Deduction for Exemptions Worksheet—Line 42

1. Is the amount on Form 1040, line 38, more than the amount shown on line 4 below for your filing status?
   □ No.  STOP
   □ Yes.  Continue
   Multiply $3,400 by the total number of exemptions claimed on Form 1040, line 6d, and enter the result on Form 1040, line 42.

2. Multiply $3,400 by the total number of exemptions claimed on Form 1040, line 6d.

3. Enter the amount from Form 1040, line 38.

4. Enter the amount shown below for your filing status.
   • Single—$156,400
   • Married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er)—$234,600
   • Married filing separately—$117,300
   • Head of household—$195,500

5. Subtract line 4 from line 3.

6. Is line 5 more than $122,500 ($61,250 if married filing separately)?
   □ Yes.  Multiply $1,133 by the total number of exemptions claimed on Form 1040, line 6d. Enter the result here and on Form 1040, line 42. Do not complete the rest of this worksheet.
   □ No.  Divide line 5 by $2,500 ($1,250 if married filing separately). If the result is not a whole number, increase it to the next higher whole number (for example, increase 0.0004 to 1).

7. Multiply line 6 by 2% (.02) and enter the result as a decimal.

8. Multiply line 2 by line 7.

9. Divide line 8 by 1.5.

10. Deduction for exemptions. Subtract line 9 from line 2. Enter the result here and on Form 1040, line 42.

Line 44

Tax

Include in the total on line 44 all of the following taxes that apply.

- Tax on your taxable income. Figure the tax using one of the methods described on this page and page 34.
- Tax from Form 8814 (relating to the election to report child’s interest or dividends). Check the appropriate box.
- Tax from Form 4972 (relating to lump-sum distributions). Check the appropriate box.
- Tax from Form 8889, Part III (relating to health savings accounts). Check the appropriate box.
- Recapture of an education credit. You may owe this tax if you claimed an education credit in an earlier year and either tax-free educational assistance or a refund of qualified expenses was received in 2007 for the student. See Form 8863 for more details. Enter the amount and “ECR” in the space next to line 44.
- Additional tax on recapture of a charitable contribution deduction relating to the contribution of a fractional interest in tangible personal property. See the instructions for line 21 on page 24. Enter the amount and “FITPP” in the space next to line 44.

Do you want the IRS to figure the tax on your taxable income for you?

□ Yes. See Pub. 967 for details, including who is eligible and what to do. If you have paid too much, we will send you a refund. If you did not pay enough, we will send you a bill.

□ No. Use one of the following methods to figure your tax.

Tax Table or Tax Computation Worksheet. If your taxable income is less than $100,000, you must use the Tax Table that begins on page 63 to figure your tax. Be sure you use the correct column. If your taxable income is $100,000 or more, use the Tax Computation Worksheet on page 75.

However, do not use the Tax Table or Tax Computation Worksheet to figure your tax if any of the following applies.

Form 8615. Form 8615 must generally be used to figure the tax for any child who was under age 18 at the end of 2007, and who had more than $1,700 of investment income, such as taxable interest, ordinary dividends, or capital gains (including capital gain distributions). But if the child files a joint return for 2007 or if neither of the child’s parents was alive at the end of 2007, do not use Form 8615 to figure the child’s tax. Also, a child born on January 1, 1990, is considered to be age 18 at the end of 2007. Do not use Form 8615 for such a child.

Schedule D Tax Worksheet. If you have to file Schedule D and Schedule D, line 18 or 19, is more than zero, use the Schedule D Tax Worksheet on page D-10 of the Instructions for Schedule D to figure your tax.

Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet. If you do not have to use the Schedule D Tax Worksheet (see above), use the worksheet on page 35 to figure your tax if any of the following applies.

- You reported qualified dividends on Form 1040, line 9b.
- You do not have to file Schedule D and you reported capital gain distributions on Form 1040, line 13.
- You are filing Schedule D and Schedule D, lines 15 and 16, are both more than zero.

Schedule J. If you had income from farming or fishing, your tax may be less if you choose to figure it using income averaging on Schedule J.