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, $1 \mathrm{hr} ., 19 \mathrm{~min}$; Learning about the law or the form, 48 min.; Preparing the form, $1 \mathrm{hr} ., 30 \mathrm{~min}$.; and Copying, assembling, and sending the form to the IRS, 35 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.

## May I Use Form 1040NR-EZ?

You can use Form 1040NR-EZ if all ten of the following apply.

1. You do not claim any dependents.
2. You cannot be claimed as a dependent on another person's U.S. tax return (such as your parent's return).
3. You were under age 65 on J anuary 1 , 1996, and not blind at the end of 1995.
4. You had only wages, salaries, tips, taxable refunds of state and local income taxes, and scholarship or fellowship grants.
Note: If you had taxable interest or dividend income, you cannot use this form.
5. Your taxable income (line 13 of Form 1040NR-EZ) is less than $\$ 50,000$.
6. You cannot claim any adjustments to income except scholarship and fellowship grants excluded.
7. You cannot claim any tax credits.
8. If you were married, you cannot claim an exemption for your spouse.
9. If you itemize, the only deduction you can claim is for state and local income taxes.
10. The only other taxes you owe are social security and Medicare tax on tip
income not reported to your employer or household employment taxes.
If you cannot use Form 1040NR-EZ, you must use Form 1040NR.

## General Instructions

## Items To Note

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 23 of your 1995 Form 1040NR-EZ, 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 23 on page 5 for details.

## Household Employment Taxes.-

 Employment taxes on wages paid to household employees are reported on Form 1040NR-EZ, line 16, 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 16 on page 4.If you paid these taxes in 1994, you should receive a separate package in J anuary containing Schedule H, Form W-2, and other items.
Tax Law Changes.-For more details, get Pub. 553, Highlights of 1995 Tax Changes.
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 exemptions for their spouse and dependents under this treaty. But they must use Form 1040NR to do so. 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. 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 on page 2 .
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-EZ (or Form 1040NR) if you were a nonresident alien engaged in, or considered to be engaged in, a trade or business in the United States during 1995. You must file even if-

- none of your income came from a trade or business conducted in the United States,
- you have no income from U.S. sources, or
- your income is exempt from U.S. tax.

Note: If you were a nonresident alien student or trainee who was temporarily present in the United States under an "F," " J ," " M ," or " Q " visa, you are considered to be engaged in a trade or business in the United States and must file Form
1040NR-EZ (or Form 1040NR).

## When To File

If you were an employee and received wages subject to U.S. income tax withholding, file Form 1040NR-EZ by April 15, 1996.
If you did not receive wages as an employee subject to U.S. income tax withholding, file Form 1040NR-EZ by J une 17, 1996.
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-EZ 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-EZ.

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-EZ 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-EZ. 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 that is considered to be 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.
J oint Return.-You may not file a joint return. However, see Election To Be
Taxed as a Resident Alien on page 2.
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 on page 2 , you must use the Tax Table column for M arried Filing Separately to figure your tax on income that is considered to be effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business. You may not use the Single Tax Table column.
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 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, J apan, 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 considered to be 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.
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.
When filing Form 1040, show the total tax withheld on line 55. Enter amounts from the attached statement (Form 1040NR-EZ, line 18) to the left of line 55 and identify and include in the amount on line 55.

When filing Form 1040NR-EZ, show the total tax withheld on line 18. Enter the amount from the attached statement (Form 1040, line 55) to the left of line 18 and identify and include in the amount on line 18.

## 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, at the time of departure from the United States. 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.

## Line Instructions for Form 1040NR-EZ

## Name, Address, and Identifying Number

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 a nonresident alien engaged in, or considered 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.

## 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-EZ, line 3, you would enter $\$ 23,501(\$ 5,000.55+\$ 18,500.73=$ \$23,501.28).

Lines $\mathbf{1}$ and 2-Filing Status.-The amount of your tax depends on your filing status. Before you decide which box to check, read the following explanation.
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.
Note: Some married persons who live apart may file as single. But they must have a child living with them and meet certain other tests to do so. For details, get Pub. 501, Exemptions, Standard Deduction, and Filing Information.

If your spouse died in 1995, consider yourself married to that spouse for the whole year, unless you remarried before the end of 1995.
Line 3-Wages, Salaries, Tips, etc.Enter the total of your effectively connected wages, salaries, tips, etc. However, do not include amounts exempted under a tax treaty and reported on Form 1040NR-EZ, Item J. 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: You must use Form 1040NR to report disability pensions received after you reach your employer's minimum retirement age and other pensions shown on Form 1099-R.

If you used an employer-provided vehicle for both personal and business purposes 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. But you must use Form 1040NR and Form 2106 to do so. For details, get Pub. 917, Business Use of a Car.

Missing or Incorrect Form W-2. If you don't get a Form W-2 by J anuary 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 3.

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 15.

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-EZ, line 3.

Dependent Care Benefits. If you received benefits for 1995 under your employer's dependent care plan, you must use Form 1040NR. The benefits should be shown in box 10 of your W-2 form(s).
Tax-Exempt Interest.-Certain types of interest income from investments in state and municipal bonds and similar instruments are not taxed by the Federal Government. If you received such tax-exempt interest income, enter "TEI" and the amount of your tax-exempt interest on the dotted line next to line 3. Include any exempt-interest dividends from
Page 4
a mutual fund or other regulated investment company. But do not include interest earned on your IRA, or interest from U.S. bank, savings, credit union, or insurance company deposits that are exempt from tax under section 871 (i) or a tax treaty. Do not add any tax-exempt interest into your total on line 3.
Line 4-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 5-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 5 and show any nontaxable part on line 8. If the grant was reported on Form 1042-S, enter the gross amount from column (b) on line 5 . However, do not include amounts exempted under a tax treaty and reported on Form 1040NR-EZ, item J. 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 $1042-\mathrm{S}$ or W-2 form, attach a statement from the college or institution (on their letterhead) showing the details of the grant.
Line 6.-Use line 6 to report your total effectively connected income that is exempt from tax by a tax treaty. Do not include this exempt income on line 7. Also, you must complete item J on page 2 of Form 1040NR-EZ.

## Line 8-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 already shown on line 6.
Line 10-Itemized Deductions.-Enter total state and local income taxes you paid or that were withheld from your salary in 1995. 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 line 4.
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 12-Exemption Deduction.Generally, you can always take an exemption of $\$ 2,500$ 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.
Note: Residents of Canada, Mexico, J apan, the Republic of Korea, and U.S. nationals may be able to claim exemptions for their dependents and, if married, their spouse. Residents of India who were students or business apprentices may also be able to take exemptions for their spouse and dependents. However, Form 1040NR must be used to claim the additional exemptions.
Line 15-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-EZ, line 3.
To figure the tax, get Form 4137, Social Security and Medicare Tax on Unreported Tip Income. Enter the tax on line 15. 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.

## Line 16-Household Employment

Taxes.-If you had a household employee (defined later) 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 tax 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 J anuary through March, April through J une, J uly 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.

## Payments

## Line 18-Federal Income Tax

Withheld.-Add the amounts shown as Federal income tax withheld on your Forms W-2 and 1042-S. Enter the total on line 18.
Line 19-1995 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-EZ explaining all the payments you made in 1995 and the name and social security number under which you made the payments.
Line 20-Credit for Amount Paid With Form 1040-C. - Enter any amount you paid with Form 1040-C for 1995. Line 21-Total Payments.-Add lines 18 through 20. Enter the total on line 21.

Amount Paid With Extension of Time To File. If you filed Form 4868 to get an automatic extension of time to file Form 1040NR-EZ, include in the total on line 21 the amount, if any, you paid with that form. On the dotted line next to line 21, enter "Form 4868" and show the amount paid. Also, include any amount paid with Form 2688 if you filed for an additional extension.

## Refund or Amount You Owe

Line 22-Amount Overpaid.-If line 22 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 on page 6.
Line 23-Refund.-If you want your refund directly deposited into your bank account, complete Form 8888, Direct Deposit of Refund, and attach it to your return. The Instructions for Form 1040NR-EZ
account designated to receive the direct deposit must be in your name in a U.S. financial institution located in the United States. If your filing status is married, the account can be in your name or in both your name and your spouse's name. If you have other schedules and forms to attach, put Form 8888 first.
Line 24-Applied to 1996 Estimated Tax.-Subtract line 23 from line 22 and enter the result on line 24 . This is the amount that will be applied to your estimated tax for 1996. This election cannot be changed later.
Line 25-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-EZ" on your payment. Do not attach the 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 25 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-EZ.
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 on page 6. Installment Payments. If you cannot pay the full amount shown on line 25 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 26-Estimated Tax Penalty.—You may owe this penalty if:

- Line 25 (minus line 16) 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.

Get Form $\mathbf{2 2 1 0}$ 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. Because Form 2210 is complicated, if you want, the IRS will figure the penalty for you and send you a bill.
Figuring the Penalty. If you choose to figure the penalty yourself on Form 2210, enter the penalty on Form 1040NR-EZ, line 26 . Add the penalty to any tax due and
enter the total on line 25 . If you are due a refund, subtract the penalty from the overpayment you show on line 22. Do not file Form 2210 with your return unless Form 2210 indicates that you must do so. Instead, keep it for your records.
If you leave line 26 blank, 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.

## Other Information (Page 2)

## Item J

## 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-EZ 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 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

If the amount you owe (line 25) or the amount you overpaid (line 22) 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 $1040 N R-E Z$ will show a tax refund or a tax balance due the IRS of less than $\$ 500$. If your total estimated 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-EZ 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-EZ, page 1. Do not include the interest or penalty amounts in the Amount You Owe on line 25.
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. But you must file Form 1040NR to do so.

## 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 Internal Revenue Service conducts an overseas taxpayer assistance program during the filing season (J anuary to mid-J une). To find out if Internal Revenue Service 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 above 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-Continued


1995 Tax Table-Continued


1995 Tax Table-Continued

| If Form 1040NR-EZ, line 13, is- |  | And you are- |  | If Form 1040NR-EZ, line 13, is- |  | And you are- |  | If Form 1040NR-EZ, line 13, is- |  | And you are- |  | If Form 1040NR-EZ, line 13 , is- |  | And you are- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| At least | $\begin{aligned} & \text { But } \\ & \text { less } \\ & \text { than } \end{aligned}$ | Single | Married <br> filing <br> sepa- <br> rately | At least | But <br> less than | Single | Married filing separately | At least | $\begin{aligned} & \text { But } \\ & \text { less } \\ & \text { than } \end{aligned}$ | Single | Married filing separately | At least | $\begin{aligned} & \text { But } \\ & \text { less } \\ & \text { than } \end{aligned}$ | Single | Married <br> filing <br> sepa- <br> rately |
|  |  | Your ta | x is- |  |  | Your | is- |  |  | Your ta | x is |  |  | Your | $x$ is- |
| 33,000 |  |  |  | 36,000 |  |  |  | 39,000 |  |  |  | 42,000 |  |  |  |
| 33,000 | 33,050 | $\begin{aligned} & 6,212 \\ & 6,226 \\ & 6,240 \\ & 6,254 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,712 \\ & 6,726 \\ & 6,740 \\ & 6,754 \end{aligned}$ | 36,000 36,050 <br> 36,050 36,100 <br> 36,100 36,150 <br> 36,150 36,200 |  | 7,0527,0667,0807,094 | $\begin{aligned} & 7,552 \\ & 7,566 \\ & 7,580 \\ & 7,594 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 39,000 \\ 39,050 \\ 39,100 \\ 39,150 \end{array}$ | 39,050 | $\begin{aligned} & 7,892 \\ & 7,906 \\ & 7,920 \\ & 7,934 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,392 \\ & 8,406 \\ & 8,420 \\ & 8,434 \end{aligned}$ | $\mathbf{4 2 , 0 0 0}$ $\mathbf{4 2 , 0 5 0}$ <br> $\mathbf{4 2}, \mathbf{0 5 0}$  <br> $\mathbf{4 2 , 1 0 0}$  <br> $\mathbf{4 2}, 100$  <br> $\mathbf{4 2}, 150$ $\mathbf{4 2 , 2 0 0}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8,732 \\ & 8,746 \\ & 8,760 \\ & 8,774 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,232 \\ & 9,246 \\ & 9,260 \\ & 9,274 \end{aligned}$ |
| 33,050 | 33,100 |  |  |  |  | 39,100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 33,100 | 33,150 |  |  |  |  | 39,150 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 33,150 | 33,200 |  |  |  |  | 39,200 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 33,200 | 33,250 | 6,268 6,768 <br> 6,282 6,782 <br> 6,296 6,796 <br> 6,310 6,810 |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 36,200 & 36,250 \\ 36,250 & 36,300 \\ 36,300 & 36,350 \\ 36,350 & 36,400 \end{array}$ |  |  | 7,1087,1227,1367,150 | $\begin{aligned} & 7,608 \\ & 7,622 \\ & 7,636 \\ & 7,650 \end{aligned}$ | 39,200 39,250 <br> 39,250 39,300 <br> 39,300 39,350 <br> 39,350 39,400 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 7,948 \\ 7,962 \\ 7,976 \\ 7,990 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,448 \\ & 8,462 \\ & 8,476 \\ & 8,490 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \mathbf{4 2 , 2 0 0} & 42,250 \\ 42,250 \\ 42,300 \\ 42,300 \\ 42,350 & 42,350 \\ 42,400 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8,788 \\ & 8,802 \\ & 8,816 \\ & 8,830 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,288 \\ & 9,302 \\ & 9,316 \\ & 9,330 \end{aligned}$ |
| 33,250 | 33,300 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 33,300 | 33,350 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 33,350 | 33,400 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 33,400 | 33,450 | 6,324 6,824 <br> 6,338 6,838 <br> 6,352 6,852 <br> 6,366 6,866 <br> 6,  |  | 36,400 36,450 <br> 36,450 36,500 <br> 36,500  <br> 36,550  <br> 36,550 36,600 |  | 7,164 7,664 <br> 7,178 7,678 <br> 7,192 7,692 <br> 7,206 7,706 |  | 39,400 39,450 <br> 39,450 39,500 <br> 39,500 39,550 <br> 39,550 39,600 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8,004 \\ & 8,018 \\ & 8,032 \\ & 8,046 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,504 \\ & 8,518 \\ & 8,532 \\ & 8,546 \end{aligned}$ | $\mathbf{4 2 , 4 0 0}$ $\mathbf{4 2 , 4 5 0}$ <br> $\mathbf{4 2 , 4 5 0}$ $\mathbf{4 2 , 5 0 0}$ <br> $\mathbf{4 2 , 5 0 0}$ 42,550 <br> $\mathbf{4 2 , 5 0}$ $\mathbf{4 2 , 6 0 0}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8,844 \\ & 8,858 \\ & 8,872 \\ & 8,886 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 33,450 | 33,500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 33,500 | 33,550 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 33,550 | 33,600 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 33,600 | 33,650 | 6,380 6,880 <br> 6,394 6,894 <br> 6,408 6,908 <br> 6,422 6,922 |  | 36,600 36,650 <br> 36,650 36,700 <br> 36,700  <br> 36,750  <br> 36,750 36,800 |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 7,220 & 7,720 \\ 7,234 & 7,734 \\ 7,248 & 7,748 \\ 7,262 & 7,762 \end{array}$ |  | 39,600 39,650 <br> 39,650 39,700 <br> 39,700 39,750 <br> 39,750 39,800 |  | 8,060 8,560 <br> 8,074 8,574 <br> 8,088 8,588 <br> 8,102 8,602 <br> 8,16 8,16 |  | $\mathbf{4 2 , 6 0 0}$ $\mathbf{4 2 , 6 5 0}$ <br> $\mathbf{4 2 , 6 5 0}$ 42,700 <br> 42,700  <br> $\mathbf{4 2 , 7 5 0}$ $\mathbf{4 2 , 8 0 0}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8,900 \\ & 8,914 \\ & 8,928 \\ & 8,942 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 33,650 | 33,700 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 33,700 | 33,750 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 33,750 | 33,800 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 33,800 | 33,850 | 6,436 6,936 <br> 6,450 6,950 <br> 6,464 6,964 <br> 6,478 6,978 |  | 36,800 36,850 <br> 36,850 36,900 <br> 36,900  <br> 36,950  <br> 36,950 37,000 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}7,276 & 7,776 \\ 7,290 & 7,790 \\ 7,304 & 7,804 \\ 7,318 & 7,818\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{rl} 39,800 & 39,850 \\ 39,850 \\ 39,900 \\ 39,900 \\ 39,950 & 39,950 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 8,116 & 8,616 \\ 8,130 & 8,630 \\ 8,144 & 8,644 \\ 8,158 & 8,658 \end{array}$ |  | $\mathbf{4 2 , 8 0 0}$ $\mathbf{4 2 , 8 5 0}$ <br> $\mathbf{4 2 , 8 5 0}$  <br> $\mathbf{4 2}, \mathbf{9 0 0}$  <br> $\mathbf{4 2 , 9 0 0}$  <br> $\mathbf{4 2 , 9 5 0}$ $\mathbf{4 3 , 0 0 0}$ |  | 8,956 | 9,456 |  |
| 33,850 | 33,900 |  |  | 8,970 | 9,470 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 33,900 | 33,950 |  |  | 8,984 | 9,484 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 33,950 | 34,000 |  |  | 8,998 | 9,498 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 34,000 |  |  |  |  |  | 37,000 |  |  |  | 40,000 |  |  |  | 43,000 |  |  |  |
| 34,000 | 34,050 | $\begin{aligned} & 6,492 \\ & 6,506 \\ & 6,520 \\ & 6,534 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,992 \\ & 7,006 \\ & 7,020 \\ & 7,034 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 37,000 37,050 <br> 37,050 37,100 <br> 37,100 37,150 <br> 37,150 37,200 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 7,332 \\ 7,346 \\ 7,360 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,832 \\ & 7,846 \\ & 7,860 \\ & 7,874 \end{aligned}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 , 0 0 0}$ 40,050 <br> 40,050 40,100 <br> 40,100 40,150 <br> $\mathbf{4 0 , 1 5 0}$ $\mathbf{4 0 , 2 0 0}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8,172 \\ & 8,186 \\ & 8,200 \\ & 8,21 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,672 \\ & 8,686 \\ & 8,700 \\ & 8,714 \end{aligned}$ | 43,000 43,050 <br> 43,050 43,100 <br> 43,100  <br> 43,150 43,200 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}9,012 & 9,512 \\ 9,026 & 9,526 \\ 9,040 & 9,540 \\ 9,054 & 9,554\end{array}$ |  |
| 34,050 | 34,100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 34,100 | 34,150 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 34,150 | 34,200 |  |  | 7,374 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 34,200 | 34,250 | 6,548 7,048 <br> 6,562 7,062 <br> 6,576 7,076 <br> 6,590 7,090 |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 37,200 & 37,250 \\ 37,250 \\ 37,300 \\ 37,300 & 37,350 \\ 37,350 & 37,400 \end{array}$ |  | 7,388 7,888 <br> 7,402 7,902 <br> 7,416 7,916 <br> 7,430 7,930 |  | 40,200 40,250 <br> 40,250  <br> 40,300  <br> 40,300 40,350 <br> 40,350 40,400 |  | 8,228 8,728 <br> 8,242 8,742 <br> 8,256 8,756 <br> 8,270 8,770 |  | 43,200 43,250 <br> 43,250 43,300 <br> 43,300 43,350 <br> 43,350 43,400 |  | 9,068 9,568 <br> 9,082 9,582 <br> 9,096 9,596 <br> 9,110 9,610 |  |  |  |
| 34,250 | 34,300 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 34,300 | 34,350 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 34,350 | 34,400 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 34,400 | 34,450 | 6,604 7,104 <br> 6,618 7,118 <br> 6,632 7,132 <br> 6,646 7,146 |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 37,400 & 37,450 \\ 37,450 & 37,500 \\ 37,500 \\ 37,550 \\ 37,550 & 37,600 \end{array}$ |  | 7,444 7,944 <br> 7,458 7,958 <br> 7,472 7,972 <br> 7,486 7,986 |  | 40,400 40,450 <br> 40,450 40,500 <br> 40,500  <br> 40,550 40,600 |  | 8,284 8,784 <br> 8,298 8,798 <br> 8,312 8,812 <br> 8,326 8,826 |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 43,400 & 43,450 \\ 43,450 & 43,500 \\ 43,500 \\ 43,550 & 43,600 \end{array}$ |  | 9,124 9,624 <br> 9,138 9,638 <br> 9,152 9,652 <br> 9,166 9,666 |  |  |  |
| 34,450 | 34,500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 34,500 | 34,550 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 34,55 | 34,600 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 34,600 | 34,650 | 6,660 7,160 <br> 6,674 7,174 <br> 6,688 7,188 <br> 6,702 7,202 <br>  6,16 |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 37,600 & 37,650 \\ 37,650 & 37,700 \\ 37,700 & 37,750 \\ 37,750 & 37,800 \end{array}$ |  | 7,500 8,000 <br> 7,514 8,014 <br> 7,528 8,028 <br> 7,542 8,042 |  | 40,600 40,650 <br> 40,650  <br> 40,700  <br> 40,700 40,750 <br> 40,750 40,800 |  | 8,340 8,840 <br> 8,354 8,854 <br> 8,368 8,868 <br> 8,382 8,882 |  | 43,600 43,650 <br> 43,650 43,700 <br> 43,700 43,750 <br> 43,750 43,800 |  | 9,180 9,680 <br> 9,194 9,694 <br> 9,208 9,708 <br> 9,222 9,722 |  |  |  |
| 34,650 | 34,700 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 34,700 | 34,750 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 34,750 | 34,800 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 34,800 | 34,850 | 6,716 7,216 <br> 6,730 7,230 <br> 6,744 7,244 <br> 6,758 7,258 |  | 37,80037,85037,85037,90037,90037,95038,000 |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 7,556 & 8,056 \\ 7,570 & 8,070 \\ 7,584 & 8,084 \\ 7,598 & 8,098 \end{array}$ |  | 40,800 40,850 <br> 40,850 40,900 <br> 40,900  <br> 40,950 41,000 |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 8,396 & 8,896 \\ 8,410 & 8,910 \\ 8,424 & 8,924 \\ 8,438 & 8,938 \end{array}$ |  | 43,800 43,850 <br> 43,850 43,900 <br> 43,900 43,950 <br> 43,950 44,000 |  | 9,236 | 9,736 |  |  |
| 34,850 | 34,900 |  |  | 9,250 | 9,750 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 34,900 | 34,950 |  |  | 9,264 | 9,764 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 34,950 | 35,000 |  |  | 9,278 | 9,778 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35,000 |  |  |  |  |  | 38,000 |  |  |  | 41,000 |  |  |  | 44,000 |  |  |  |
| 35,000 | 35,050 | $\begin{aligned} & 6,772 \\ & 6,786 \\ & 6,800 \\ & 6,814 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,272 \\ & 7,286 \\ & 7,300 \\ & 7,314 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 38,000 38,050 <br> 38,050  <br> 38,100  <br> 38,100  <br> 38,150 38,200 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7,612 \\ & 7,626 \\ & 7,640 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,1126 \\ & 8,126 \\ & 8,140 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 41,000 & 41,050 \\ 41,050 \\ 41,100 \\ 41,100 & 41,150 \\ 41,150 & 41,200 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8,452 \\ & 8,466 \\ & 8,480 \\ & 8,494 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,952 \\ & 8,966 \\ & 8,980 \\ & 8,994 \end{aligned}$ | 44,000 44,050 <br> 44,050 44,100 <br> 44,100 44,150 <br> 44,150 44,200 |  | 9,292 | 9,792 |
| 35,050 | 35,100 |  |  |  |  | 9,306 | 9,806 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35,100 | 35,150 |  |  | 9,320 | 9,820 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35,150 | 35,200 |  |  | 7,654 | 9,334 |  |  | 9,834 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35,200 | 35,250 | 6,828 7,328 <br> 6,842 7,342 <br> 6,856 7,356 <br> 6,870 7,370 |  | 38,20038,25038,25038,30038,30038,35038,400 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7,668 \\ & 7,682 \\ & 7,696 \\ & 7,710 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,168 \\ & 8,182 \\ & 8,196 \\ & 8,210 \end{aligned}$ | 41,200 41,250 <br> 41,250 41,300 <br> 41,300 41,350 <br> 41,350 41,400 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8,508 \\ & 8,522 \\ & 8,536 \\ & 8,550 \end{aligned}$ | 9,008 | 44,200 | 44,250 | 9,348 | 9,848 |
| 35,250 | 35,300 |  |  | 9,022 | 44,250 | 44,300 | 9,362 |  |  |  |  | 9,862 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35,300 | 35,350 |  |  | 9,036 | 44,300 | 44,350 | 9,376 |  |  |  |  | 9,876 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35,350 | 35,400 |  |  | 9,050 | 44,350 | 44,400 | 9,390 |  |  |  |  | 9,890 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35,400 | 35,450 | 6,884 7,384 <br> 6,898 7,398 <br> 6,912 7,412 <br> 6,926 7,426 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}38,400 & 38,450 \\ 38,450 & 38,500 \\ 38,500 & 38,550 \\ 38,550 & 38,600\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7,724 \\ & 7,738 \\ & 7,752 \\ & 7,766 \end{aligned}$ | 8,224 | 41,400 | 41,450 |  | 8,564 | 9,064 | 44,400 | 44,450 | 9,404 | 9,904 |
| 35,450 | 35,500 |  |  | 8,238 | 41,450 |  |  | 41,500 | 8,578 | 9,078 | 44,450 |  | 44,500 | 9,418 | 9,918 |  |  |
| 35,500 | 35,550 |  |  | 8,252 | 41,500 |  |  | 41,550 | 8,592 | 9,092 | 44,500 |  | 44,550 | 9,432 | 9,932 |  |  |
| 35,550 | 35,600 |  |  | 8,266 | 41,550 |  |  | 41,600 | 8,606 | 9,106 | 44,550 | 44,600 | 9,446 | 9,946 |  |  |  |
| 35,600 | 35,650 | 6,940 7,440 <br> 6,954 7,454 <br> 6,968 7,468 <br> 6,982 7,482 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}38,600 & 38,650 \\ 38,650 & 38,700 \\ 38,700 & 38,750 \\ 38,750 & 38,800\end{array}$ |  |  | 7,780 8,280 <br> 7,794 8,294 <br> 7,808 8,308 <br> 7,822 8,322 |  | 41,600 | 41,650 | 8,620 | 9,120 | 44,600 | 44,650 | 9,460 | 9,960 |
| 35,650 | 35,700 |  |  | 41,650 | 41,700 |  |  | 8,634 |  |  | 9,134 | 44,650 | 44,700 | 9,474 | 9,974 |  |  |
| 35,700 | 35,750 |  |  | 41,700 | 41,750 |  |  | 8,648 |  |  | 9,148 | 44,700 | 44,750 | 9,488 | 9,988 |  |  |
| 35,750 | 35,800 |  |  | 41,750 | 41,800 |  |  | 8,662 |  |  | 9,162 | 44,750 | 44,800 | 9,502 | 10,002 |  |  |
| 35,800 | 35,850 | 6,996 7,496 <br> 7,010 7,510 <br> 7,024 7,524 <br> 7,038 7,538 |  |  |  | 38,80038,85038,85038,90038,90038,95039,000 |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}7,836 & 8,336 \\ 7,850 & 8,350 \\ 7,644 & 8,364 \\ 7,878 & 8,378\end{array}$ |  | 41,800 | 41,850 | 8,676 |  | 44,800 |  | 9,516 |  |
| 35,850 | 35,900 |  |  | 41,850 | 41,900 |  |  | 8,690 |  |  | 9,190 | 44,850 | 44,900 | 9,530 | 10,030 |  |  |
| 35,900 | 35,950 |  |  | 41,900 | 41,950 |  |  | 8,704 |  |  | 9,204 | 44,900 | 44,950 | 9,544 | 10,044 |  |  |
| 35,950 36,000 |  |  |  | 41,950 42,000 |  |  |  | 8,718 9,218 |  |  | 44,950 45,000 |  | 9,558 | 10,058 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Continued on next page |  |  |  |

1995 Tax Table-Continued


