400 | 10,365 | 13,140 | 58,100 | 58,150 | 13,287 | 11,205 | 14,070 |
| 52,150 | 52,200 | 11,574 | 9,539 | 12,226 | 55,150 | 55,200 | 12,414 | 10,379 | 13,156 | 58,150 | 58,200 | 13,302 | 11,219 | 14,086 |
| 52,200 | 52,250 | 11,588 | 9,553 | 12,241 | 55,200 | 55,250 | 12,428 | 10,393 | 13,171 | 58,200 | 58,250 | 13,318 | 11,233 | 14,101 |
| 52,250 | 52,300 | 11,602 | 9,567 | 12,257 | 55,250 | 55,300 | 12,442 | 10,407 | 13,187 | 58,250 | 58,300 | 13,333 | 11,247 | 14,117 |
| 52,300 | 52,350 | 11,616 | 9,581 | 12,272 | 55,300 | 55,350 | 12,456 | 10,421 | 13,202 | 58,300 | 58,350 | 13,349 | 11,261 | 14,132 |
| 52,350 | 52,400 | 11,630 | 9,595 | 12,288 | 55,350 | 55,400 | 12,470 | 10,435 | 13,218 | 58,350 | 58,400 | 13,364 | 11,275 | 14,148 |
| 52,400 | 52,450 | 11,644 | 9,609 | 12,303 | 55,400 | 55,450 | 12,484 | 10,449 | 13,233 | 58,400 | 58,450 | 13,380 | 11,289 | 14,163 |
| 52,450 | 52,500 | 11,658 | 9,623 | 12,319 | 55,450 | 55,500 | 12,498 | 10,463 | 13,249 | 58,450 | 58,500 | 13,395 | 11,303 | 14,179 |
| 52,500 | 52,550 | 11,672 | 9,637 | 12,334 | 55,500 | 55,550 | 12,512 | 10,477 | 13,264 | 58,500 | 58,550 | 13,411 | 11,317 | 14,194 |
| 52,550 | 52,600 | 11,686 | 9,651 | 12,350 | 55,550 | 55,600 | 12,526 | 10,491 | 13,280 | 58,550 | 58,600 | 13,426 | 11,331 | 14,210 |
| 52,600 | 52,650 | 11,700 | 9,665 | 12,365 | 55,600 | 55,650 | 12,540 | 10,505 | 13,295 | 58,600 | 58,650 | 13,442 | 11,345 | 14,225 |
| 52,650 | 52,700 | 11,714 | 9,679 | 12,381 | 55,650 | 55,700 | 12,554 | 10,519 | 13,311 | 58,650 | 58,700 | 13,457 | 11,359 | 14,241 |
| 52,700 | 52,750 | 11,728 | 9,693 | 12,396 | 55,700 | 55,750 | 12,568 | 10,533 | 13,326 | 58,700 | 58,750 | 13,473 | 11,373 | 14,256 |
| 52,750 | 52,800 | 11,742 | 9,707 | 12,412 | 55,750 | 55,800 | 12,582 | 10,547 | 13,342 | 58,750 | 58,800 | 13,488 | 11,387 | 14,272 |
| 52,800 | 52,850 | 11,756 | 9,721 | 12,427 | 55,800 | 55,850 | 12,596 | 10,561 | 13,357 | 58,800 | 58,850 | 13,504 | 11,401 | 14,287 |
| 52,850 | 52,900 | 11,770 | 9,735 | 12,443 | 55,850 | 55,900 | 12,610 | 10,575 | 13,373 | 58,850 | 58,900 | 13,519 | 11,415 | 14,303 |
| 52,900 | 52,950 | 11,784 | 9,749 | 12,458 | 55,900 | 55,950 | 12,624 | 10,589 | 13,388 | 58,900 | 58,950 | 13,535 | 11,429 | 14,318 |
| 52,950 | 53,000 | 11,798 | 9,763 | 12,474 | 55,950 | 56,000 | 12,638 | 10,603 | 13,404 | 58,950 | 59,000 | 13,550 | 11,443 | 14,334 |

## 1995 Tax Table-Continued



## 1995 Tax Table-Continued



## 1995 Tax Table-Continued

| If line 3 (taxable income |  | And you are- |  |  | If line 36 (taxable income) is- |  | And you are- |  |  | If line 36 (taxable income) is- |  | And you are- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| At least | But <br> less <br> than | Single | Qualifying widow(er) <br> Your tax | Married filing separately | At least | But less than | Single | Qualifying widow(er) <br> Your tax | Married filing separately | At least | But <br> less <br> than | Single | Qualifying widow(er) <br> Your tax | $\begin{gathered} \text { Married } \\ \text { filing } \\ \text { separately } \end{gathered}$ |
| 77,000 |  |  |  |  | 80,000 |  |  |  |  | 83,000 |  |  |  |  |
| 77,000 | 77,050 | 19,146 | 16,497 | 20,190 | 80,000 | 80,050 | 20,076 | 17,337 | 21,270 | 83,000 | 83,050 | 21,006 | 18,177 | 22,350 |
| 77,050 | 77,100 | 19,161 | 16,511 | 20,208 | 80,050 | 80,100 | 20,091 | 17,351 | 21,288 | 83,050 | 83,100 | 21,021 | 18,191 | 22,368 |
| 77,100 | 77,150 | 19,177 | 16,525 | 20,226 | 80,100 | 80,150 | 20,107 | 17,365 | 21,306 | 83,100 | 83,150 | 21,037 | 18,205 | 22,386 |
| 77,150 | 77,200 | 19,192 | 16,539 | 20,244 | 80,150 | 80,200 | 20,122 | 17,379 | 21,324 | 83,150 | 83,200 | 21,052 | 18,219 | 22,404 |
| 77,200 | 77,250 | 19,208 | 16,553 | 20,262 | 80,200 | 80,250 | 20,138 | 17,393 | 21,342 | 83,200 | 83,250 | 21,068 | 18,233 | 22,422 |
| 77,250 | 77,300 | 19,223 | 16,567 | 20,280 | 80,250 | 80,300 | 20,153 | 17,407 | 21,360 | 83,250 | 83,300 | 21,083 | 18,247 | 22,440 |
| 77,300 | 77,350 | 19,239 | 16,581 | 20,298 | 80,300 | 80,350 | 20,169 | 17,421 | 21,378 | 83,300 | 83,350 | 21,099 | 18,261 | 22,458 |
| 77,350 | 77,400 | 19,254 | 16,595 | 20,316 | 80,350 | 80,400 | 20,184 | 17,435 | 21,396 | 83,350 | 83,400 | 21,114 | 18,275 | 22,476 |
| 77,400 | 77,450 | 19,270 | 16,609 | 20,334 | 80,400 | 80,450 | 20,200 | 17,449 | 21,414 | 83,400 | 83,450 | 21,130 | 18,289 | 22,494 |
| 77,450 | 77,500 | 19,285 | 16,623 | 20,352 | 80,450 | 80,500 | 20,215 | 17,463 | 21,432 | 83,450 | 83,500 | 21,145 | 18,303 | 22,512 |
| 77,500 | 77,550 | 19,301 | 16,637 | 20,370 | 80,500 | 80,550 | 20,231 | 17,477 | 21,450 | 83,500 | 83,550 | 21,161 | 18,317 | 22,530 |
| 77,550 | 77,600 | 19,316 | 16,651 | 20,388 | 80,550 | 80,600 | 20,246 | 17,491 | 21,468 | 83,550 | 83,600 | 21,176 | 18,331 | 22,548 |
| 77,600 | 77,650 | 19,332 | 16,665 | 20,406 | 80,600 | 80,650 | 20,262 | 17,505 | 21,486 | 83,600 | 83,650 | 21,192 | 18,345 | 22,566 |
| 77,650 | 77,700 | 19,347 | 16,679 | 20,424 | 80,650 | 80,700 | 20,277 | 17,519 | 21,504 | 83,650 | 83,700 | 21,207 | 18,359 | 22,584 |
| 77,700 | 77,750 | 19,363 | 16,693 | 20,442 | 80,700 | 80,750 | 20,293 | 17,533 | 21,522 | 83,700 | 83,750 | 21,223 | 18,373 | 22,602 |
| 77,750 | 77,800 | 19,378 | 16,707 | 20,460 | 80,750 | 80,800 | 20,308 | 17,547 | 21,540 | 83,750 | 83,800 | 21,238 | 18,387 | 22,620 |
| 77,800 | 77,850 | 19,394 | 16,721 | 20,478 | 80,800 | 80,850 | 20,324 | 17,561 | 21,558 | 83,800 | 83,850 | 21,254 | 18,401 | 22,638 |
| 77,850 | 77,900 | 19,409 | 16,735 | 20,496 | 80,850 | 80,900 | 20,339 | 17,575 | 21,576 | 83,850 | 83,900 | 21,269 | 18,415 | 22,656 |
| 77,900 | 77,950 | 19,425 | 16,749 | 20,514 | 80,900 | 80,950 | 20,355 | 17,589 | 21,594 | 83,900 | 83,950 | 21,285 | 18,429 | 22,674 |
| 77,950 | 78,000 | 19,440 | 16,763 | 20,532 | 80,950 | 81,000 | 20,370 | 17,603 | 21,612 | 83,950 | 84,000 | 21,300 | 18,443 | 22,692 |
| 78,000 |  |  |  |  | 81,000 |  |  |  |  | 84,000 |  |  |  |  |
| 78,000 | 78,050 | 19,456 | 16,777 | 20,550 | 81,000 | 81,050 | 20,386 | 17,617 | 21,630 | 84,000 | 84,050 | 21,316 | 18,457 | 22,710 |
| 78,050 | 78,100 | 19,471 | 16,791 | 20,568 | 81,050 | 81,100 | 20,401 | 17,631 | 21,648 | 84,050 | 84,100 | 21,331 | 18,471 | 22,728 |
| 78,100 | 78,150 | 19,487 | 16,805 | 20,586 | 81,100 | 81,150 | 20,417 | 17,645 | 21,666 | 84,100 | 84,150 | 21,347 | 18,485 | 22,746 |
| 78,150 | 78,200 | 19,502 | 16,819 | 20,604 | 81,150 | 81,200 | 20,432 | 17,659 | 21,684 | 84,150 | 84,200 | 21,362 | 18,499 | 22,764 |
| 78,200 | 78,250 | 19,518 | 16,833 | 20,622 | 81,200 | 81,250 | 20,448 | 17,673 | 21,702 | 84,200 | 84,250 | 21,378 | 18,513 | 22,782 |
| 78,250 | 78,300 | 19,533 | 16,847 | 20,640 | 81,250 | 81,300 | 20,463 | 17,687 | 21,720 | 84,250 | 84,300 | 21,393 | 18,527 | 22,800 |
| 78,300 | 78,350 | 19,549 | 16,861 | 20,658 | 81,300 | 81,350 | 20,479 | 17,701 | 21,738 | 84,300 | 84,350 | 21,409 | 18,541 | 22,818 |
| 78,350 | 78,400 | 19,564 | 16,875 | 20,676 | 81,350 | 81,400 | 20,494 | 17,715 | 21,756 | 84,350 | 84,400 | 21,424 | 18,555 | 22,836 |
| 78,400 | 78,450 | 19,580 | 16,889 | 20,694 | 81,400 | 81,450 | 20,510 | 17,729 | 21,774 | 84,400 | 84,450 | 21,440 | 18,569 | 22,854 |
| 78,450 | 78,500 | 19,595 | 16,903 | 20,712 | 81,450 | 81,500 | 20,525 | 17,743 | 21,792 | 84,450 | 84,500 | 21,455 | 18,583 | 22,872 |
| 78,500 | 78,550 | 19,611 | 16,917 | 20,730 | 81,500 | 81,550 | 20,541 | 17,757 | 21,810 | 84,500 | 84,550 | 21,471 | 18,597 | 22,890 |
| 78,550 | 78,600 | 19,626 | 16,931 | 20,748 | 81,550 | 81,600 | 20,556 | 17,771 | 21,828 | 84,550 | 84,600 | 21,486 | 18,611 | 22,908 |
| 78,600 | 78,650 | 19,642 | 16,945 | 20,766 | 81,600 | 81,650 | 20,572 | 17,785 | 21,846 | 84,600 | 84,650 | 21,502 | 18,625 | 22,926 |
| 78,650 | 78,700 | 19,657 | 16,959 | 20,784 | 81,650 | 81,700 | 20,587 | 17,799 | 21,864 | 84,650 | 84,700 | 21,517 | 18,639 | 22,944 |
| 78,700 | 78,750 | 19,673 | 16,973 | 20,802 | 81,700 | 81,750 | 20,603 | 17,813 | 21,882 | 84,700 | 84,750 | 21,533 | 18,653 | 22,962 |
| 78,750 | 78,800 | 19,688 | 16,987 | 20,820 | 81,750 | 81,800 | 20,618 | 17,827 | 21,900 | 84,750 | 84,800 | 21,548 | 18,667 | 22,980 |
| 78,800 | 78,850 | 19,704 | 17,001 | 20,838 | 81,800 | 81,850 | 20,634 | 17,841 | 21,918 | 84,800 | 84,850 | 21,564 | 18,681 | 22,998 |
| 78,850 | 78,900 | 19,719 | 17,015 | 20,856 | 81,850 | 81,900 | 20,649 | 17,855 | 21,936 | 84,850 | 84,900 | 21,579 | 18,695 | 23,016 |
| 78,900 | 78,950 | 19,735 | 17,029 | 20,874 | 81,900 | 81,950 | 20,665 | 17,869 | 21,954 | 84,900 | 84,950 | 21,595 | 18,709 | 23,034 |
| 78,950 | 79,000 | 19,750 | 17,043 | 20,892 | 81,950 | 82,000 | 20,680 | 17,883 | 21,972 | 84,950 | 85,000 | 21,610 | 18,723 | 23,052 |
| 79,000 |  |  |  |  | 82,000 |  |  |  |  | 85,000 |  |  |  |  |
| 79,000 | 79,050 | 19,766 | 17,057 | 20,910 | 82,000 | 82,050 | 20,696 | 17,897 | 21,990 | 85,000 | 85,050 | 21,626 | 18,737 | 23,070 |
| 79,050 | 79,100 | 19,781 | 17,071 | 20,928 | 82,050 | 82,100 | 20,711 | 17,911 | 22,008 | 85,050 | 85,100 | 21,641 | 18,751 | 23,088 |
| 79,100 | 79,150 | 19,797 | 17,085 | 20,946 | 82,100 | 82,150 | 20,727 | 17,925 | 22,026 | 85,100 | 85,150 | 21,657 | 18,765 | 23,106 |
| 79,150 | 79,200 | 19,812 | 17,099 | 20,964 | 82,150 | 82,200 | 20,742 | 17,939 | 22,044 | 85,150 | 85,200 | 21,672 | 18,779 | 23,124 |
| 79,200 | 79,250 | 19,828 | 17,113 | 20,982 | 82,200 | 82,250 | 20,758 | 17,953 | 22,062 | 85,200 | 85,250 | 21,688 | 18,793 | 23,142 |
| 79,250 | 79,300 | 19,843 | 17,127 | 21,000 | 82,250 | 82,300 | 20,773 | 17,967 | 22,080 | 85,250 | 85,300 | 21,703 | 18,807 | 23,160 |
| 79,300 | 79,350 | 19,859 | 17,141 | 21,018 | 82,300 | 82,350 | 20,789 | 17,981 | 22,098 | 85,300 | 85,350 | 21,719 | 18,821 | 23,178 |
| 79,350 | 79,400 | 19,874 | 17,155 | 21,036 | 82,350 | 82,400 | 20,804 | 17,995 | 22,116 | 85,350 | 85,400 | 21,734 | 18,835 | 23,196 |
| 79,400 | 79,450 | 19,890 | 17,169 | 21,054 | 82,400 | 82,450 | 20,820 | 18,009 | 22,134 | 85,400 | 85,450 | 21,750 | 18,849 | 23,214 |
| 79,450 | 79,500 | 19,905 | 17,183 | 21,072 | 82,450 | 82,500 | 20,835 | 18,023 | 22,152 | 85,450 | 85,500 | 21,765 | 18,863 | 23,232 |
| 79,500 | 79,550 | 19,921 | 17,197 | 21,090 | 82,500 | 82,550 | 20,851 | 18,037 | 22,170 | 85,500 | 85,550 | 21,781 | 18,877 | 23,250 |
| 79,550 | 79,600 | 19,936 | 17,211 | 21,108 | 82,550 | 82,600 | 20,866 | 18,051 | 22,188 | 85,550 | 85,600 | 21,796 | 18,891 | 23,268 |
| 79,600 | 79,650 | 19,952 | 17,225 | 21,126 | 82,600 | 82,650 | 20,882 | 18,065 | 22,206 | 85,600 | 85,650 | 21,812 | 18,905 | 23,286 |
| 79,650 | 79,700 | 19,967 | 17,239 | 21,144 | 82,650 | 82,700 | 20,897 | 18,079 | 22,224 | 85,650 | 85,700 | 21,827 | 18,919 | 23,304 |
| 79,700 | 79,750 | 19,983 | 17,253 | 21,162 | 82,700 | 82,750 | 20,913 | 18,093 | 22,242 | 85,700 | 85,750 | 21,843 | 18,933 | 23,322 |
| 79,750 | 79,800 | 19,998 | 17,267 | 21,180 | 82,750 | 82,800 | 20,928 | 18,107 | 22,260 | 85,750 | 85,800 | 21,858 | 18,947 | 23,340 |
| 79,800 | 79,850 | 20,014 | 17,281 | 21,198 | 82,800 | 82,850 | 20,944 | 18,121 | 22,278 | 85,800 | 85,850 | 21,874 | 18,961 | 23,358 |
| 79,850 | 79,900 | 20,029 | 17,295 | 21,216 | 82,850 | 82,900 | 20,959 | 18,135 | 22,296 | 85,850 | 85,900 | 21,889 | 18,975 | 23,376 |
| 79,900 | 79,950 | 20,045 | 17,309 | 21,234 | 82,900 | 82,950 | 20,975 | 18,149 | 22,314 | 85,900 | 85,950 | 21,905 | 18,989 | 23,394 |
| 79,950 | 80,000 | 20,060 | 17,323 | 21,252 | 82,950 | 83,000 | 20,990 | 18,163 | 22,332 | 85,950 | 86,000 | 21,920 | 19,003 | 23,412 |

## 1995 Tax Table-Continued



1995 Tax Table-Continued


## 1995 Tax Rate Schedules

If you cannot use the Tax Table because your taxable income is $\$ 100,000$ or more, or if you are filing for an estate or trust, figure your tax on the amount on Form 1040NR, line 36, by using the appropriate Tax Rate Schedule on this page. Enter the tax on Form 1040NR, line 37. Even though Form 1040NR filers cannot use the Tax Rate Schedules below if their taxable incomes are less than $\$ 100,000$, all levels of taxable income are shown so filers can see the tax rate that applies to each level.

| Schedule W |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Estates or Trusts |  |  |  |
| Use this schedule for a nonresident alien estate or trust- |  |  |  |
| If the amount |  | Enter on |  |
| on Form |  | Form 1040NR, |  |
| 1040NR, line |  | line 37 | of the |
| 36, is: | But not |  | amount |
| Over- | over- |  | over- |
| \$0 | \$1,550 | 15\% | \$0 |
| 1,550 | 3,700 | \$232.50 + 28\% | 1,550 |
| 3,700 | 5,600 | $834.50+31 \%$ | 3,700 |
| 5,600 | 7,650 | 1,423.50 + 36\% | 5,600 |
| 7,650 |  | 2,161.50 + 39.6\% | 7,650 |

Schedule Y
Married Filing Separate Returns
Use this schedule if you checked Filing Status Box 3, 4, or 5 on Form 1040NR-

| If the amount on Form 1040NR, line 36 , is: <br> Over- | But not over- | Enter on Form 1040NR, line 37 | of the amount over- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$0 | \$19,500 | 15\% | \$0 |
| 19,500 | 47,125 | \$2,925.00 + 28\% | 19,500 |
| 47,125 | 71,800 | 10,660.00 + 31\% | 47,125 |
| 71,800 | 128,250 | 18,309.25 + 36\% | 71,800 |
| 128,250 |  | 38,631.25 + 39.6\% | 128,250 |

## Schedule X <br> Single Taxpayers

Use this schedule if you checked Filing Status Box 1 or 2 on Form 1040NR-

| If the amount on Form 1040NR, line 36 , is: <br> Over- | But not over- | Enter on Form 1040NR, line 37 | of the amount over- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$0 | \$23,350 | 15\% | \$0 |
| 23,350 | 56,550 | \$3,502.50 + 28\% | 23,350 |
| 56,550 | 117,950 | 12,798.50 + 31\% | 56,550 |
| 117,950 | 256,500 | 31,832.50 + 36\% | 117,950 |
| 256,500 |  | 81,710.50 + 39.6\% | 256,500 |

Schedule Z

## Qualifying Widows and Widowers

Use this schedule if you checked Filing Status Box 6 on Form 1040NR -

| If the amount on Form 1040NR, line 36, is: <br> Over- | But not over- | Enter on Form 1040NR, line 37 | of the amount over- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$0 | \$39,000 | ........ 15\% | \$0 |
| 39,000 | 94,250 | \$5,850.00 + 28\% | 39,000 |
| 94,250 | 143,600 | 21,320.00 + 31\% | 94,250 |
| 143,600 | 256,500 | 36,618.50 + 36\% | 143,600 |
| 256,500 |  | 77,262.50 + 39.6\% | 256,500 |

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