2024

Instructions for Schedule A



Itemized Deductions

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

Future Developments

For the latest information about developments related to Schedule A (Form 1040) and its instructions, such as legislation enacted after they were published, go to IRS.gov/ScheduleA.

What's New

Standard mileage rates. The standard mileage rate allowed for operating expenses for a car when you use it for medical reasons is 21 cents a mile. The rate for use of your vehicle to do volunteer work for certain charitable organizations remains at 14

General Instructions

Use Schedule A (Form 1040) to figure your itemized deductions. In most cases, your federal income tax will be less if you take the larger of your itemized deductions or your standard deduction.

If you itemize, you can deduct a part of your medical and dental expenses, and amounts you paid for certain taxes, interest, contributions, and other expenses. You can also deduct certain casualty and theft losses.

If you and your spouse paid expenses jointly and are filing separate returns for 2024, see Pub. 504 to figure the portion of joint expenses that you can claim as itemized deductions.



Don't include on Schedule A items deducted elsewhere. such as on Form 1040, Form 1040-SR, or Schedule C, on E, or F.

Specific Instructions Medical and Dental Expenses

You can deduct only the part of your medical and dental expenses that exceeds 7.5% of the amount of your adjusted gross income on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 11.



If you received a distribution from a health savings account or a medical savings account in 2024, see Pub. CAUTION 969 to figure your deduction.

Deceased taxpayer. Certain medical expenses paid out of a deceased taxpayer's estate can be claimed on the deceased taxpayer's final return. See Pub. 502 for details.

More information. Pub. 502 discusses the types of expenses you can and can't deduct. It also explains when you can deduct capital expenses and special care expenses for disabled persons.

Examples of Medical and Dental Payments You Can Include in Calculating Your Total Medical Expenses

To the extent you weren't reimbursed in calculating your total medical expenses, you can include what you paid for:

- Insurance premiums for medical and dental care, including premiums for qualified long-term care insurance contracts as defined in Pub. 502. But see Limit on long-term care premiums you can deduct, later. Reduce the insurance premiums by any self-employed health insurance deduction you claimed on Schedule 1 (Form 1040), line 17. You can't include insurance premiums paid by making a pre-tax reduction to your employee compensation because these amounts are already being excluded from your income by not being included in box 1 of your Form(s) W-2. If you are a retired public safety officer, you can't include any premiums you paid to the extent they were paid for with a tax-free distribution from your retirement plan.
- · Prescription medicines or insulin.
- · Acupuncturists, chiropractors, dentists, eye doctors, medical doctors, occupational therapists, osteopathic doctors, physical therapists, podiatrists, psychiatrists, psychoanalysts (medical care only), and psychologists.
- · Medical examinations, X-ray and laboratory services, and insulin treatments your doctor ordered.
- Diagnostic tests, such as a full-body scan, pregnancy test, or blood sugar test kit.
- Nursing help (including your share of the employment taxes paid). If you paid someone to do both nursing and housework, you can deduct only the cost of the nursing help.
- · Hospital care (including meals and lodging), clinic costs, and
- Qualified long-term care services (see Pub. 502).
- The supplemental part of Medicare insurance (Medicare Part B).
- The premiums you pay for Medicare Part D insurance.
- A program to stop smoking and for prescription medicines to alleviate nicotine withdrawal.
- · A weight-loss program as treatment for a specific disease (including obesity) diagnosed by a doctor.
- Medical treatment at a center for drug or alcohol addiction.
- Medical aids such as eyeglasses, contact lenses, hearing aids, braces, crutches, wheelchairs, and guide dogs, including the cost of maintaining them.
- Surgery to improve defective vision, such as laser eye surgery or radial keratotomy.
- Lodging expenses (but not meals) while away from home to receive medical care provided by a physician in a hospital or a medical care facility related to a hospital, provided there was no significant element of personal pleasure, recreation, or vacation in the travel. Don't deduct more than \$50 a night for each person who meets the requirements in Pub. 502 under Lodging.
- Ambulance service and other travel costs to get medical care. If you used your own car, you can include what you spent for gas and oil to go to and from the place you received the care; or you can include 21 cents a mile. Add parking and tolls to the amount you claim under either method.
- Cost of breast pumps and supplies that assist lactation.

 Personal protective equipment (such as masks, hand sanitizer and sanitizing wipes), for the primary purpose of preventing the spread of Coronavirus.

Limit on long-term care premiums you can include. The amount you can include for qualified long-term care insurance contracts (as defined in Pub. 502) depends on the age, at the end of 2024, of the person for whom the premiums were paid. See the following chart for details.

IF the person was, at the end of 2024, age	THEN the most you can include is
40 or under	\$ 470
41–50	\$ 880
51–60	\$ 1,760
61–70	\$ 4,710
71 or older	\$ 5,880

Examples of Medical and Dental Payments You Can't Include

- The cost of diet food.
- Cosmetic surgery unless it was necessary to improve a deformity related to a congenital abnormality, an injury from an accident or trauma, or a disfiguring disease.
- Life insurance or income protection policies.
- The Medicare tax on your wages and tips or the Medicare tax paid as part of the self-employment tax or household employment taxes.



If you were age 65 or older but not entitled to social security benefits, you can include premiums you voluntarily paid for Medicare Part A coverage.

- Nursing care for a healthy baby. But you may be able to take a credit for the amount you paid. See the Instructions for Form 2441.
- Illegal operations or drugs.
- Imported drugs not approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA). This includes foreign-made versions of U.S.-approved drugs manufactured without FDA approval.
- Nonprescription medicines, other than insulin (including nicotine gum and certain nicotine patches).
- Travel your doctor told you to take for rest or a change.
- Funeral, burial, or cremation costs.

Line 1

Medical and Dental Expenses

Enter the total of your medical and dental expenses, after you reduce these expenses by any payments received from insurance or other sources. See *Reimbursements*, later.

If advance payments of the premium tax credit were made, or you think you may be eligible to claim a premium tax credit, fill out Form 8962 before filling out Schedule A, line 1. See Pub. 502 for how to figure your medical and dental expenses deduction.



Don't forget to include insurance premiums you paid for medical and dental care. However, if you claimed the self-employed health insurance deduction on Schedule

1 (Form 1040), line 17, reduce the premiums by the amount on line 17.

Whose medical and dental expenses can you include? You can include medical and dental bills you paid in 2024 for anyone

who was one of the following either when the services were provided or when you paid for them.

- Yourself and your spouse.
- All dependents you claim on your return.
- Your child whom you don't claim as a dependent because of the rules for children of divorced or separated parents. See *Child* of divorced or separated parents in Pub. 502 for more information
- Any person you could have claimed as a dependent on your return except that person received \$5,050 or more of gross income or filed a joint return.
- Any person you could have claimed as a dependent except that you, or your spouse if filing jointly, can be claimed as a dependent on someone else's 2024 return.

Example. You provided over half of your parent's support but can't claim your parent as a dependent because they received wages of \$5,050 in 2024. You can include on line 1 any medical and dental expenses you paid in 2024 for your parent.

Insurance premiums for certain nondependents. You may have a medical or dental insurance policy that also covers an individual who isn't your dependent (for example, a nondependent child under age 27). You can't deduct any premiums attributable to this individual, unless this individual is a person described under *Whose medical and dental expenses can you include*, earlier. However, if you had family coverage when you added this individual to your policy and your premiums didn't increase, you can enter on line 1 the full amount of your medical and dental insurance premiums. See Pub. 502 for more information.

Reimbursements. If your insurance company paid the provider directly for part of your expenses, and you paid only the amount that remained, include on line 1 only the amount you paid. If you received a reimbursement in 2024 for medical or dental expenses you paid in 2024, reduce your 2024 expenses by this amount. If you received a reimbursement in 2024 for prior year medical or dental expenses, don't reduce your 2024 expenses by this amount. However, if you deducted the expenses in the earlier year and the deduction reduced your tax, you must include the reimbursement in income on Schedule 1 (Form 1040), line 8z. See Pub. 502 for details on how to figure the amount to include.

Cafeteria plans. You can't deduct amounts that have already been excluded from your income, so don't include on line 1 insurance premiums paid by an employer-sponsored health insurance plan (cafeteria plan) unless the premiums are included in box 1 of your Form(s) W-2. Also, don't include any other medical and dental expenses paid by the plan unless the amount paid is included in box 1 of your Form(s) W-2.

Taxes You Paid

Taxes You Can't Deduct

- Federal income and most excise taxes.
- Social security, Medicare, federal unemployment (FUTA), and railroad retirement (RRTA) taxes.
- · Customs duties.
- Federal estate and gift taxes. However, see <u>Line 16</u>, later, if you had income in respect of a decedent.
- Certain state and local taxes, including tax on gasoline, car inspection fees, assessments for sidewalks or other improvements to your property, tax you paid for someone else, and license fees (for example, marriage, driver's, and pet).
- Foreign personal or real property taxes.

Line 5

The deduction for state and local taxes is generally limited to \$10,000 (\$5,000 if married filing separately). State and local

taxes subject to this limit are the taxes that you include on lines 5a, 5b, and 5c.

Safe harbor for certain charitable contributions made in exchange for a state or local tax credit. If you made a charitable contribution in exchange for a state or local tax credit and your charitable contribution deduction must be reduced as a result of receiving or expecting to receive the tax credit, you may qualify for a safe harbor that allows you to treat some or all of the disallowed charitable contribution as a payment of state and local taxes.

The safe harbor applies if you meet the following conditions.

- 1. You made a cash contribution to an entity described in section 170(c).
- 2. In return for the cash contribution, you received a state or local tax credit.
- 3. You must reduce your charitable contribution amount by the amount of the state or local tax credit you receive.

If you meet these conditions, and to the extent you apply the state or local tax credit to this or a prior year's state or local tax liability, you may include this amount on line 5a, 5b, or 5c, whichever is appropriate. To the extent you apply a portion of the credit to offset your state or local tax liability in a subsequent year (as permitted by law), you may treat this amount as state or local tax paid in the year the credit is applied.

For more information about this safe harbor and examples, see Treas. Reg. 1.164-3(j).

U.S. territory taxes. Include taxes imposed by a U.S. territory with your state and local taxes on lines 5a, 5b, and 5c. However, don't include any U.S. territory taxes you paid that are allocable to excluded income.



You may want to take a credit for U.S. territory tax instead of a deduction. See the instructions for Schedule 3 (Form 1040), line 1, for details.

Line 5a



You can elect to deduct state and local general sales taxes instead of state and local income taxes. You can't deduct both.

State and Local Income Taxes

If you don't elect to deduct general sales taxes, include on line 5a the state and local income taxes listed next.

- State and local income taxes withheld from your salary during 2024. Your Form(s) W-2 will show these amounts. Forms W-2G, 1099-G, 1099-R, 1099-MISC, and 1099-NEC may also show state and local income taxes withheld; however, don't include on line 5a any withheld taxes you deducted on other forms, such as Schedule C, E or F.
- State and local income taxes paid in 2024 for a prior year, such as taxes paid with your 2023 state or local income tax return. Don't include penalties or interest.
- State and local estimated tax payments made during 2024, including any part of a prior year refund that you chose to have credited to your 2024 state or local income taxes.
- Mandatory contributions you made to the California, New Jersey, or New York Nonoccupational Disability Benefit Fund, Rhode Island Temporary Disability Benefit Fund, or Washington State Supplemental Workmen's Compensation Fund.
- Mandatory contributions to the Alaska, California, New Jersey, or Pennsylvania state unemployment fund.
- Mandatory contributions to state family leave programs, such as the New Jersey Family Leave Insurance (FLI) program and the California Paid Family Leave program.

- Don't reduce your deduction by any:
- State or local income tax refund or credit you expect to receive for 2024; or
- Refund of, or credit for, prior year state and local income taxes you actually received in 2024. Instead, see the instructions for Schedule 1 (Form 1040), line 1.

State and Local General Sales Taxes

If you elect to deduct state and local general sales taxes instead of income taxes, you **must** check the box on line 5a. To figure your state and local general sales tax deduction, you can use either your actual expenses or the optional sales tax tables.

Actual Expenses

Generally, you can deduct the actual state and local general sales taxes (including compensating use taxes) you paid in 2024 if the tax rate was the same as the general sales tax rate.

Food, clothing, and medical supplies. Sales taxes on food, clothing, and medical supplies are deductible as a general sales tax even if the tax rate was less than the general sales tax rate.

Motor vehicles. Sales taxes on motor vehicles are deductible as a general sales tax even if the tax rate was different than the general sales tax rate. However, if you paid sales tax on a motor vehicle at a rate higher than the general sales tax, you can deduct only the amount of the tax that you would have paid at the general sales tax rate on that vehicle. Include any state and local general sales taxes paid for a leased motor vehicle.

Motor vehicles include cars, motorcycles, motor homes, recreational vehicles, sport utility vehicles, trucks, vans, and off-road vehicles.



You must keep your actual receipts showing general sales taxes paid to use this method.

Trade or business items. Don't include sales taxes paid on items used in your trade or business. Instead, go to the instructions for the form you are using to report business income and expenses to see if you can deduct these taxes.

Refund of general sales taxes. If you received a refund of state or local general sales taxes in 2024 for amounts paid in 2024, reduce your actual 2024 state and local general sales taxes by this amount. If you received a refund of state or local general sales taxes in 2024 for prior year purchases, don't reduce your 2024 state and local general sales taxes by this amount. However, if you deducted your actual state and local general sales taxes in the earlier year and the deduction reduced your tax, you may have to include the refund in income on Schedule 1 (Form 1040), line 8z. See *Recoveries* in Pub. 525 for details.

Optional Sales Tax Tables

Instead of using your actual expenses, you can use the 2024 Optional State Sales Tax Table and the 2024 Optional Local Sales Tax Tables at the end of these instructions to figure your state and local general sales tax deduction. You may also be able to add the state and local general sales taxes paid on certain specified items.

To figure your state and local general sales tax deduction using the tables, complete the State and Local General Sales Tax Deduction Worksheet or use the Sales Tax Deduction Calculator at *IRS.gov/SalesTax*.

State and Local General Sales Tax Deduction Worksheet—Line 5a



Instead of using this worksheet, you can find your deduction by using the Sales Tax Deduction Calculator at IRS.gov/SalesTax.

Before you begin: See the instructions for line 1 of the worksheet if you:	
✓ Lived in more than one state during 2024, or	
✓ Had any nontaxable income in 2024.	
Enter your state general sales taxes from the 2024 Optional State Sales Tax Table	
Next. If, for all of 2024, you lived only in Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachus	
Michigan, New Jersey, or Rhode Island, skip lines 2 through 5, enter -0- on line 6, and go to line 7. Otherwise, go to line 2.	eus,
2. Did you live in Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, New North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, or Virginia in 2024?	York,
No. Enter -0	
}	
Yes. Enter your base local general sales taxes from the 2024 Optional Local Sales Tax Tables.	
 Did your locality impose a local general sales tax in 2024? Residents of California and Nevada, see the instructions for line 3 of the worksheet. 	
No. Skip lines 3 through 5, enter -0- on line 6, and go to line 7.	
Yes. Enter your local general sales tax rate, but omit the percentage sign. For example, if your local general sales tax rate was 2.5%, enter 2.5. If your local general sales tax rate changed or you lived in more than one locality in the same state during 2024, see the instructions for line 3 of the worksheet	
4. Did you enter -0- on line 2?	
No. Skip lines 4 and 5 and go to line 6.	
Yes. Enter your state general sales tax rate (shown in the table heading for your state), but omit the percentage sign. For example, if your state general sales tax rate is 6%, enter 6.0	
5. Divide line 3 by line 4. Enter the result as a decimal (rounded to at least three places)	
6. Did you enter -0- on line 2?	
No. Multiply line 2 by line 3.	
Yes. Multiply line 1 by line 5. If you lived in more than one locality in the same state during 2024, see the instructions for line 6 of the worksheet.	6.
7. Enter your state and local general sales taxes paid on specified items, if any. See the instructions for line 7 of the worksheet	· · · · 7.
8. Deduction for general sales taxes. Add lines 1, 6, and 7. Enter the result here and the total from all your state and local gene sales tax deduction worksheets, if you completed more than one, on Schedule A, line 5a. Be sure to check the box on that line	

If your filing status is married filing separately, both you and your spouse elect to deduct sales taxes, and your spouse elects to use the optional sales tax tables, you also must use the tables to figure your state and local general sales tax deduction.

Instructions for the State and Local General Sales Tax Deduction Worksheet

Line 1. If you lived in the same state for all of 2024, enter the applicable amount, based on your 2024 income and family size, from the 2024 Optional State Sales Tax Table for your state. Read down the "At least–But less than" columns for your state and find the line that includes your 2024 income. If married filing separately, don't include your spouse's income.

Note. The family size column refers to the number of dependents listed on page 1 of Form 1040 or Form 1040-SR (and any continuation sheets) plus you and, if you are filing a joint return, your spouse. If you are married and not filing a joint return, you can include your spouse in family size only in certain circumstances, which are described in Pub. 501.

Income. Your 2024 income is the amount shown on your Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 11, **plus** any nontaxable items, such as the following.

- Tax-exempt interest.
- · Veterans' benefits.
- Nontaxable combat pay.
- Workers' compensation.
- Nontaxable part of social security and railroad retirement benefits.
- Nontaxable part of IRA, pension, or annuity distributions. Don't include rollovers.
- · Public assistance payments.

What if you lived in more than one state? If you lived in more than one state during 2024, use the following steps to figure the amount to put on line 1 of the worksheet.

- 1. Look up the table amount for each state using the rules stated earlier. (If there is no table for a state, the table amount for that state is considered to be zero.)
- 2. Multiply the table amount of each state by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of days you lived in the state during 2024 and the denominator of which is the total number of days in the year (366).
- 3. If you also lived in a locality during 2024 that imposed a local general sales tax, complete a separate worksheet for each state you lived in using the prorated amount from step (2) for that state on line 1 of its worksheet. Otherwise, combine the prorated table amounts from step (2) and enter the total on line 1 of a single worksheet.

Example. You lived in State A from January 1 through August 31, 2024 (244 days), and in State B from September 1 through December 31, 2024 (122 days). The table amount for State A is \$500. The table amount for State B is \$400. You would figure your state general sales tax as follows.

State A:	\$500 x 244/366 =	\$333
State B:	\$400 x 122/366 =	133
Total	=	\$466

If none of the localities in which you lived during 2024 imposed a local general sales tax, enter \$466 on line 1 of your worksheet. Otherwise, complete a separate worksheet for State A and State B. Enter \$333 on line 1 of the State A worksheet and \$133 on line 1 of the State B worksheet.

Line 2. If you checked the "No" box, enter -0- on line 2, and go to line 3. If you checked the "Yes" box and lived in the same locality for all of 2024, enter the applicable amount, based on your 2024 income and family size, from the 2024 Optional Local Sales Tax Tables for your locality. Read down the "At least–But less than" columns for your locality and find the line that includes

your 2024 income. See the instructions for line 1 of the worksheet to figure your 2024 income. The family size column refers to the number of dependents listed on page 1 of Form 1040 or Form 1040-SR (and any continuation sheets) plus you and, if you are filing a joint return, your spouse. If you are married and not filing a joint return, you can include your spouse in family size only in certain circumstances, which are described in Pub. 501

What if you lived in more than one locality? If you lived in more than one locality during 2024, look up the table amount for each locality using the rules stated earlier. If there is no table for your locality, the table amount is considered to be zero. Multiply the table amount for each locality you lived in by a fraction. The numerator of the fraction is the number of days you lived in the locality during 2024 and the denominator is the total number of days in the year (366). If you lived in more than one locality in the same state and the local general sales tax rate was the same for each locality, enter the total of the prorated table amounts for each locality in that state on line 2. Otherwise, complete a separate worksheet for lines 2 through 6 for each locality and enter each prorated table amount on line 2 of the applicable worksheet.

Example. You lived in Locality 1 from January 1 through August 31, 2024 (244 days), and in Locality 2 from September 1 through December 31, 2024 (122 days). The table amount for Locality 1 is \$100. The table amount for Locality 2 is \$150. You would figure the amount to enter on line 2 as follows. Note that this amount may not equal your local sales tax deduction, which is figured on line 6 of the worksheet.

Locality 1:	\$100 x 244/366 =	\$ 67
Locality 2:	\$150 x 122/366 =	50
Total	=	\$117

Line 3. If you lived in California, check the "No" box if your combined state and local general sales tax rate is 7.2500%. Otherwise, check the "Yes" box and include on line 3 only the part of the combined rate that is more than 7.2500%.

If you lived in Nevada, check the "No" box if your combined state and local general sales tax rate is 6.8500%. Otherwise, check the "Yes" box and include on line 3 only the part of the combined rate that is more than 6.8500%.

What if your local general sales tax rate changed during 2024? If you checked the "Yes" box and your local general sales tax rate changed during 2024, figure the rate to enter on line 3 as follows. Multiply each tax rate for the period it was in effect by a fraction. The numerator of the fraction is the number of days the rate was in effect during 2024 and the denominator is the total number of days in the year (366). Enter the total of the prorated tax rates on line 3.

Example. Locality 1 imposed a 1% local general sales tax from January 1 through September 30, 2024 (274 days). The rate increased to 1.75% for the period from October 1 through December 31, 2024 (92 days). You would enter "1.189" on line 3, figured as follows.

January 1 –		
September 30:	1.00 x 274/366 =	0.749
October 1 –		
December 31:	1.75 x 92/366 =	0.440
Total	=	1.189

What if you lived in more than one locality in the same state during 2024? Complete a separate worksheet for lines 2

through 6 for each locality in your state if you lived in more than one locality in the same state during 2024 and each locality didn't have the same local general sales tax rate.

To figure the amount to enter on line 3 of the worksheet for each locality in which you lived (except a locality for which you used the 2024 Optional Local Sales Tax Tables to figure your local general sales tax deduction), multiply the local general sales tax rate by a fraction. The numerator of the fraction is the number of days you lived in the locality during 2024 and the denominator is the total number of days in the year (366).

Example. You lived in Locality 1 from January 1 through August 31, 2024 (244 days), and in Locality 2 from September 1 through December 31, 2024 (122 days). The local general sales tax rate for Locality 1 is 1%. The rate for Locality 2 is 1.75%. You would enter "0.667" on line 3 for the Locality 1 worksheet and "0.583" for the Locality 2 worksheet, figured as follows.

Locality 1: 1.00 x 244/366 = 0.667 Locality 2: 1.75 x 122/366 = 0.583

Line 6. If you lived in more than one locality in the same state during 2024, you should have completed line 1 only on the first worksheet for that state and separate worksheets for lines 2 through 6 for any other locality within that state in which you lived during 2024. If you checked the "Yes" box on line 6 of any of those worksheets, multiply line 5 of that worksheet by the amount that you entered on line 1 for that state on the first worksheet.

Line 7. Enter on line 7 any state and local general sales taxes paid on the following specified items. If you are completing more than one worksheet, include the total for line 7 on only one of the worksheets.

- 1. A motor vehicle (including a car, motorcycle, motor home, recreational vehicle, sport utility vehicle, truck, van, and off-road vehicle). Also include any state and local general sales taxes paid for a leased motor vehicle. If the state sales tax rate on these items is higher than the general sales tax rate, only include the amount of tax you would have paid at the general sales tax
- 2. An aircraft or boat, but only if the tax rate was the same as the general sales tax rate.
- 3. A home (including a mobile home or prefabricated home) or substantial addition to or major renovation of a home, but only if the tax rate was the same as the general sales tax rate and any of the following applies.
- a. Your state or locality imposes a general sales tax directly on the sale of a home or on the cost of a substantial addition or major renovation.
- b. You purchased the materials to build a home or substantial addition or to perform a major renovation and paid the sales tax directly.
- c. Under your state law, your contractor is considered your agent in the construction of the home or substantial addition or the performance of a major renovation. The contract must state that the contractor is authorized to act in your name and must follow your directions on construction decisions. In this case, you will be considered to have purchased any items subject to a sales tax and to have paid the sales tax directly.

Don't include sales taxes paid on items used in your trade or business. If you received a refund of state or local general sales taxes in 2024, see *Refund of general sales taxes*, earlier.

Line 5b

State and Local Real Estate Taxes



If you are a homeowner who received assistance under a State Housing Finance Agency Hardest Hit Fund program or an Emergency Homeowners' Loan program, see Pub. 530 for the amount you can include on line 5b.

Enter on line 5b the state and local taxes you paid on real estate you own that wasn't used for business, but only if the taxes are assessed uniformly at a like rate on all real property throughout the community, and the proceeds are used for general community or governmental purposes. Pub. 530 explains the deductions homeowners can take.

Don't include the following amounts on line 5b.

- Foreign taxes you paid on real estate.
- Itemized charges for services to specific property or persons (for example, a \$20 monthly charge per house for trash collection, a \$5 charge for every 1,000 gallons of water consumed, or a flat charge for mowing a lawn that had grown higher than permitted under a local ordinance).
- Charges for improvements that tend to increase the value of your property (for example, an assessment to build a new sidewalk). The cost of a property improvement is added to the basis of the property. However, a charge is deductible if it is used only to maintain an existing public facility in service (for example, a charge to repair an existing sidewalk, and any interest included in that charge).

If your mortgage payments include your real estate taxes, you can include only the amount the mortgage company actually paid to the taxing authority in 2024.

If you sold your home in 2024, any real estate tax charged to the buyer should be shown on your settlement statement and in box 6 of any Form 1099-S you received. This amount is considered a refund of real estate taxes. See Refunds and rebates, later. Any real estate taxes you paid at closing should be shown on your settlement statement.



You must look at your real estate tax bill to decide if any nondeductible itemized charges, such as those listed CAUTION earlier, are included in the bill. If your taxing authority (or lender) doesn't furnish you a copy of your real estate tax bill, ask

Prepayment of next year's property taxes. Only taxes paid in 2024 and assessed prior to 2025 can be deducted for 2024. State or local law determines whether and when a property tax is assessed, which is generally when the taxpayer becomes liable for the property tax imposed.

Refunds and rebates. If you received a refund or rebate in 2024 of real estate taxes you paid in 2024, reduce your deduction by the amount of the refund or rebate. If you received a refund or rebate in 2024 of real estate taxes you paid in an earlier year, don't reduce your deduction by this amount. Instead, you must include the refund or rebate in income on Schedule 1 (Form 1040), line 8z, if you deducted the real estate taxes in the earlier year and the deduction reduced your tax. See Recoveries in Pub. 525 for details on how to figure the amount to include in income.

Line 5c

State and Local Personal Property Taxes

Enter on line 5c the state and local personal property taxes you paid, but only if the taxes were based on value alone and were imposed on a yearly basis.

Example. You paid a yearly fee for the registration of your car. Part of the fee was based on the car's value and part was based on its weight. You can deduct only the part of the fee that was based on the car's value.

Prepayment of next year's property taxes. Only taxes paid in 2024 and assessed prior to 2025 can be deducted for 2024. State or local law determines whether and when a property tax is assessed, which is generally when the taxpayer becomes liable for the property tax imposed.

Line 6

Other Taxes

Enter only one total on line 6, but list the type and amount of each tax included. Include on this line income taxes you paid to a foreign country and generation-skipping tax (GST) imposed on certain income distributions.



You may want to take a credit for the foreign tax instead of a deduction. See the instructions for Schedule 3 (Form 1040), line 1, for details.

Don't include taxes you paid to a U.S. territory on this line; instead, include U.S. territory taxes on the appropriate state and local tax line.

Don't include federal estate tax on income in respect of a decedent on this line; instead, include it on line 16.

Interest You Paid

The rules for deducting interest vary, depending on whether the loan proceeds are used for business, personal, or investment activities. See Instructions for Form 8990 for more information about deducting business interest expenses. See Pub. 550 for more information about deducting investment interest expenses. You can't deduct personal interest. However, you can deduct qualified home mortgage interest (on your Schedule A) and interest on certain student loans (on Schedule 1 (Form 1040), line 21), as explained in Pub. 936 and Pub. 970.

If you use the proceeds of a loan for more than one purpose (for example, personal and business), you must allocate the interest on the loan to each use.

You allocate interest on a loan in the same way as the loan is allocated. You do this by tracing disbursements of the debt proceeds to specific uses. For more information on allocating mortgage interest, see Pub. 936.

In general, if you paid interest in 2024 that applies to any period after 2024, you can deduct only amounts that apply for 2024.

Use Schedule A to deduct qualified home mortgage interest and investment interest.

Line 8

Home Mortgage Interest



If you are a homeowner who received assistance under a State Housing Finance Agency Hardest Hit Fund program or an Emergency Homeowners' Loan program,

see Pub. 530 for the amount you can deduct on line 8a or 8b.

A home mortgage is any loan that is secured by your main home or second home, regardless of how the loan is labeled. It includes first and second mortgages, home equity loans, and refinanced mortgages.

A home can be a house, condominium, cooperative, mobile home, boat, or similar property. It must provide basic living accommodations including sleeping space, toilet, and cooking facilities.

A surviving spouse may deduct mortgage interest they pay after the decedent's death. To deduct mortgage interest paid by a decedent, see Form 1041 and Form 706 and their instructions.

Check the **box** on line 8 if you had one or more home mortgages in 2024 with an outstanding balance and you didn't use all of your home mortgage proceeds from those loans to buy, build, or substantially improve your home. Interest paid on home mortgage proceeds used for other purposes isn't deductible on lines 8a or 8b.

See *Limits on home mortgage interest*, later, for more information about what interest you can include on lines 8a and



If you used any home mortgage proceeds for a business or investment purpose, interest you paid that is allocable to those proceeds may still be deductible as a business

or investment expense elsewhere on your return.

Limits on home mortgage interest. Your deduction for home mortgage interest is subject to a number of limits. If one or more of the following limits applies, see Pub. 936 to figure your deduction.

Limit for loan proceeds not used to buy, build, or substantially improve your home. You can only deduct home mortgage interest to the extent that the loan proceeds from your home mortgage are used to buy, build, or substantially improve the home securing the loan ("qualifying debt"). Make sure to check the box on line 8 if you had one or more home mortgages in 2024 with an outstanding balance and you didn't use all of the loan proceeds to buy, build, or substantially improve the home. The only exception to this limit is for loans taken out on or before October 13, 1987; the loan proceeds for these loans are treated as having been used to buy, build, or substantially improve the home. See Pub. 936 for more information about loans taken out on or before October 13, 1987.

See Pub. 936 to figure your deduction if you must check the box on line 8.

Limit on loans taken out on or before December 15, 2017. For qualifying debt taken out on or before December 15, 2017, you can only deduct home mortgage interest on up to \$1,000,000 (\$500,000 if you are married filing separately) of that debt. The only exception is for loans taken out on or before October 13, 1987; see Pub. 936 for more information about loans taken out on or before October 13, 1987.

See Pub. 936 to figure your deduction if you have loans taken out on or before December 15, 2017, that exceed \$1,000,000 (\$500,000 if you are married filing separately).

Limit on loans taken out after December 15, 2017. For qualifying debt taken out after December 15, 2017, you can only deduct home mortgage interest on up to \$750,000 (\$375,000 if you are married filing separately) of that debt. If you also have qualifying debt subject to the \$1,000,000 limitation discussed under Limit on loans taken out on or before December 15, 2017, earlier, the \$750,000 limit for debt taken out after December 15, 2017, is reduced by the amount of your qualifying debt subject to the \$1,000,000 limit. An exception exists for certain loans taken out after December 15, 2017, but before April 1, 2018. If the exception applies, your loan may be treated in the same manner as a loan taken out on or before December 15, 2017; see Pub. 936 for more information about this exception.

See Pub. 936 to figure your deduction if you have loans taken out after October 13, 1987, that exceed \$750,000 (\$375,000 if you are married filing separately).

Limit when loans exceed the fair market value of the home. If the total amount of all mortgages is more than the fair market value of the home, see Pub. 936 to figure your deduction.

Line 8a

Enter on line 8a mortgage interest and points reported to you on Form 1098 unless one or more of the limits on home mortgage interest apply to you. For more information about these limits, see Limits on home mortgage interest, earlier.

Home mortgage interest limited. If your home mortgage interest deduction is limited, see Pub. 936 to figure the amount of mortgage interest and points reported to you on Form 1098 that are deductible. Only enter on line 8a the deductible mortgage interest and points that were reported to you on Form 1098.

Refund of overpaid interest. If your Form 1098 shows any refund of overpaid interest, don't reduce your deduction by the refund. Instead, see the instructions for Schedule 1 (Form 1040), line 8z.

More than one borrower. If you and at least one other person (other than your spouse if you file a joint return) were liable for and paid interest on a mortgage that was your home, you can only deduct your share of the interest.

Shared interest reported on your Form 1098. If the shared interest was reported on the Form 1098 you received, deduct only your share of the interest on line 8a. Let each of the other borrowers know what their share is.

Shared interest reported on someone else's Form 1098. If the shared interest was reported on the other person's Form 1098, report your share of the interest on line 8b (as explained in Line 8b, later).

Form 1098 doesn't show all interest paid. If you paid more interest to the recipient than is shown on Form 1098, include the larger deductible amount on line 8a and explain the difference. If you are filing a paper return, explain the difference by attaching a statement to your paper return and printing "See attached" to the right of line 8a.



If you are claiming the mortgage interest credit (for holders of qualified mortgage credit certificates issued CAUTION by state or local governmental units or agencies),

subtract the amount shown on Form 8396. line 3. from the total deductible interest you paid on your home mortgage. Enter the result on line 8a.

Line 8b

If you paid home mortgage interest to a recipient who didn't provide you a Form 1098, report your deductible mortgage interest on line 8b. Your deductible mortgage interest may be less than what you paid if one or more of the limits on home mortgage interest apply to you. For more information about these limits, see *Limits on home mortgage interest*, earlier.

Seller financed mortgage. If you paid home mortgage interest to the person from whom you bought the home and that person didn't provide you a Form 1098, write that person's name, identifying number, and address on the dotted lines next to line 8b. If the recipient of your home mortgage payment(s) is an individual, the identifying number is their social security number (SSN). Otherwise, it is the employer identification number (EIN). You must also let the recipient know your SSN.



If you don't show the required information about the recipient or let the recipient know your SSN, you may PAUTION have to pay a \$50 penalty.

Interest reported on someone else's Form 1098. If you and at least one other person (other than your spouse if filing jointly) were liable for and paid interest on the mortgage, and the home mortgage interest paid was reported on the other person's Form 1098, identify the name and address of the person or persons who received a Form 1098 reporting the interest you paid. If you are filing a paper return, identify the person by attaching a statement to your paper return and printing "See attached" to the right of line 8b.

Line 8c

Points Not Reported on Form 1098

Points are shown on your settlement statement. Points you paid only to borrow money are generally deductible over the life of the loan. See Pub. 936 to figure the amount you can deduct. Points paid for other purposes, such as for a lender's services, aren't deductible.

Refinancing. Generally, you must deduct points you paid to refinance a mortgage over the life of the loan. This is true even if the new mortgage is secured by your main home.

If you used part of the proceeds to improve your main home, you may be able to deduct the part of the points related to the improvement in the year paid. See Pub. 936 for details.



If you paid off a mortgage early, deduct any remaining points in the year you paid off the mortgage. However, if you refinanced your mortgage with the same lender, see

Mortgage ending early in Pub. 936 for an exception.

Line 8d

Reserved for future use

Line 9

Investment Interest

Investment interest is interest paid on money you borrowed that is allocable to property held for investment. It doesn't include any interest allocable to passive activities or to securities that generate tax-exempt income.

Complete and attach Form 4952 to figure your deduction.

Exception. You don't have to file Form 4952 if all three of the following apply.

- 1. Your investment interest expense is less than your investment income from interest and ordinary dividends minus any qualified dividends.
 - 2. You have no other deductible investment expenses.
- 3. You have no disallowed investment interest expense from 2023.



Alaska Permanent Fund dividends, including those reported on Form 8814, aren't investment income.

For more details, see Pub. 550.

Gifts to Charity

You can deduct contributions or gifts you gave to organizations that are religious, charitable, educational, scientific, or literary in purpose. You can also deduct what you gave to organizations that work to prevent cruelty to children or animals. Certain whaling captains may be able to deduct expenses paid in 2024 for Native Alaskan subsistence bowhead whale hunting activities. See Pub. 526 for details.

To verify an organization's charitable status, you can:

- Check with the organization to which you made the donation. The organization should be able to provide you with verification of its charitable status.
- Use our online search tool at IRS.gov/TEOS to see if an organization is eligible to receive tax-deductible contributions (Publication 78 data).

Examples of Qualified Charitable Organizations

The following list gives some examples of qualified organizations. See Pub. 526 for more examples.

- · Churches, mosques, synagogues, temples, and other religious organizations.
- Scouts BSA, Boys and Girls Clubs of America, CARE, Girl Scouts, Goodwill Industries, Red Cross, Salvation Army, and United Wav.
- Fraternal orders, if the gifts will be used for the purposes listed under Gifts to Charity, earlier.
- Veterans' and certain cultural groups.
- Nonprofit hospitals and medical research organizations.
- Most nonprofit educational organizations, such as colleges, but only if your contribution isn't a substitute for tuition or other enrollment fees.
- · Federal, state, and local governments if the gifts are solely for public purposes.

Amounts You Can Deduct

Contributions can be in cash, 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 can take the actual cost of gas and oil or 14 cents a mile. 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 can generally only deduct the amount that is more than the value of the benefit. But this rule doesn't apply to certain membership benefits provided in return for an annual payment of \$75 or less or to certain items or benefits of token value. For details, see Pub. 526.

Example. You paid \$70 to a charitable organization to attend a fund-raising dinner and the value of the dinner was \$40. You can deduct only \$30.

Gifts of \$250 or more. You can deduct a gift of \$250 or more only if you have a contemporaneous written acknowledgment from the charitable organization showing the information in (1) and (2) next.

- 1. The amount of any money contributed and a description (but not value) of any property donated.
- 2. Whether the organization did or didn't 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 doesn't have to describe or value the benefit.

In figuring whether a gift is \$250 or more, don't combine separate donations. For example, if you gave your church \$25 each week for a total of \$1,300, 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.

To be contemporaneous, you must get the written acknowledgment from the charitable organization by the date you file your return or the due date (including extensions) for filing your return, whichever is earlier. Don't attach the contemporaneous written acknowledgment to your return. Instead, keep it for your records.

Limit on the amount you can deduct. See Pub. 526 to figure the amount of your deduction if any of the following applies.

- 1. Your cash contributions or contributions of ordinary income property are more than 30% of the amount on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 11.
- 2. Your gifts of capital gain property are more than 20% of the amount on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 11.
- 3. You gave gifts of property that increased in value or gave gifts of the use of property.

Amounts You Can't Deduct

· Certain contributions to charitable organizations, to the extent that you receive a state or local tax credit in return for your contribution. See Pub. 526 for more details and exceptions.



See Safe harbor for certain charitable contributions made in exchange for a state or local tax credit, earlier under Line 5, if your cash contribution is disallowed because you received or expected to receive a credit.

- An amount paid to or for the benefit of a college or university in exchange for the right to purchase tickets to an athletic event in the college or university's stadium.
- Travel expenses (including meals and lodging) while away from home performing donated services, 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. But you may be able to deduct these expenses on line 16. See Line 16, later, for more information on gambling losses.
- 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, no deduction is allowed until the entire interest has been transferred.
- Gifts to individuals and groups that are operated for personal
- Gifts to foreign organizations. However, you may be able to deduct gifts to certain U.S. organizations that transfer funds to foreign charities and certain Canadian, Israeli, 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.
- Cost of tuition. However, you may be able to take an education credit (see Form 8863).

Line 11

Gifts by Cash or Check

Enter on line 11 the total value of gifts you made in cash or by check (including out-of-pocket expenses), unless a limit on deducting gifts applies to you. For more information about the limits on deducting gifts, see Limit on the amount you can

deduct, earlier. If your deduction is limited, you may have a carryover to next year. See Pub. 526 for more information.

Deduction for gifts by cash or check limited. If your deduction for the gifts you made in cash or by check is limited, see Pub. 526 to figure the amount you can deduct. Only enter on line 11 the deductible value of gifts you made in cash or by

Recordkeeping. For any contribution made in cash, regardless of the amount, you must maintain as a record of the contribution a bank record (such as a canceled check or credit card statement) or a written record from the charity. The written record must include the name of the charity, date, and amount of the contribution. If you made contributions through payroll deduction, see Pub. 526 for information on the records you must keep. Don't attach the record to your tax return. Instead, keep it with your other tax records.

For contributions of \$250 or more, you must also have a contemporaneous written acknowledgment from the charitable organization. See Gifts of \$250 or more, earlier, for more information. You will still need to keep a record of when you made the cash contribution if the contemporaneous written acknowledgment doesn't include that information.

Line 12

Other Than by Cash or Check

Enter on line 12 the total value of your contributions of property other than by cash or check, unless a limit on deducting gifts applies to you. For more information about the limits on deducting gifts, see *Limit on the amount you can deduct*, earlier. If your deduction is limited, you may have a carryover to next year. See Pub. 526 for more information.

Deduction for gifts other than by cash or check limited. If your deduction for the contributions of property other than by cash or check is limited, see Pub. 526 to figure the amount you can deduct. Only enter on line 12 the deductible value of your contributions of property other than by cash or check.

Valuing contributions of used items. 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. For more details on determining the value of donated property, see Pub. 561.

Deduction more than \$500. If the amount of your deduction is more than \$500, you must complete and attach Form 8283. For this purpose, the "amount of your deduction" means your deduction before applying any income limits that could result in a carryover of contributions.

Contribution of motor vehicle, boat, or airplane. If you deduct more than \$500 for a contribution of a motor vehicle, boat, or airplane, you must also attach a statement from the charitable organization to your paper return. The organization may use Form 1098-C to provide the required information. If your total deduction is over \$5,000 (\$500 for certain contributions of clothing and household items (discussed next)), you may also have to get appraisals of the values of the donated property. See Form 8283 and its instructions for details.

Contributions of clothing and household items. A deduction for these contributions will be allowed only if the items are in good used condition or better. However, this rule doesn't apply to a contribution of any single item for which a deduction of more than \$500 is claimed and for which you include a qualified appraisal and Form 8283 with your tax return.

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, keep a signed copy of
- 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.

If the gift of property is \$250 or more, you must also have a contemporaneous written acknowledgment from the charity. See Gifts of \$250 or more, earlier, for more information. Form 8283 doesn't satisfy the contemporaneous written acknowledgment requirement, and a contemporaneous written acknowledgment isn't a substitute for the other records you may need to keep if you gave property.



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, your records should contain additional information. See Pub. 526 for details.

Line 13

Carryover From Prior Year

You may have contributions that you couldn't deduct in an earlier year because they exceeded the limits on the amount you could deduct. In most cases, you have 5 years to use contributions that were limited in an earlier year. Generally, the same limits apply this year to your carryover amounts as applied to those amounts in the earlier year. However, carryover amounts from contributions made in 2020 or 2021 are subject to a 60% limitation if you deduct those amounts in 2024. After applying those limits, enter the amount of your carryover that you are allowed to deduct this year. See Pub. 526 for details.

Casualty and Theft Losses

Line 15

Complete and attach Form 4684 to figure the amount of your loss. Only enter the amount from Form 4684, line 18, on line 15.



Don't enter a net qualified disaster loss from Form 4684, line 15, on line 15. Instead, enter that amount, if any, on CAUTION line 16. See Line 16, later, for information about

reporting a net qualified disaster loss.

You can only deduct personal casualty and theft losses attributable to a federally declared disaster 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 (reduced by the \$100 limit discussed in (1)) is more than 10% of the amount on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 11.

See the Instructions for Form 4684 and Pub. 547 for more information.

Other Itemized Deductions

Line 16

Increased Standard Deduction Reporting

If you have a net qualified disaster loss on Form 4684, line 15, and you aren't itemizing your deductions, you can claim an increased standard deduction using Schedule A by doing the following.

- 1. List the amount from Form 4684, line 15, on the dotted line next to line 16 as "Net Qualified Disaster Loss," and attach Form 4684.
- 2. List your standard deduction amount on the dotted line next to line 16 as "Standard Deduction Claimed With Qualified Disaster Loss."
- 3. Combine the two amounts on line 16 and enter on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 12.

Do not enter an amount on any other line of Schedule A. For more information on how to determine your increased standard deduction, see Pub. 976.

Net Qualified Disaster Loss Reporting

If you have a net qualified disaster loss on Form 4684, line 15, and you are itemizing your deductions, list the amount from Form 4684, line 15, on the dotted line next to line 16 as "Net Qualified Disaster Loss" and include with your other miscellaneous deductions on line 16. Also be sure to attach Form 4684.



Don't include your net qualified disaster loss on line 15.

Other Itemized Deductions

List the type and amount of each expense from the following list next to line 16 and enter the total of these expenses on line 16. If you are filing a paper return and you can't fit all your expenses on the dotted lines next to line 16, attach a statement instead showing the type and amount of each expense.



Only the expenses listed next can be deducted on line 16. For more information about each of these expenses, see Pub. 529.

- Gambling losses (gambling losses include, but aren't limited to, the cost of non-winning bingo, lottery, and raffle tickets), but only to the extent of gambling winnings reported on Schedule 1 (Form 1040), line 8b.
- Casualty and theft losses of income-producing property from Form 4684, lines 32 and 38b, or Form 4797, line 18a.
- Federal estate tax on income in respect of a decedent.
- A deduction for amortizable bond premium (for example, a deduction allowed for a bond premium carryforward or a deduction for amortizable bond premium on bonds acquired before October 23, 1986).
- An ordinary loss attributable to a contingent payment debt instrument or an inflation-indexed debt instrument (for example, a Treasury Inflation-Protected Security).
- Deduction for repayment of amounts under a claim of right if over \$3,000. See Pub. 525 for details.
- Certain unrecovered investment in a pension.
- Impairment-related work expenses of a disabled person.

Total Itemized Deductions

Line 18

If you elect to itemize for state tax or other purposes even though your itemized deductions are less than your standard deduction, check the box on line 18.

2024 Optional State Sales Tax Tables

Income		Family	Size					Family	/ Size		Family Size							
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Income	District of C		4						1		6.00%	Georgia			2		4.00%	
\$0 \$20,000 \$20,000 \$30,000 \$30,000 \$40,000 \$40,000 \$50,000 \$50,000 \$60,000 \$70,000 \$80,000 \$80,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$120,000 \$120,000 \$140,000 \$140,000 \$160,000 \$180,000 \$200,000 \$225,000 \$250,000 \$225,000 \$275,000 \$275,000 \$300,000 \$300,000 or more	485 53 548 60 600 66 645 76 684 75 720 75 753 88 784 88 824 90	58 1119 02 1165 46 1212 93 1261 36 1307 77 1350	432 587 663 725 780 828 871 911 948 996 1058 1114 1165 1212 1261 1312 1360 1405 1663	446 606 684 748 805 854 899 940 978 1028 1091 1149 1202 1250 1301 1354 1403 1450 1716	465 631 713 780 839 839 937 979 1019 1071 1137 1252 1303 1355 1410 1462 1510	373 516 587 646 698 743 785 823 858 904 964 1018 1067 1114 1161 1211 1258 1303 1558	426 590 671 739 798 850 897 941 981 1034 1104 1221 1274 1328 1386 1439 1490 1782	461 639 727 800 864 921 972 1019 1063 1120 1194 1261 1323 1380 1439 1502 1560 1615 1931	489 677 770 848 915 975 1030 1080 1126 1187 1265 1336 1401 1462 1525 1591 1653 1711 2046	511 708 805 887 957 1020 1077 1130 1178 1242 1323 1398 1466 1530 1595 1665 1729 1790 2141	542 752 855 941 1016 1083 1144 1199 1251 1318 1405 1484 1557 1624 1694 1767 1836 1901 2274	231 319 362 398 429 457 482 505 527 555 591 623 653 681 710 740 796 949	266 367 417 459 495 527 556 582 607 639 779 753 786 819 753 786 819 753 786 819 753	290 400 454 499 539 574 605 634 661 697 742 783 821 856 892 930 966 999 1193	308 425 483 531 573 610 644 675 703 741 789 833 910 949 989 1027 1063 1269	323 446 507 557 601 640 676 708 738 778 828 874 916 955 996 1038 1078 1116 1332	345 476 540 594 641 683 720 755 787 829 883 932 977 1019 1062 1107 1150 1190 1420	
Income	Hawaii		1,6		4.00%	Idaho			1			Illinois			2		6.25%	
\$0 \$20,000 \$20,000 \$30,000 \$30,000 \$40,000 \$50,000 \$60,000 \$70,000 \$70,000 \$70,000 \$90,000 \$100,000 \$120,000 \$120,000 \$140,000 \$160,000 \$180,000 \$160,000 \$180,000 \$225,000 \$225,000 \$225,000 \$275,000 \$275,000 \$300,000 \$300,000 or more	529 63 595 7 650 7 698 83 740 88 778 92	57 1174 21 1244 79 1309 32 1367 81 1421 31 1477 84 1536 34 1590 80 1642	561 757 851 929 997 1057 1111 1160 1206 1265 1341 1411 1473 1532 1655 1714 1769 2085	596 803 903 986 1058 1121 1178 1342 1422 1426 1562 1624 1687 1754 1817 1875 2210	644 868 976 1066 1143 1212 1273 1330 1382 1450 1537 1616 1688 1755 1823 1895 1962 2026 2386	496 661 740 805 862 912 956 997 1035 1084 1147 1204 1353 1404 1353 1404 1452 1498 1755	602 801 897 976 1044 1104 1158 1207 1253 1312 1388 1457 1519 1576 1636 1698 1756 1810 2119	677 900 1007 1096 1172 1239 1305 1406 1472 1557 1633 1703 1768 1834 1903 1968 2029 2374	736 979 1095 1191 1274 1347 1412 1527 1599 1691 1774 1850 1920 1991 2067 2137 2203 2577	786 1045 1169 1272 1360 1438 1507 1571 1630 1707 1804 1893 1974 2048 2124 2205 2280 2350 2748	858 1140 1275 1387 1483 1567 1643 1717 1860 1967 2063 2151 2232 2315 2402 2484 2560 2993	351 478 591 636 675 711 743 773 813 863 910 951 990 1031 1073 1112 1150 1362	415 564 636 748 794 836 874 909 956 1015 1163 1210 1259 1305 1349 1596	459 623 703 769 827 878 924 966 1004 1055 1120 1180 1233 1283 1335 1340 1487 1760	495 671 757 828 889 944 993 1038 1080 1134 1268 1325 1379 1434 1492 1546 1598 1889	524 711 801 877 942 999 1051 1099 1143 1201 1274 1342 1403 1459 1518 1579 1636 1690 1999	567 768 865 946 1017 1079 1135 1186 1234 1296 1375 1447 1513 1574 1637 1703 1765 1823 2154	

Income		Family Size							Family	/ Size					Family	Size		
But At less least than	1	2	3	4	5	Over 5	1	2	3	4	5	Over 5	1	2	3	4	5	Over 5
10401 11411	Indiana			4		7.00%	Iowa			1		6.00%	Kansas			2		6.50%
\$0 \$20,000 \$30,000 \$30,000 \$40,000 \$50,000 \$50,000 \$60,000 \$70,000 \$80,000 \$90,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$120,000 \$140,000 \$140,000 \$140,000 \$160,000 \$160,000 \$180,000 \$160,000 \$225,000 \$225,000 \$275,000 \$275,000 \$300,000 \$300,000 or more	402 555 630 693 747 795 839 879 916 965 1028 1085 1137 1186 1236 1288 1388 1384 1651	468 645 732 804 867 923 974 1021 1064 1120 1129 1376 1433 1495 1552 1606 1915	512 705 800 880 949 1010 1065 1116 1163 1225 1304 1377 1443 1504 1567 1634 1697 1755 2093	546 752 854 938 1012 1077 1136 1191 1241 1307 1391 1468 1539 1604 1671 1743 1809 1872 2232	575 792 898 987 1065 1133 1195 1252 1305 1374 1463 1544 1618 1687 1758 1833 1969 2348	615 847 961 1056 1139 1212 1278 1396 1470 1565 1651 1730 1804 1880 1960 2035 2105 2510	395 543 616 676 729 775 817 856 892 939 999 1054 11051 1199 1250 1297 1342 1598	457 628 712 782 843 896 945 990 1031 1085 1155 1218 1276 1330 1385 1444 1498 1550 1845	499 685 777 853 919 978 1031 1079 1124 1183 1259 1328 1391 1450 1510 1574 1639 2010	531 730 827 908 978 1040 1097 1149 1196 1259 1340 1413 1483 1607 1674 1738 1797 2139	558 766 868 953 1027 1092 1152 1206 1256 1322 1407 1484 1554 1619 1687 1758 1824 1887 2245	596 818 926 1017 1096 1165 1228 1286 1340 1410 1503 1657 1727 1799 1874 1945 2012 2394	411 563 637 699 753 801 844 884 920 969 1030 1086 1135 1234 1286 1334 1379 1640	485 665 752 825 889 945 1042 1085 1142 1214 1280 1340 1396 1454 1571 1624 1931	536 734 831 911 981 1043 1099 1151 1198 1261 1340 1413 1479 1541 1604 1671 1734 1793 2130	577 789 893 979 1054 1121 1181 1236 1287 1354 1439 1518 1589 1655 1723 1795 1862 1925 2286	610 835 945 1036 1115 1186 1249 1307 1361 1432 1605 1680 1750 1822 1898 1968 2035 2417	658 900 1018 1116 1202 1277 1346 1408 1466 1543 1640 1729 1809 1885 1962 2044 2120 2192 2603
Income	Kentuck	су		4		6.00%	Louisia	na		2		4.45%	Maine			4		5.50%
\$0 \$20,000 \$30,000 \$30,000 \$40,000 \$50,000 \$50,000 \$60,000 \$70,000 \$80,000 \$90,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$120,000 \$140,000 \$140,000 \$140,000 \$160,000 \$180,000 \$120,000 \$200,000 \$250,000 \$225,000 \$250,000 \$275,000 \$300,000 \$300,000 or more	382 529 601 662 715 761 804 843 879 926 987 1043 1093 1141 1189 1241 1289 1334 1595	436 604 687 756 816 870 918 963 1004 1058 1128 1129 1249 1304 1359 1418 1473 1525 1824	472 654 743 818 844 942 994 1042 11290 1353 1412 1472 1536 1596 1652 1976	499 692 787 866 936 997 1053 1104 1151 1213 1293 1366 1433 1495 1559 1627 1690 1750 2093	522 723 823 906 978 1043 1101 1154 1209 1353 1429 1499 1564 1630 1701 1767 1830 2189	554 767 873 961 11038 1106 1168 1227 1346 1435 1516 1590 1659 1730 1805 1875 1942 2323	274 380 432 476 514 548 579 607 633 668 712 752 789 823 859 896 931 41154	312 433 493 543 587 626 661 693 723 763 813 859 901 941 981 1024 1064 1102 1319	338 469 534 588 636 678 716 751 783 826 881 931 971 903 1109 1152 1193 1429	358 497 565 623 673 717 758 795 829 874 932 985 1034 1079 1125 1175 1221 1264 1514	374 519 591 651 704 750 793 831 1081 1081 1128 1177 1229 1277 1322 1583	397 551 627 691 747 796 841 882 920 970 1035 1094 1147 1198 1249 1304 1355 1403 1681	300 407 458 501 538 571 600 627 653 685 727 765 800 832 963 900 932 963 1137	341 461 520 568 610 648 681 712 740 777 824 868 907 943 980 1020 1057 1091 1288	368 498 561 613 659 698 735 798 838 889 935 978 1017 1057 1100 1139	389 526 592 648 695 738 776 811 843 885 939 988 1032 1074 1116 1161 1203 1242 1466	406 549 618 676 770 810 846 879 923 980 1031 1077 1120 1165 1211 1255 1296 1530	430 581 655 716 768 815 857 895 931 977 1037 1091 1140 1185 1232 1282 1328 1371 1618
Income	Marylan			4		6.00%	Massac			4		6.25%	Michiga			4		6.00%
\$0 \$20,000 \$20,000 \$30,000 \$30,000 \$40,000 \$40,000 \$50,000 \$50,000 \$60,000 \$70,000 \$80,000 \$90,000 \$100,000 \$1100,000 \$120,000 \$120,000 \$140,000 \$140,000 \$180,000 \$180,000 \$225,000 \$225,000 \$250,000 \$275,000 \$300,000 \$300,000 or more	296 407 461 507 546 581 613 642 669 704 749 791 828 864 900 938 973 1007 1200	345 474 537 590 636 676 713 747 778 819 962 1003 1045 1130 1169 1392	380 521 590 648 698 742 782 819 955 1008 1055 1100 1146 1194 1239 1281 1525	407 558 632 693 747 794 837 877 913 961 1022 1078 1129 1176 1225 1277 1325 1370 1630	429 589 667 732 788 838 838 925 963 1014 1078 1137 1191 1241 1292 1346 1397 1445 1718	462 633 716 786 847 900 949 993 1035 1089 1158 1221 1278 1332 1387 1445 1499 1551 1844	313 425 479 524 563 598 629 658 684 719 763 803 840 874 909 946 980 1012 1197	356 483 544 596 640 679 715 747 777 816 866 912 954 992 1032 1074 1113 1150 1359	384 521 588 643 691 733 772 807 839 882 936 985 1030 1072 1114 1160 1202 1241 1468	406 551 621 680 731 775 816 853 887 932 989 1041 1089 1133 1178 1226 1270 1312	424 576 649 710 763 810 852 891 1033 1033 1183 1230 1280 1280 1327 1370 1620	450 610 688 753 809 858 903 944 982 1031 1095 1152 1205 1253 1304 1356 1406 1452	337 463 525 577 622 662 698 731 762 803 854 901 944 984 1026 1069 1110 1148 1368	386 532 603 663 715 761 802 840 876 922 981 1036 1085 1131 1178 1228 1275 1319 1572	420 578 656 720 777 827 872 913 952 1002 1067 1129 1229 1281 1335 1386 1434 1709	446 614 696 765 825 878 926 970 1011 1064 1133 1195 1252 1306 1360 1418 1472 1523 1815	467 643 730 802 865 920 971 1017 1059 1116 1188 1253 1313 1369 1426 1487 1543 1597	497 685 777 854 921 980 1033 1082 1128 1188 1264 1394 1457 1518 1583 1643 1700 2026
Income	Minneso		440	1		6.88%	Mississ	•••	000	2					000	2	075	4.23%
\$0 \$20,000 \$20,000 \$30,000 \$30,000 \$40,000 \$50,000 \$50,000 \$60,000 \$70,000 \$80,000 \$90,000 \$90,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$120,000 \$140,000 \$160,000 \$140,000 \$160,000 \$180,000 \$200,000 \$200,000 \$225,000 \$225,000 \$250,000 \$275,000 \$300,000 \$300,000 or more	360 505 577 638 691 738 820 857 905 967 1024 1076 1124 1174 1227 1277 1324	408 573 655 724 784 838 886 931 973 1028 1098 1163 1222 1277 1334 1394 1450 1504	440 618 706 780 845 903 956 1004 1108 1185 1254 1318 1378 1439 1504 15623 1956	464 652 745 824 893 954 1009 1108 1171 1251 1325 1455 1520 1589 1653 1714 2066	484 680 778 860 931 995 1053 1105 1156 1222 1305 1383 1453 1519 1586 1658 1725 1789 2157	512 719 823 909 985 1053 1114 1171 1223 1293 1381 1463 1537 1607 1679 1755 1826 1894 2283	602 806 904 985 1055 1117 1173 1224 1270 1332 1410 1481 1546 1605 1732 1792 1848 2171	730 976 1094 1191 1275 1350 1416 1477 1534 1607 1701 1787 1864 2009 2087 2159 2227 2612	820 1094 1226 1335 1429 1512 1586 1654 1717 1799 1904 1998 2085 2165 2247 2334 2414 2490 2919	890 1188 1330 1448 1550 1640 1721 1794 1863 1952 2065 2168 2261 2348 2436 2530 2617 2699 3163	950 1266 1419 1544 1653 1748 1834 1913 1985 2080 2200 2310 2409 2501 2595 2695 2787 2874 3368	1035 1379 1544 1681 1799 1902 1996 2081 2160 2262 2393 2512 2620 2720 2822 2930 3031 3125 3661	259 357 405 445 480 511 539 565 589 620 660 697 730 761 793 827 859 889	302 417 473 520 561 597 630 668 725 772 815 854 9928 967 1004 1039	332 458 520 571 616 656 692 725 756 796 848 895 938 978 1019 1063 1104 1142 1363	355 490 556 611 660 702 741 776 809 852 908 958 1004 1047 1091 1138 1181 1223 1459	375 517 587 645 696 741 781 853 899 957 1011 1059 1104 1151 1200 1246 1290 1539	402 554 629 692 747 795 839 879 916 965 1028 1085 1137 1185 1235 1288 1338 1384 1652

Income		Family Size			Family	/ Size		Family Size							
But At less least than	1 2	3 4	Over 5 5	1 2	3	4	Over 5 5	1 2	3 4	Over 5 5					
	Nebraska	1	5.50%			5	6.85%	New Jersey	4	6.63%					
\$0 \$20,000 \$20,000 \$30,000 \$30,000 \$40,000 \$50,000 \$60,000 \$50,000 \$60,000 \$70,000 \$80,000 \$90,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$120,000 \$140,000 \$160,000 \$160,000 \$180,000 \$180,000 \$200,000 \$225,000 \$225,000 \$275,000 \$275,000 \$275,000 \$300,000 \$300,000 or more	334 383 467 536 533 612 589 676 637 731 680 781 719 826 755 867 789 906 833 956 889 1021 941 1081 988 1135 1032 1186 1078 1238 1126 1293 1171 1345 1214 1394 1460 1677	416 441 582 618 665 705 734 779 794 843 848 900 897 952 942 1000 984 1044 1039 1102 1109 1177 1174 1246 1233 1308 1288 1367 1345 1427 1405 1491 1461 1551 1515 1608 1822 1933	462 491 647 688 739 786 816 867 883 939 943 1003 997 1061 1047 1114 1094 1163 1155 1228 1233 1312 1305 1388 1371 1458 1432 1523 1495 1590 1562 1662 1625 1728 1684 1791 2026 2155	386 446 528 610 598 690 655 756 705 814 750 865 790 911 826 953 860 993 905 1044 962 1110 1014 1170 1061 1224 1105 1275 1151 1327 1198 1382 1243 1434 1285 1482 1526 1759	486 665 752 824 887 993 1039 1082 1138 1210 1275 1334 1390 1446 1507 1562 1615	517 707 800 877 944 1003 1057 1106 1151 1211 1287 1357 1429 1539 1603 1663 1719 2040	543 580 743 792 840 896 921 983 991 1058 1053 1124 1110 1184 1161 1239 1209 1290 1271 1357 1351 1442 1424 1520 1491 1590 1553 1656 1616 1724 1683 1796 1746 1862 1805 1925 2142 2285	396 444 547 614 621 697 683 767 737 828 829 930 869 975 906 1017 1016 1141 1073 1205 1125 1263 1173 1318 1223 1373 1276 1433 1325 1488 1371 1540 1638 1839	476 500 657 691 747 785 822 864 887 932 945 993 997 1048 1045 1098 1090 1145 1148 1207 1223 1285 1292 1357 1354 1423 1412 1484 1472 1547 1535 1614 1595 1676 1651 1735 1971 2072	519 547 718 756 816 859 898 945 969 1020 1032 1087 1089 1147 1142 1202 1191 1253 1254 1321 1336 1407 1411 1486 1480 1558 1543 1625 1609 1694 1678 1767 1743 1835 1804 1900 2155 2269					
Income	New Mexico	1	4.88%	New York		2	4.00%	North Carolina	a 2	4.75%					
\$0 \$20,000 \$20,000 \$30,000 \$30,000 \$40,000 \$40,000 \$50,000 \$50,000 \$60,000 \$60,000 \$70,000 \$80,000 \$90,000 \$80,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$120,000 \$140,000 \$140,000 \$140,000 \$140,000 \$140,000 \$140,000 \$180,000 \$200,000 \$200,000 \$200,000 \$250,000 \$275,000 \$275,000 \$300,000 \$300,000 or more	360 407 501 566 571 645 629 710 680 768 726 819 767 865 804 908 839 947 885 999 944 1066 999 1127 1048 1182 1094 1234 1141 1287 1191 1344 1238 1397 1282 1447 1537 1734	437 460 608 640 693 729 763 804 825 869 880 926 930 979 975 1027 1018 1071 1073 1130 1145 1205 1210 1274 1270 1337 1326 1396 1444 1520 1501 1580 1554 1636 1863 1961	479 505 666 703 759 800 836 882 904 953 964 1017 1019 1074 1069 1127 1115 1176 1176 1240 1254 1323 1326 1398 1392 1467 1453 1531 1515 1598 1582 1668 1644 1733 1705 2041 2152	334 373 380 424 418 466	288 398 453 498 537 572 604 633 660 741 783 821 856 892 931 967 1000	302 417 474 522 563 600 633 664 692 729 777 821 860 897 935 976 1013 1049 1253	313 329 433 455 492 517 541 568 584 614 623 654 657 690 689 723 718 754 757 795 806 847 852 894 893 937 931 978 971 1013 1013 1063 1052 1104 1089 11143 1301 1366		453 489 608 657 683 737 745 804 798 862 846 913 888 959 927 1001 963 1039 1010 1090 1070 1154 1124 1213 1174 1266 1219 1316 1267 1367 1316 1420 1362 1470 1406 1517 1653 1783	520 564 698 756 783 849 854 925 915 992 969 1050 1018 1103 1063 1151 1104 1195 1157 1253 1226 1327 1288 1395 1344 1456 1397 1512 1451 1570 1507 1632 1560 1689 1610 1742 1892 2047					
lncome	North Dakota	1863 1961 1	5.00%		1195	1253	5.75%		1053 1783	4.50%					
\$0 \$20,000 \$20,000 \$30,000 \$30,000 \$40,000 \$40,000 \$50,000 \$50,000 \$60,000 \$70,000 \$80,000 \$90,000 \$100,000 \$120,000 \$140,000 \$140,000 \$140,000 \$140,000 \$180,000 \$180,000 \$200,000 \$225,000 \$250,000 \$250,000 \$275,000 \$275,000 \$300,000 \$300,000 or more	280 325 385 448 437 508 481 558 518 602 552 640 582 675 610 707 636 737 669 776 713 826 752 876 752 872 788 914 822 953 856 993 893 1035 927 1074 959 1112 1144 1325	356 380 490 523 556 593 610 652 658 703 701 748 739 789 774 826 807 861 849 906 904 965 954 1018 1000 1067 1042 1112 1086 1158 1132 1208 1175 1254 1216 1297 1449 1546	400 428 551 590 624 669 686 734 740 792 787 843 830 889 870 931 906 970 954 1021 1015 1087 1072 1147 1123 1201 1170 1252 1219 1305 1271 1360 1319 1412 1365 1461 1626 1740	366 414 505 571 574 649 631 713 681 770 725 819 765 865 802 906 836 945 880 995 938 1060 990 1119 1038 1173 1082 1223 1128 1275 1176 1330 1221 1381 1264 1429	445 615 698 768 828 931 975 1017 1071 1141 1204 1316 1372 1431 1486 1538 1835	469 648 736 809 873 930 981 1028 1072 1129 1202 1270 1331 1388 1446 1508 1566 1621 1935	489 517 675 713 767 810 843 891 969 1023 1022 1080 1071 1132 1117 1243 1253 1324 1323 1398 1387 1465 1507 1592 1572 1660 1632 1724 1689 1784 2016 2130	313 375 425 509 480 575 526 629 565 676 600 718 632 756 661 790 688 222 723 864 768 917 809 966 846 1010 880 1051 916 1093 953 1138 988 1180 1021 1219	418 452 568 614 641 693 701 758 800 865 842 910 880 951 962 1040 1021 1104 1075 1162 1124 1215 1170 1265 1217 1315 1267 1369 1313 1419 1356 1466 1605 1734	481 523 653 709 737 800 806 875 867 940 920 998 968 1050 1012 1097 1052 1141 1106 1199 1174 1273 1236 1340 1292 1401 1344 1458 1398 1516 1455 1577 1508 1635 1558 1689 1842 1997					
Income	Pennsylvania	1	6.00%			4	7.00%			6.00%					
\$0 \$20,000 \$20,000 \$30,000 \$30,000 \$40,000 \$50,000 \$50,000 \$50,000 \$70,000 \$70,000 \$80,000 \$90,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$120,000 \$140,000 \$120,000 \$160,000 \$180,000 \$180,000 \$225,000 \$250,000 \$250,000 \$250,000 \$275,000 \$275,000 \$300,000 \$300,000 or more	346 391 467 527 526 593 574 648 616 695 654 736 687 774 718 808 746 840 783 882 830 935 873 983 912 1027 948 1068 985 1110 1025 1154 1061 1195 1095 1233 1291 1454	420 442 566 596 637 671 696 732 746 786 791 833 831 875 868 914 902 950 947 997 1004 1057 1056 1111 1103 1161 1147 1207 1191 1254 1239 1304 1283 1350 1324 1394 1560 1642	461 486 621 655 698 737 763 805 818 863 867 915 911 961 952 1004 989 1043 1038 1095 1100 1160 1157 1220 1208 1274 1256 1325 1305 1376 1357 1431 1405 1482 1451 1530 1709 1802	499 572 566 647 621 710 668 765 711 813 749 857 784 897 817 934 859 983 914 1045 964 1102 1009 1154 1051 1202 1095 1252 1141 1304 1183 1353 1224 1399	453 620 702 770 829 882 929 973 1013 1066 1133 1195 1251 1303 1357 1414 1466 1516 1802	480 658 744 817 879 935 985 1031 1074 1130 1201 1266 1326 1381 1438 1498 1554 1607 1909	503 538 688 732 779 828 855 908 921 978 979 1040 1031 1096 1079 1147 1124 1194 1182 1256 1257 1336 1326 1408 1388 1474 1446 1536 1505 1599 1568 1666 1626 1728 1682 1786 1998 2122	477 546 541 619 595 681 642 734 683 782 721 825 755 864 787 900 829 948 883 1010 932 1066 976 1117 1018 1164 1061 1213 1106 1265 1148 1313 1188 1359	430 455 592 627 672 712 738 782 796 844 847 898 894 947 936 992 976 1034 1028 1089 1094 1159 1155 1223 1210 1282 1261 1336 1314 1393 1371 1452 1423 1507 1472 1560 1755 1859	477 506 657 745 791 819 869 883 937 940 998 991 1052 1038 1102 1082 1149 1139 1210 1213 1288 1280 1359 1341 1424 1398 1485 1457 1547 1519 1613 1577 1674 1632 1732 1945 2065					

Income) .					Family	Size				Family Size								
At le	But ess ian	1	2	3	4	5	Over 5	1	2	3	4	5	Over 5	1	2	3	4	5	Over 5
		South D	Dakota		1		4.20%	Tennes	see		2		7.00%	Texas			1		6.25%
\$20,000 \$3 \$30,000 \$4 \$40,000 \$5 \$50,000 \$6 \$60,000 \$7 \$70,000 \$8 \$80,000 \$10 \$120,000 \$14 \$120,000 \$16 \$160,000 \$18 \$180,000 \$20 \$200,000 \$22 \$225,000 \$27 \$275,000 \$30	0,000 0,000 0,000 0,000 0,000 0,000 0,000 0,000 0,000 0,000 0,000 0,000 5,000 0,000	375 511 577 632 680 723 761 796 828 871 925 975 1020 1062 1105 1151 1193 1233 1462	453 616 696 763 820 871 917 959 998 1049 1115 1174 1228 1279 1331 1385 1436 1484 1759	507 690 779 853 917 974 1025 1073 1116 1173 1246 1313 1373 1429 1487 1548 1605 1658	549 748 844 925 994 1056 1111 1162 1209 1271 1350 1422 1487 1548 1611 1677 1738 1796 2127	586 797 899 985 1059 1124 1183 1238 1288 1354 1437 1514 1584 1648 1715 1785 1850 1912 2264	637 866 978 1070 1151 1222 1286 1345 1399 1471 1562 1645 1720 1791 1863 1939 2010 2077 2459	529 717 809 884 950 1008 1060 1108 1153 1211 1285 1352 1414 1471 1529 1591 1649 1703 2013	630 853 961 1051 1129 1198 1260 1317 1370 1438 1526 1606 1679 1747 1816 1889 1958 2022 2388	699 947 1067 1166 1253 1329 1398 1461 1519 1595 1693 1781 2014 2095 2170 2242 2648	754 1020 1150 1257 1350 1432 1506 1574 1637 1719 1824 1919 2006 2087 2169 2257 2338 2415 2852	799 1082 1219 1333 1432 1519 1597 1669 1736 1823 1934 2035 2127 2210 2390 2392 2479 2560 3023	864 1170 1318 1441 1548 1641 1726 1804 1876 1970 2090 2298 2390 2485 2585 2678 2766 3265	382 527 598 658 710 756 797 836 871 917 977 1031 1081 1127 1175 1225 1272 1316 1571	445 614 697 766 826 879 928 972 1013 1067 1137 1200 1257 1311 1366 1425 1479 1531 1826	488 672 763 839 905 963 1016 1065 1110 1169 1245 1314 1377 1436 1496 1560 1620 1676 1999	521 718 815 896 966 1029 1085 1137 1185 1248 1329 1403 1470 1533 1597 1665 1729 1789 2134	548 756 858 943 1017 1083 1142 1197 1247 1314 1399 1477 1547 1613 1681 1753 1820 1883 2246	587 810 919 1010 1089 1159 1223 1281 1335 1406 1497 1580 1656 1727 1799 1876 1948 2403
Income		Utah			2		4.85%	Vermon	t		1		6.00%	Virginia	1		2		4.30%
\$20,000 \$3 \$30,000 \$4 \$40,000 \$5 \$50,000 \$6 \$60,000 \$7 \$70,000 \$8 \$80,000 \$9 \$90,000 \$10 \$120,000 \$14 \$140,000 \$18 \$180,000 \$20 \$200,000 \$22 \$225,000 \$27 \$275,000 \$30	0,000 0,000 0,000 0,000 0,000 0,000 0,000 0,000 0,000 0,000 0,000 0,000 5,000 0,000 5,000 0,000	369 500 564 617 663 704 741 806 846 898 946 989 1029 1070 1113 1154 1192 1410	438 594 670 733 787 835 879 919 955 1004 1065 1121 1172 1220 1268 1320 1367 1413 1670	485 658 742 812 872 925 974 1018 1058 1112 1180 1242 1298 1351 1405 1462 1514 1564 1849	523 709 799 874 939 996 1048 1096 1139 1197 1270 1337 1398 1454 1512 1573 1630 1684 1990	554 751 847 926 995 1056 1111 1207 1268 1346 1418 1540 1602 1666 1727 1784 2108	599 811 915 1000 1074 1140 1199 1253 1303 1369 1453 1529 1663 1729 1799 1864 1925 2275	266 367 416 458 494 525 554 605 637 716 751 783 816 850 883 914 1089	288 397 450 495 534 568 599 628 654 689 734 774 812 846 882 919 954 988 1178	301 415 471 518 559 595 628 657 685 722 768 811 850 886 923 963 999 1034 1233	312 429 487 536 578 615 649 708 746 794 838 878 916 954 995 1033 1069 1274	320 441 500 549 593 631 665 697 727 765 815 860 901 939 979 1021 1060 1096 1307	331 456 517 568 613 652 688 721 751 843 889 932 1012 1056 1096 1134 1352	237 327 371 408 440 468 494 517 539 568 604 638 668 697 726 757 786 813 970	272 375 426 468 505 537 566 593 732 767 799 833 869 902 933 1112	296 408 463 508 548 583 615 645 708 753 795 833 869 905 944 980 1014 1208	314 433 491 540 682 620 653 685 713 751 800 844 885 922 961 1002 1040 1076 1283	329 454 515 566 610 649 685 718 748 788 838 885 927 967 1007 1050 1128 1345	351 483 548 602 650 691 729 764 796 838 942 987 1029 1072 1118 1161 1201 1431
Income		Washin	gton		1		6.50%	West Vi	rginia		1		6.00%	Wiscon	sin		1		5.00%
\$20,000 \$3 \$30,000 \$4 \$40,000 \$5 \$50,000 \$6 \$60,000 \$7 \$70,000 \$9 \$90,000 \$10 \$120,000 \$14 \$140,000 \$16 \$160,000 \$18 \$180,000 \$20 \$200,000 \$22 \$25,000 \$27 \$275,000 \$30	0,000 0,000 0,000 0,000 0,000 0,000 0,000 0,000 0,000 0,000 0,000 0,000 5,000 0,000	423 585 665 732 790 842 889 932 1024 1091 1153 1209 1261 1315 1372 1425 1475 1763	484 670 761 838 905 964 1017 1067 1112 1172 1249 1320 1384 1443 1505 1570 1631 1688 2018	524 726 825 981 1045 1103 1156 1206 1271 1354 1431 1500 1565 1632 1702 1768 1831 2188	556 770 875 963 1040 1108 1169 1228 1347 1436 1517 1590 1659 1730 1805 1874 1940 2320	582 805 916 1008 1159 1224 1283 1338 1410 1503 1587 1664 1736 1810 1889 1962 2031 2428	618 856 973 1071 1156 1232 1300 1363 1421 1498 1596 1768 1768 1845 1923 2007 2084 2158 2579	369 524 601 667 724 775 822 865 905 957 1025 1198 1145 1198 1253 1312 1367 1419 1720	428 608 698 774 841 901 955 1005 1113 1192 1265 1331 1394 1458 1526 1590 1651 2002	468 665 764 847 986 1045 1109 1305 1385 1458 1526 1671 1741 1741 1808 2193	499 709 815 904 1052 1115 1174 1229 1300 1393 1478 1556 1629 1704 1784 1859 1930 2341	525 746 857 951 1034 1107 1174 1235 1293 1368 1466 1556 1637 1714 1794 1878 1957 2031 2465	561 798 917 1017 1106 1184 1256 1322 1383 1464 1568 1664 1752 1834 1919 2009 2094 2174 2638	323 447 508 559 604 643 679 712 743 783 834 881 924 964 1005 1048 1089 1127 1347	372 515 585 644 695 740 782 819 959 1013 1062 1108 1155 1205 1252 1296 1549	405 560 637 700 756 805 891 929 979 1043 1102 1155 1205 1256 1311 1361 1409 1684	430 595 676 744 803 856 903 947 1040 1108 1171 1227 1280 1334 1392 1446 1497 1788	451 624 709 780 842 897 947 993 1035 1091 1162 1227 1342 1399 1459 1516 1569 1874	481 665 755 831 897 955 1008 1057 1102 1161 1237 1306 1370 1428 1489 1553 1613 1670 1995
Income		Wyomir	ng		1		4.00%	the next	page to	determin	ne their l	ocal sal	es tax a	ales tax, mount.					
\$20,000 \$3 \$30,000 \$4 \$40,000 \$5 \$50,000 \$6 \$60,000 \$7 \$70,000 \$8 \$80,000 \$10 \$120,000 \$14 \$120,000 \$16 \$160,000 \$18 \$180,000 \$20 \$200,000 \$22 \$225,000 \$27 \$275,000 \$30	0,000 0,000 0,000 0,000 0,000 0,000 0,000 0,000 0,000 0,000 0,000 0,000 0,000 5,000 0,000	243 338 385 424 458 488 516 541 564 595 635 671 704 734 766 800 831 861 1031	277 385 438 482 521 556 587 616 643 678 723 764 802 837 873 911 947 981	299 415 473 521 563 601 635 733 781 826 867 904 944 945 1024 1060 1270	316 439 500 551 596 635 671 704 735 775 826 873 916 957 998 1042 1083 1121	330 459 522 576 622 664 701 735 767 809 913 958 991 1043 1089 1131 1172 1404		1. rate is pr 2. 3. 3. 6.00% st sales tax their loca is the tot 4. only amc 5. 4.6000% sales tax their loca is the tot 6. purpose	Use the covided in Follow the Calaste sales all sales all sales This starbunt to both	Ratio Mnext to the instruction of the instruction o	ethod to ne state restate restate restate restate restate restate reside i ction. The minus 7 not have ted. le includrate for a reside i ction. The minus 6 nor Hawain.	o determiname. In the nee udes the botal of 7. In those ne deno: 25%. In total of a total of n those ne deno: 85%. It is actually a total of n those ne deno: 85%. It is actually a total of n those ne deno: 85%.	ine you ext pages 1.25% Si jurisdict minator general 2.25% u 6.85%. jurisdict minator ally an e	to detern uniform I ome Calificions sho of the co sales ta: niform Io Some N tions sho of the co	mine you ocal salifornia lor uld use the contract ration, so the cal sales evada louse the cal sales at the cal sales at the cal sales evada louse the cal sales at but is treat at the cal sales	ur local ses tax ra calities in the Raticio is 7.25 amount stax rate calities in the Raticio is 6.85 ereated as	ales tax te in add mpose a b Methoo 5%, and in the st in addit impose a b Methoo 5%, and s a sales	deductii lition to control larger la defende the numerate table ion to the a larger of the numerate table the numerate tax for	on. the ocal rmine erator e is the e local rmine erator

The optional sales tax tables are constructed using data from the Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES), which is administered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). In an effort to reduce measurement error in responses and the burden on survey respondents, the BLS recently redesigned the CES. The newly redesigned survey was used in the construction of the Tax Year (TY) 2024 optional sales tax tables. The methodology used by the IRS to construct the optional sales tax tables did not change from TY 2023 to TY 2024.

Which Optional Local Sales Tax Table Should I Use?

IF you live in the state of	AND you live in	THEN use Local Table.
labama	Any locality that imposes a local sales tax	В
laska	Juneau, Kenai, Ketchikan, Kodiak, Sitka, Wasilla or any locality that imposes a local sales tax	С
Arizona	Chandler, Gilbert, Glendale, Mesa, Peoria, Phoenix, Scottsdale, Tempe, Tucson, Yuma or any other locality that imposes a local sales tax	В
Arkansas	Any Locality that imposes a local sales tax	В
Colorado	Adams County, Boulder County, Centennial, Colorado Springs, Denver City, El Paso County, Larimer County, Pueblo City, Pueblo County or any other locality that imposes a local sales tax	А
00101440	Arapahoe County, Arvada, Aurora, Boulder, Fort Collins, Greeley, Jefferson County, Lakewood, Longmont, Thornton or Westminster	В
•	Dekalb County (excluding Atlanta)	Α
Georgia	Any other locality that imposes a local sales tax	В
Ilinois	Arlington Heights, Bloomington, Champaign, Chicago, Cicero, Decatur, Evanston, Palatine, Peoria, Schaumburg, Skokie, Springfield or any other locality that imposes a local sales tax	А
	Aurora, Elgin, Joliet, Waukegan	В
Kansas	Any locality that imposes a local sales tax	В
	Any other locality that imposes a local sales tax	Α
	East Baton Rouge Parish	В
Louisiana	Ascension Parish, Bossier Parish, Caddo Parish, Calcasieu Parish, Iberia Parish, Jefferson Parish, Lafayette Parish, Lafourche Parish, Livingston Parish, Orleans Parish, Ouachita Parish, Rapides Parish, St. Bernard Parish, St. Landry Parish, St. Tammany Parish, Tangipahoa Parish, or Terrebonne Parish	С
	City of Tupelo only	А
Mississippi	City of Jackson only	С
Missouri	Any locality that imposes a local sales tax	В
	Counties: Chautauqua, Chenango, Columbia, Delaware, Dutchess, Greene, Hamilton, Tioga Cities: New York, Norwich (Chenango County)	А
New York	Counties: Albany, Allegany, Broome, Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Chemung, Clinton, Cortland, Erie, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Genesee, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Livingston, Madison, Monroe, Montgomery, Nassau, Niagara, Oneida, Onondaga, Ontario, Orange, Orleans, Oswego, Otsego, Putnam, Rensselaer, Rockland, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schendady, Schoharie, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Suffolk, Sullivan, Tompkins, Ulster, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Westchester, Wyoming or Yates Cities: Auburn, Glens Falls, Gloversville, Ithaca, Johnstown, Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, Ogdensburg, Olean, Oneida (Madison County), Oswego, Rome, Salamanca, Saratoga Springs, Utica, Whiter Plains, Yonkers	В
	Any other locality that imposes a local sales tax	D*
North Carolina	Any locality that imposes a local sales tax	В
	Allendale County, Bamberg County, Barnwell County, Calhoun County, Charleston County, Cherokee County, Chester County, Chesterfield County, Colleton County, Darlington County, Dillon County, Edgefield County, Florence County, Jasper County, Kershaw County, Laurens County, Lee County, Marion County, Marlboro County, McCormick County, Saluda County, and Williamsburg County	А
South Carolina	Abbeville County, Aiken County, Anderson County, Berkeley County, Clarendon County, Dorchester County, Fairfield County, Greenwood County, Hampton County, Horry County, Lexington County, Myrtle Beach, Newberry County, Orangeburg County, Pickens County, Richland County, Spartanburg County, Union County, York County, or any other locality that imposes a local sales tax	В
	Sumter County	С
Tennessee	Any locality that imposes a local sales tax	В
Utah	Any locality that imposes a local sales tax	В
Virginia	Any locality that imposes a local sales tax	A

 $^{^{\}star}$ Note: Local Table D is just 25% of the NY State table.

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2024 Optional Local Sales Tax Tables (Based on a local sales tax rate of 1%)

Inc	ome			Family	Size			Family Size							Family Size						Family Size				
		1	2	3	4	5	Over	1	2	3	4	5	Over	1	2	3	4	5	Over 5	1	2	3	4	5	Over 5
	But less						-							<u> </u>					-	-					
At least	than			Local T	able A				Local Table B						Local Table C							Local 1	Table D		
\$0	\$20,000	55	64	69	74	78	83	68	81	91	98	104	113	87	105	117	127	136	148	61	68	72	76	78	82
20,000	30,000	76	87	95	102	107	114	92	110	122	132	140	152	117	140	157	170	181	197	84	93	100	104	108	114
30,000	40,000	86	99	108	115	121	129	103	123	137	148	157	171	131	157	176	190	203	220	95	106	113	119	123	129
40,000	50,000	94	108	118	126	132	142	113	134	149	161	171	186	142	171	191	207	220	239	105	117	125	131	135	142
50,000	60,000	101	117	127	136	143	152	121	144	160	173	184	199	152	183	204	221	236	256	113	126	134	141	146	154
60,000	70,000	107	124	135	144	152	162	128	152	170	183	194	211	161	193	216	234	249	271	120	134	143	150	156	164
70,000	80,000	113	131	143	152	160	171	134	160	178	192	204	221	169	203	227	245	261	284	127	142	151	158	164	173
80,000	90,000	118	137	149	159	167	179	140	167	186	201	213	231	176	211	236	256	272	296	133	148	158	166	172	181
90,000	100,000	123	143	156	166	174	186	146	174	193	209	221	240	183	220	245	266	283	307	139	155	165	173	180	189
100,000	120,000	130	150	164	175	184	196	153	183	203	219	232	252	192	230	257	279	296	322	146	163	174	182	189	199
120,000	140,000	138	160	174	186	195	208	162	193	215	232	246	266	203	244	272	294	313	340	155	174	185	194	202	212
140,000	160,000	146	168	184	196	206	220	171	203	226	244	259	280	213	256	285	309	329	357	164	183	196	205	213	224
160,000	180,000	153	176	192	205	215	230	178	212	236	254	270	292	222	267	298	322	343	372	172	192	205	215	223	234
180,000	200,000	159	184	200	213	224	240	185	220	245	264	280	304	230	277	309	334	356	387	180	200	214	224	233	245
200,000	225,000	166	191	209	222	233	249	192	229	254	274	291	315	239	287	321	347	369	401	187	209	223	234	243	255
225,000	250,000	173	199	217	231	243	260	200	238	264	285	303	328	248	298	333	360	383	416	195	218	233	244	253	266
250,000	275,000	179	207	225	240	252	270	207	246	274	295	313	339	257	308	344	373	396	430	203	226	242	253	263	276
275,000	300,000	185	214	233	248	261	279	214	254	282	304	323	350	265	318	355	384	409	444	210	234	250	262	272	286
300,000	or more	213	246	268	286	300	321	244	290	322	347	368	399	301	362	403	437	464	504	251	280	299	313	325	342

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