

Federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) Notification

Effective January 1, 2008, all employers are required to notify all of their employees of the federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC).

Assembly Bill 650, Stats. 2007, Ch. 606, (Lieu and Jones) requires any employer, who is subject to, and is required to provide unemployment insurance to employees, to notify all employees that they may be eligible for the EITC. Employers shall give notification within one week before or after, or at the same time, they provide employees with an annual wage summary (IRS Form W-2, 1099).

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

“Based on your annual earnings, you may be eligible to receive the earned income tax credit from the federal government. The earned income tax credit is a refundable federal income tax credit for low-income working individuals and families. The earned income tax credit has no effect on certain welfare benefits. In most cases, earned income tax credit payments will not be used to determine eligibility for Medicaid, supplemental security income, food stamps, low-income housing or most temporary assistance for needy families payments. Even if you do not owe federal taxes, you must file a tax return to receive the earned income tax credit. Be sure to fill out the earned income tax credit form in the federal income tax return booklet. For information regarding your eligibility to receive the earned income tax credit, including information on how to obtain the IRS Notice 797, or any other necessary forms and instructions, contact the Internal Revenue Service at 1-800-829-3676 or through its Web site at www.irs.gov.”



Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service

Notice 797

(Rev. December 2020)

Possible Federal Tax Refund Due to the Earned Income Credit (EIC)

What Is the EIC?

The EIC is a refundable tax credit for certain workers.

What Is the Purpose of This Notice?

Your employer sent you this notice to make you aware of an important federal tax benefit. Even if you had no income tax withheld from your wages during the year, you may be eligible for the EIC.

How Much Is the EIC?

For 2020, the EIC can be as much as \$3,584 if you have one qualifying child; \$5,920 if you have two qualifying children; \$6,660 if you have three or more qualifying children; and \$538 if you have no qualifying children.

How Do You Claim the EIC?

To claim the EIC, you must:

1. Be eligible for the EIC, and
2. File a 2020 tax return (including Schedule EIC if you have a qualifying child).

To figure out if you are eligible, see Pub. 596 or visit *IRS.gov/EITC*.

If eligible, you can claim the EIC to get a refund even if you had no tax withheld from your pay or owe no tax. For example, if you had no tax withheld in 2020 and owe no tax but are eligible for a credit of \$800, you must file a 2020 income tax return to get the \$800 refund.

Most people qualify for free tax preparation. If you earned less than \$72,000, you can file for free online at *IRS.gov/FreeFile*. In addition, IRS-certified volunteers can prepare your return for free in person if you earned less than \$57,000 or are age 60 or older. To find locations, visit *IRS.gov/VITA* or call 800-906-9887.

More Information

Refer to instructions for the tax return you are filing, Pub. 596, or *IRS.gov/EITC* for details on the EIC. You can download IRS forms and publications at *IRS.gov/Forms*, and you can get printed copies mailed to you by going to *IRS.gov/OrderForms* or by calling 800-829-3676.

Important Message from the IRS



If you qualify for the EITC, you could get money back from the IRS. You must file a federal tax return to get the EITC and other refundable credits (Child Tax Credit, CTC or American Opportunity Tax Credit, AOTC) even if you owe no tax or are not required to file. You may be eligible for the EITC, Earned Income Tax Credit,

If you earn less than \$53,505 and you have a son, daughter, stepchild, foster child, brother, sister, half brother, half sister, grandchild, niece, nephew, or adopted child living with you who is a qualifying child for the EITC.

– OR –

If you earn less than \$20,430 and you:


- Have no qualifying child for the EITC,
- Are at least age 25 and under 65

For more information about other refundable credits see [IRS.gov](https://www.irs.gov).

**The EITC and the other refundable credits (CTC and/or AOTC) provide a boost to help pay your bills or save for a rainy day.
Just imagine what you could do with a tax refund.**



See if you qualify.
www.irs.gov/eitc

Life's a little easier with  **eitc**
earned income tax credit

For help and more information



Visit a VITA site. The Volunteer Income Tax Assistance program provides free help preparing and filing returns. To find a VITA center:

- call 1 800-906-9887
- visit the IRS website: www.irs.gov



To learn more about this and other tax credits for which you may be eligible, visit www.mybenefits.ny.gov



You may be eligible to file your own taxes for free! For more information, visit www.tax.ny.gov/pit/efile

You may qualify for additional New York State tax credits

New York State Noncustodial Parent Earned Income Tax Credit

You can claim this credit if you pay support pursuant to a court order for children who don't live with you.

You can claim this credit or the New York State EITC, but not both.

Calculate what you would receive under each credit and choose the one that's best for you.

Child and Dependent Care Credit

If you pay for the care of a child or dependent adult so you can work, you may be eligible for this New York State tax credit.

For more information, see a VITA volunteer or visit www.otda.ny.gov/workingfamilies



Department of
Taxation and Finance

Office of Temporary
and Disability Assistance

www.tax.ny.gov
DTF-215.2 (11/19)

www.otda.ny.gov
Pub-4786 (11/19)



Get all the credit you deserve with EITC



Earned Income Tax Credits (EITC)

Earned income tax credits (EITC) are for people who work and meet certain income guidelines. The amount of the credit varies, depending on your filing status, family's earned income, and the number of qualified children. You may get money back when you file your tax return, even if you don't owe any taxes.

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS), New York State, and New York City all offer earned income tax credits.

Are you eligible?

In order to qualify for any of the EITCs, you must meet certain requirements:

- earn wages from employment or self-employment;
- have a valid social security number (ITIN filers are not eligible to claim credits);
- have a qualifying child living with you for more than half the year, or, if you don't have a qualifying child, be at least 25 years of age and under age 65; and
- have investment income of \$3,600 or less.

More good news

EITC money doesn't affect your eligibility for:

- Public Assistance
- SNAP benefits
- Supplemental Security Income
- Public housing
- Medicaid benefits

Find your status to see how much you may qualify for.

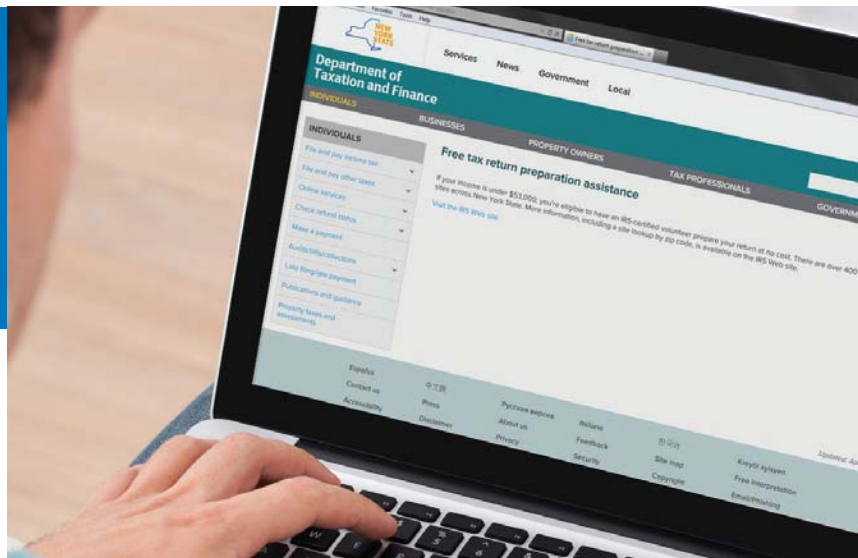
Number of Children	Maximum Income (Single or Head of Household)	Maximum Income (Married Filing Jointly)	EITC* (up to)
3+	\$50,162	\$55,952	\$8,852
2	\$46,703	\$52,493	\$7,868
1	\$41,094	\$46,884	\$4,760
0	\$15,570	\$21,370	\$714

* Based on a combined total of maximum New York City, New York State, and federal credits.

You can help your family make ends meet.

How to apply

You must file an income tax return in order to receive the credit, even if you don't owe any taxes. Electronic filing is the easiest way to file your return and the fastest way to get your refund. For free tax assistance visit www.tax.ny.gov/pit/file/vita.htm.



Tax Credit Fast Facts 2020



Please contact the [Internal Revenue Service \(IRS\)](#) or [New York State Department of Taxation and Finance](#) for more detailed information based on your specific situation or call 311 and ask for tax preparation assistance.

Overview of Tax Credits

What are tax credits?

Tax credits can help reduce the amount of income tax you owe. Some tax credits are refundable tax credits, which can increase your tax refund amount if you owe less than the credit amount. Examples of refundable tax credits include the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), New York City Child Care Tax Credit (NYC CCTC), Child Tax Credit, Additional Child Tax Credit (ACTC), and the American Opportunity Tax Credit.

How will these tax credits affect my other public benefits?

In most cases, claiming tax credits does not affect eligibility for benefits like the Food Stamp Program, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Medicaid, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), or public or subsidized housing. These credits are not considered income when determining eligibility for these programs, but they may be counted as a resource for some programs if the money is not spent within a certain time frame.

How can I claim tax credits?

You must file your federal and New York State tax returns. If your family earned \$64,000 or less or you're a single filer who earned \$45,000 or less in 2019, you may qualify for NYC Free Tax Prep to file for free and keep your whole refund. For more information, go to nyc.gov/taxprep or call 311 and ask for tax preparation assistance.

! IRS Refund Delay and Alert about "Early Refund" Products. The IRS must hold refunds for filers who claim the EITC or ACTC until at least February 15, 2020. Beware of paid preparers that advertise "express refund advances" or "refund anticipation checks," which cost a lot and lower your refund amount. Visit nyc.gov/taxprep for more information.

Overview of EITC

What is the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)?

The EITC is a federal, state, and New York City tax credit for qualifying families, noncustodial parents, and singles who work full time or part time or are self-employed. For working families the credit could be worth up to \$8,852.

Who can claim the EITC?

Basic requirements to qualify for EITC:

- Your income and marital and parental status fall within the criteria below.

Status	Income
Married with qualifying children	Earning up to \$55,952
Married with no qualifying children	Earning up to \$21,370
Single with qualifying children	Earning up to \$50,162
Single with no qualifying children	Earning up to \$15,570
Noncustodial Parents (Married or Single) who are up to date on their child support payments	Earning up to \$41,094

- You must be between the ages of 25 and 64 as of December 31, 2019 if you do not have qualifying children. Qualifying children must be under 19 years of age or under 24 years of age if a full-time student; younger than you; and living with you for more than six months in 2019. Qualifying children include biological children, stepchildren, foster children, and grandchildren.
- You have a valid Social Security number (SSN).
- You file a tax return.
- You have investment income less than \$3,650.

Continued on back >

Overview of Child and Dependent Care Tax Credits

The credit amounts for the federal, state, and City child and dependent care credits do not change value with inflation. They are set by statute.

What is the New York City Child Care Tax Credit (NYC CCTC)?

The NYC CCTC is a local tax benefit to help families who earn less than \$30,000 pay for child care for children younger than age 4. If the credit is more than the amount of New York City tax that is owed, the filer can claim a refund. This credit can be worth up to \$1,733.

What if I have older children or qualified dependents who are not children?

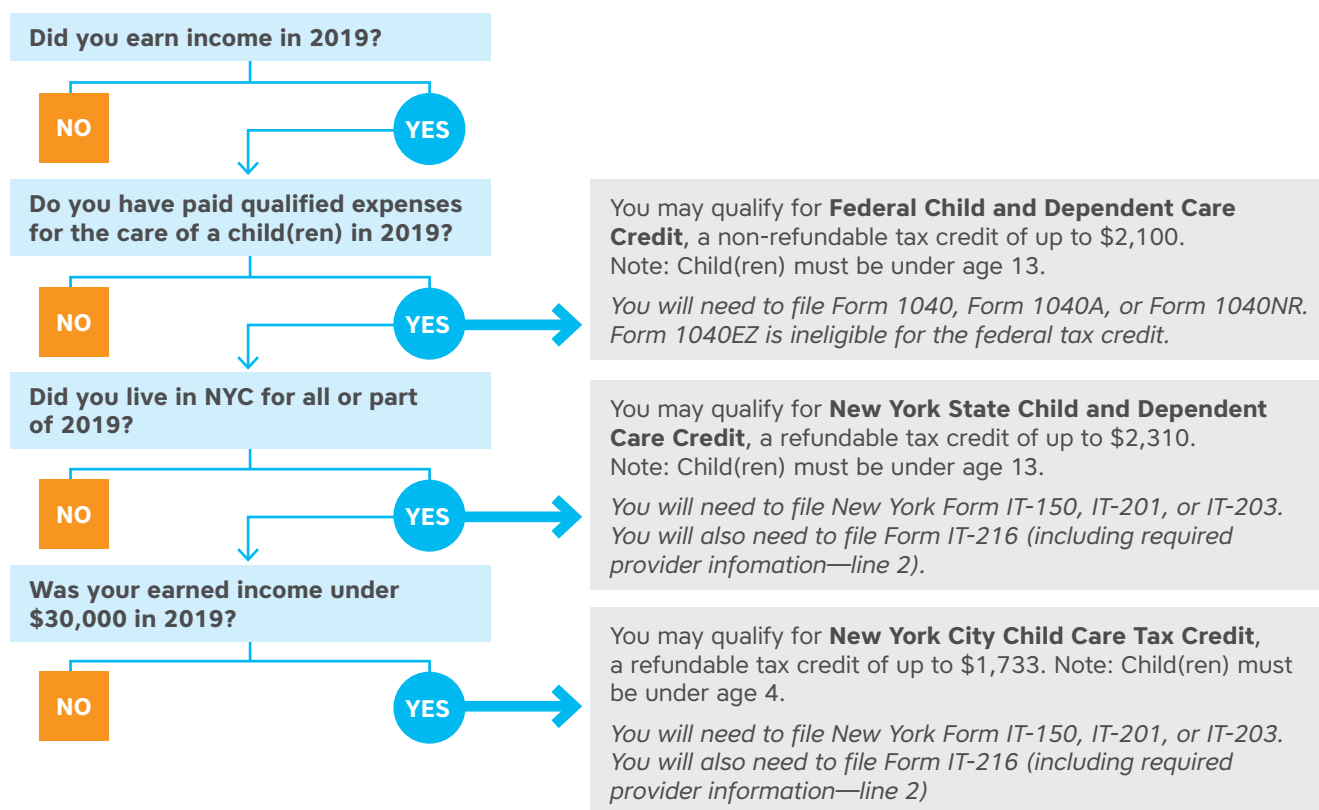
The federal and New York State Child and Dependent Care Credits include expenses for qualifying children up to the age of 13 and certain dependents other than children.

The federal **Child and Dependent Care Credit** is worth up to \$2,100. It can only reduce the amount of tax you owe and cannot be claimed as a refund. Visit [irs.gov](https://www.irs.gov) for more information.

The **New York State Child and Dependent Care Credit** is worth up to \$2,310. If the credit is more than the amount of New York State tax that is owed, the filer can claim a refund. Visit tax.ny.gov for more information.

Do I qualify?

In general, you *may* qualify for the NYC CCTC, the federal Child and Dependent Care Credit, or the New York State Child and Dependent Care Credit if you answer Yes to the questions below:



What are qualified child care expenses to claim the credits?

Qualified expenses include money paid out of pocket for the care of a qualifying child or children while you work or look for work. This includes the cost of care outside the home, such as at a day care center, or inside your home, such as a babysitter. Review [IRS Publication 503](https://www.irs.gov/publications/p503) or ask your tax preparer for more information. Child support payments, expenses reimbursed by a state social service agency, and aid subsidies are **not** qualified expenses.

How do I get the NYC CCTC?

You must file your federal and New York State tax returns and provide required information for all qualified expenses. Filers must identify all persons or organizations that provide care for a qualifying child or children, including the provider's name, address, and Taxpayer Identification Number or Social Security number. Filers should use [IRS Form W-10](https://www.irs.gov/forms/1040) to request this required information.



Visit your local NYC Free Tax Prep site to file for free and keep your whole refund.



For families: Income of \$64,000 or less in 2019.



For single filers: Income of \$45,000 or less in 2019.



Bill de Blasio
Mayor

**Consumer and
Worker Protection**

Lorelei Salas
Commissioner

Employee's Withholding Certificate

OMB No. 1545-0074

2021

- ▶ **Complete Form W-4 so that your employer can withhold the correct federal income tax from your pay.**
▶ **Give Form W-4 to your employer.**
▶ **Your withholding is subject to review by the IRS.**

Step 1: Enter Personal Information	(a) First name and middle initial	Last name	(b) Social security number
	Address		▶ Does your name match the name on your social security card? If not, to ensure you get credit for your earnings, contact SSA at 800-772-1213 or go to www.ssa.gov .
	City or town, state, and ZIP code		
	(c) <input type="checkbox"/> Single or Married filing separately <input type="checkbox"/> Married filing jointly or Qualifying widow(er) <input type="checkbox"/> Head of household (Check only if you're unmarried and pay more than half the costs of keeping up a home for yourself and a qualifying individual.)		

Complete Steps 2–4 ONLY if they apply to you; otherwise, skip to Step 5. See page 2 for more information on each step, who can claim exemption from withholding, when to use the estimator at www.irs.gov/W4App, and privacy.

Step 2:
Multiple Jobs or Spouse Works

Complete this step if you (1) hold more than one job at a time, or (2) are married filing jointly and your spouse also works. The correct amount of withholding depends on income earned from all of these jobs.

Do **only one** of the following.

(a) Use the estimator at www.irs.gov/W4App for most accurate withholding for this step (and Steps 3–4); **or**

(b) Use the Multiple Jobs Worksheet on page 3 and enter the result in Step 4(c) below for roughly accurate withholding; **or**

(c) If there are only two jobs total, you may check this box. Do the same on Form W-4 for the other job. This option is accurate for jobs with similar pay; otherwise, more tax than necessary may be withheld ▶ ☐

TIP: To be accurate, submit a 2021 Form W-4 for all other jobs. If you (or your spouse) have self-employment income, including as an independent contractor, use the estimator.

Complete Steps 3–4(b) on Form W-4 for only ONE of these jobs. Leave those steps blank for the other jobs. (Your withholding will be most accurate if you complete Steps 3–4(b) on the Form W-4 for the highest paying job.)

Step 3: Claim Dependents	If your total income will be \$200,000 or less (\$400,000 or less if married filing jointly):		
	Multiply the number of qualifying children under age 17 by \$2,000 ▶ \$		
	Multiply the number of other dependents by \$500 ▶ \$		
	Add the amounts above and enter the total here	3	\$
Step 4 (optional): Other Adjustments	(a) Other income (not from jobs). If you want tax withheld for other income you expect this year that won't have withholding, enter the amount of other income here. This may include interest, dividends, and retirement income		4(a) \$
	(b) Deductions. If you expect to claim deductions other than the standard deduction and want to reduce your withholding, use the Deductions Worksheet on page 3 and enter the result here		4(b) \$
	(c) Extra withholding. Enter any additional tax you want withheld each pay period .		4(c) \$

Step 5: Sign Here	Under penalties of perjury, I declare that this certificate, to the best of my knowledge and belief, is true, correct, and complete.		
	▶ Employee's signature (This form is not valid unless you sign it.)		▶ Date

Employers Only	Employer's name and address	First date of employment	Employer identification number (EIN)

General Instructions

Future Developments

For the latest information about developments related to Form W-4, such as legislation enacted after it was published, go to www.irs.gov/FormW4.

Purpose of Form

Complete Form W-4 so that your employer can withhold the correct federal income tax from your pay. If too little is withheld, you will generally owe tax when you file your tax return and may owe a penalty. If too much is withheld, you will generally be due a refund. Complete a new Form W-4 when changes to your personal or financial situation would change the entries on the form. For more information on withholding and when you must furnish a new Form W-4, see Pub. 505, Tax Withholding and Estimated Tax.

Exemption from withholding. You may claim exemption from withholding for 2021 if you meet both of the following conditions: you had no federal income tax liability in 2020 **and** you expect to have no federal income tax liability in 2021. You had no federal income tax liability in 2020 if (1) your total tax on line 24 on your 2020 Form 1040 or 1040-SR is zero (or less than the sum of lines 27, 28, 29, and 30), or (2) you were not required to file a return because your income was below the filing threshold for your correct filing status. If you claim exemption, you will have no income tax withheld from your paycheck and may owe taxes and penalties when you file your 2021 tax return. To claim exemption from withholding, certify that you meet both of the conditions above by writing "Exempt" on Form W-4 in the space below Step 4(c). Then, complete Steps 1(a), 1(b), and 5. Do not complete any other steps. You will need to submit a new Form W-4 by February 15, 2022.

Your privacy. If you prefer to limit information provided in Steps 2 through 4, use the online estimator, which will also increase accuracy.

As an alternative to the estimator: if you have concerns with Step 2(c), you may choose Step 2(b); if you have concerns with Step 4(a), you may enter an additional amount you want withheld per pay period in Step 4(c). If this is the only job in your household, you may instead check the box in Step 2(c), which will increase your withholding and significantly reduce your paycheck (often by thousands of dollars over the year).

When to use the estimator. Consider using the estimator at www.irs.gov/W4App if you:

1. Expect to work only part of the year;
2. Have dividend or capital gain income, or are subject to additional taxes, such as Additional Medicare Tax;
3. Have self-employment income (see below); or
4. Prefer the most accurate withholding for multiple job situations.

Self-employment. Generally, you will owe both income and self-employment taxes on any self-employment income you receive separate from the wages you receive as an employee. If you want to pay these taxes through withholding from your wages, use the estimator at www.irs.gov/W4App to figure the amount to have withheld.

Nonresident alien. If you're a nonresident alien, see Notice 1392, Supplemental Form W-4 Instructions for Nonresident Aliens, before completing this form.

Specific Instructions

Step 1(c). Check your anticipated filing status. This will determine the standard deduction and tax rates used to compute your withholding.

Step 2. Use this step if you (1) have more than one job at the same time, or (2) are married filing jointly and you and your spouse both work.

Option **(a)** most accurately calculates the additional tax you need to have withheld, while option **(b)** does so with a little less accuracy.

If you (and your spouse) have a total of only two jobs, you may instead check the box in option **(c)**. The box must also be checked on the Form W-4 for the other job. If the box is checked, the standard deduction and tax brackets will be cut in half for each job to calculate withholding. This option is roughly accurate for jobs with similar pay; otherwise, more tax than necessary may be withheld, and this extra amount will be larger the greater the difference in pay is between the two jobs.



Multiple jobs. Complete Steps 3 through 4(b) on only one Form W-4. Withholding will be most accurate if you do this on the Form W-4 for the highest paying job.

Step 3. This step provides instructions for determining the amount of the child tax credit and the credit for other dependents that you may be able to claim when you file your tax return. To qualify for the child tax credit, the child must be under age 17 as of December 31, must be your dependent who generally lives with you for more than half the year, and must have the required social security number. You may be able to claim a credit for other dependents for whom a child tax credit can't be claimed, such as an older child or a qualifying relative. For additional eligibility requirements for these credits, see Pub. 972, Child Tax Credit and Credit for Other Dependents. You can also include **other tax credits** in this step, such as education tax credits and the foreign tax credit. To do so, add an estimate of the amount for the year to your credits for dependents and enter the total amount in Step 3. Including these credits will increase your paycheck and reduce the amount of any refund you may receive when you file your tax return.

Step 4 (optional).

Step 4(a). Enter in this step the total of your other estimated income for the year, if any. You shouldn't include income from any jobs or self-employment. If you complete Step 4(a), you likely won't have to make estimated tax payments for that income. If you prefer to pay estimated tax rather than having tax on other income withheld from your paycheck, see Form 1040-ES, Estimated Tax for Individuals.

Step 4(b). Enter in this step the amount from the Deductions Worksheet, line 5, if you expect to claim deductions other than the basic standard deduction on your 2021 tax return and want to reduce your withholding to account for these deductions. This includes both itemized deductions and other deductions such as for student loan interest and IRAs.

Step 4(c). Enter in this step any additional tax you want withheld from your pay **each pay period**, including any amounts from the Multiple Jobs Worksheet, line 4. Entering an amount here will reduce your paycheck and will either increase your refund or reduce any amount of tax that you owe.

Step 2(b)—Multiple Jobs Worksheet (Keep for your records.)

If you choose the option in Step 2(b) on Form W-4, complete this worksheet (which calculates the total extra tax for all jobs) on **only ONE** Form W-4. Withholding will be most accurate if you complete the worksheet and enter the result on the Form W-4 for the highest paying job.

Note: If more than one job has annual wages of more than \$120,000 or there are more than three jobs, see Pub. 505 for additional tables; or, you can use the online withholding estimator at www.irs.gov/W4App.

- 1 Two jobs.** If you have two jobs or you're married filing jointly and you and your spouse each have one job, find the amount from the appropriate table on page 4. Using the "Higher Paying Job" row and the "Lower Paying Job" column, find the value at the intersection of the two household salaries and enter that value on line 1. Then, **skip** to line 3 **1** \$ _____
- 2 Three jobs.** If you and/or your spouse have three jobs at the same time, complete lines 2a, 2b, and 2c below. Otherwise, skip to line 3.
 - a** Find the amount from the appropriate table on page 4 using the annual wages from the highest paying job in the "Higher Paying Job" row and the annual wages for your next highest paying job in the "Lower Paying Job" column. Find the value at the intersection of the two household salaries and enter that value on line 2a **2a** \$ _____
 - b** Add the annual wages of the two highest paying jobs from line 2a together and use the total as the wages in the "Higher Paying Job" row and use the annual wages for your third job in the "Lower Paying Job" column to find the amount from the appropriate table on page 4 and enter this amount on line 2b **2b** \$ _____
 - c** Add the amounts from lines 2a and 2b and enter the result on line 2c **2c** \$ _____
- 3** Enter the number of pay periods per year for the highest paying job. For example, if that job pays weekly, enter 52; if it pays every other week, enter 26; if it pays monthly, enter 12, etc. **3** _____
- 4 Divide** the annual amount on line 1 or line 2c by the number of pay periods on line 3. Enter this amount here and in **Step 4(c)** of Form W-4 for the highest paying job (along with any other additional amount you want withheld) **4** \$ _____

Step 4(b)—Deductions Worksheet (Keep for your records.)

- 1** Enter an estimate of your 2021 itemized deductions (from Schedule A (Form 1040)). Such deductions may include qualifying home mortgage interest, charitable contributions, state and local taxes (up to \$10,000), and medical expenses in excess of 7.5% of your income **1** \$ _____
- 2** Enter: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bullet \$25,100 \text{ if you're married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er)} \\ \bullet \$18,800 \text{ if you're head of household} \\ \bullet \$12,550 \text{ if you're single or married filing separately} \end{array} \right\}$ **2** \$ _____
- 3** If line 1 is greater than line 2, subtract line 2 from line 1 and enter the result here. If line 2 is greater than line 1, enter "-0-" **3** \$ _____
- 4** Enter an estimate of your student loan interest, deductible IRA contributions, and certain other adjustments (from Part II of Schedule 1 (Form 1040)). See Pub. 505 for more information **4** \$ _____
- 5 Add** lines 3 and 4. Enter the result here and in **Step 4(b)** of Form W-4 **5** \$ _____

Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice. We ask for the information on this form to carry out the Internal Revenue laws of the United States. Internal Revenue Code sections 3402(f)(2) and 6109 and their regulations require you to provide this information; your employer uses it to determine your federal income tax withholding. Failure to provide a properly completed form will result in your being treated as a single person with no other entries on the form; providing fraudulent information may subject you to penalties. Routine uses of this information include giving it to the Department of Justice for civil and criminal litigation; to cities, states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. commonwealths and possessions for use in administering their tax laws; and to the Department of Health and Human Services for use in the National Directory of New Hires. We may also disclose this information to other countries under a tax treaty, to federal and state agencies to enforce federal nontax criminal laws, or to federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies to combat terrorism.

You are not required to provide the information requested on a form that is subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act unless the form displays a valid OMB control number. Books or records relating to a form or its instructions must be retained as long as their contents may become material in the administration of any Internal Revenue law. Generally, tax returns and return information are confidential, as required by Code section 6103.

The average time and expenses required to complete and file this form will vary depending on individual circumstances. For estimated averages, see the instructions for your income tax return.

If you have suggestions for making this form simpler, we would be happy to hear from you. See the instructions for your income tax return.

Married Filing Jointly or Qualifying Widow(er)

Higher Paying Job Annual Taxable Wage & Salary	Lower Paying Job Annual Taxable Wage & Salary											
	\$0 - 9,999	\$10,000 - 19,999	\$20,000 - 29,999	\$30,000 - 39,999	\$40,000 - 49,999	\$50,000 - 59,999	\$60,000 - 69,999	\$70,000 - 79,999	\$80,000 - 89,999	\$90,000 - 99,999	\$100,000 - 109,999	\$110,000 - 120,000
\$0 - 9,999	\$0	\$190	\$850	\$890	\$1,020	\$1,020	\$1,020	\$1,020	\$1,020	\$1,100	\$1,870	\$1,870
\$10,000 - 19,999	190	1,190	1,890	2,090	2,220	2,220	2,220	2,220	2,300	3,300	4,070	4,070
\$20,000 - 29,999	850	1,890	2,750	2,950	3,080	3,080	3,080	3,160	4,160	5,160	5,930	5,930
\$30,000 - 39,999	890	2,090	2,950	3,150	3,280	3,280	3,360	4,360	5,360	6,360	7,130	7,130
\$40,000 - 49,999	1,020	2,220	3,080	3,280	3,410	3,490	4,490	5,490	6,490	7,490	8,260	8,260
\$50,000 - 59,999	1,020	2,220	3,080	3,280	3,490	4,490	5,490	6,490	7,490	8,490	9,260	9,260
\$60,000 - 69,999	1,020	2,220	3,080	3,360	4,490	5,490	6,490	7,490	8,490	9,490	10,260	10,260
\$70,000 - 79,999	1,020	2,220	3,160	4,360	5,490	6,490	7,490	8,490	9,490	10,490	11,260	11,260
\$80,000 - 99,999	1,020	3,150	5,010	6,210	7,340	8,340	9,340	10,340	11,340	12,340	13,260	13,460
\$100,000 - 149,999	1,870	4,070	5,930	7,130	8,260	9,320	10,520	11,720	12,920	14,120	15,090	15,290
\$150,000 - 239,999	2,040	4,440	6,500	7,900	9,230	10,430	11,630	12,830	14,030	15,230	16,190	16,400
\$240,000 - 259,999	2,040	4,440	6,500	7,900	9,230	10,430	11,630	12,830	14,030	15,270	17,040	18,040
\$260,000 - 279,999	2,040	4,440	6,500	7,900	9,230	10,430	11,630	12,870	14,870	16,870	18,640	19,640
\$280,000 - 299,999	2,040	4,440	6,500	7,900	9,230	10,470	12,470	14,470	16,470	18,470	20,240	21,240
\$300,000 - 319,999	2,040	4,440	6,500	7,940	10,070	12,070	14,070	16,070	18,070	20,070	21,840	22,840
\$320,000 - 364,999	2,720	5,920	8,780	10,980	13,110	15,110	17,110	19,110	21,190	23,490	25,560	26,860
\$365,000 - 524,999	2,970	6,470	9,630	12,130	14,560	16,860	19,160	21,460	23,760	26,060	28,130	29,430
\$525,000 and over	3,140	6,840	10,200	12,900	15,530	18,030	20,530	23,030	25,530	28,030	30,300	31,800

Single or Married Filing Separately

Higher Paying Job Annual Taxable Wage & Salary	Lower Paying Job Annual Taxable Wage & Salary											
	\$0 - 9,999	\$10,000 - 19,999	\$20,000 - 29,999	\$30,000 - 39,999	\$40,000 - 49,999	\$50,000 - 59,999	\$60,000 - 69,999	\$70,000 - 79,999	\$80,000 - 89,999	\$90,000 - 99,999	\$100,000 - 109,999	\$110,000 - 120,000
\$0 - 9,999	\$440	\$940	\$1,020	\$1,020	\$1,410	\$1,870	\$1,870	\$1,870	\$1,870	\$2,030	\$2,040	\$2,040
\$10,000 - 19,999	940	1,540	1,620	2,020	3,020	3,470	3,470	3,470	3,640	3,840	3,840	3,840
\$20,000 - 29,999	1,020	1,620	2,100	3,100	4,100	4,550	4,550	4,720	4,920	5,120	5,120	5,120
\$30,000 - 39,999	1,020	2,020	3,100	4,100	5,100	5,550	5,720	5,920	6,120	6,320	6,320	6,320
\$40,000 - 59,999	1,870	3,470	4,550	5,550	6,690	7,340	7,540	7,740	7,940	8,140	8,150	8,150
\$60,000 - 79,999	1,870	3,470	4,690	5,890	7,090	7,740	7,940	8,140	8,340	8,540	9,190	9,990
\$80,000 - 99,999	2,000	3,810	5,090	6,290	7,490	8,140	8,340	8,540	9,390	10,390	11,190	11,990
\$100,000 - 124,999	2,040	3,840	5,120	6,320	7,520	8,360	9,360	10,360	11,360	12,360	13,410	14,510
\$125,000 - 149,999	2,040	3,840	5,120	6,910	8,910	10,360	11,360	12,450	13,750	15,050	16,160	17,260
\$150,000 - 174,999	2,220	4,830	6,910	8,910	10,910	12,600	13,900	15,200	16,500	17,800	18,910	20,010
\$175,000 - 199,999	2,720	5,320	7,490	9,790	12,090	13,850	15,150	16,450	17,750	19,050	20,150	21,250
\$200,000 - 249,999	2,970	5,880	8,260	10,560	12,860	14,620	15,920	17,220	18,520	19,820	20,930	22,030
\$250,000 - 399,999	2,970	5,880	8,260	10,560	12,860	14,620	15,920	17,220	18,520	19,820	20,930	22,030
\$400,000 - 449,999	2,970	5,880	8,260	10,560	12,860	14,620	15,920	17,220	18,520	19,910	21,220	22,520
\$450,000 and over	3,140	6,250	8,830	11,330	13,830	15,790	17,290	18,790	20,290	21,790	23,100	24,400

Head of Household

Higher Paying Job Annual Taxable Wage & Salary	Lower Paying Job Annual Taxable Wage & Salary											
	\$0 - 9,999	\$10,000 - 19,999	\$20,000 - 29,999	\$30,000 - 39,999	\$40,000 - 49,999	\$50,000 - 59,999	\$60,000 - 69,999	\$70,000 - 79,999	\$80,000 - 89,999	\$90,000 - 99,999	\$100,000 - 109,999	\$110,000 - 120,000
\$0 - 9,999	\$0	\$820	\$930	\$1,020	\$1,020	\$1,020	\$1,420	\$1,870	\$1,870	\$1,910	\$2,040	\$2,040
\$10,000 - 19,999	820	1,900	2,130	2,220	2,220	2,620	3,620	4,070	4,110	4,310	4,440	4,440
\$20,000 - 29,999	930	2,130	2,360	2,450	2,850	3,850	4,850	5,340	5,540	5,740	5,870	5,870
\$30,000 - 39,999	1,020	2,220	2,450	2,940	3,940	4,940	5,980	6,630	6,830	7,030	7,160	7,160
\$40,000 - 59,999	1,020	2,470	3,700	4,790	5,800	7,000	8,200	8,850	9,050	9,250	9,380	9,380
\$60,000 - 79,999	1,870	4,070	5,310	6,600	7,800	9,000	10,200	10,850	11,050	11,250	11,520	12,320
\$80,000 - 99,999	1,880	4,280	5,710	7,000	8,200	9,400	10,600	11,250	11,590	12,590	13,520	14,320
\$100,000 - 124,999	2,040	4,440	5,870	7,160	8,360	9,560	11,240	12,690	13,690	14,690	15,670	16,770
\$125,000 - 149,999	2,040	4,440	5,870	7,240	9,240	11,240	13,240	14,690	15,890	17,190	18,420	19,520
\$150,000 - 174,999	2,040	4,920	7,150	9,240	11,240	13,290	15,590	17,340	18,640	19,940	21,170	22,270
\$175,000 - 199,999	2,720	5,920	8,150	10,440	12,740	15,040	17,340	19,090	20,390	21,690	22,920	24,020
\$200,000 - 249,999	2,970	6,470	9,000	11,390	13,690	15,990	18,290	20,040	21,340	22,640	23,880	24,980
\$250,000 - 349,999	2,970	6,470	9,000	11,390	13,690	15,990	18,290	20,040	21,340	22,640	23,880	24,980
\$350,000 - 449,999	2,970	6,470	9,000	11,390	13,690	15,990	18,290	20,040	21,340	22,640	23,900	25,200
\$450,000 and over	3,140	6,840	9,570	12,160	14,660	17,160	19,660	21,610	23,110	24,610	26,050	27,350



Department of Taxation and Finance

Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate

New York State • New York City • Yonkers

IT-2104

First name and middle initial		Last name		Your Social Security number	
Permanent home address (number and street or rural route)			Apartment number		Single or Head of household <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/>
City, village, or post office			State	ZIP code	Married, but withhold at higher single rate <input type="checkbox"/>
Note: If married but legally separated, mark an X in the <i>Single or Head of household</i> box.					
Are you a resident of New York City? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Are you a resident of Yonkers? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>					
Complete the worksheet on page 4 before making any entries.					
1 Total number of allowances you are claiming for New York State and Yonkers, if applicable (from line 19)				1	
2 Total number of allowances for New York City (from line 31)				2	
Use lines 3, 4, and 5 below to have additional withholding per pay period under special agreement with your employer.					
3 New York State amount				3	
4 New York City amount				4	
5 Yonkers amount				5	

I certify that I am entitled to the number of withholding allowances claimed on this certificate.

Employee's signature	Date
----------------------	------

Penalty – A penalty of \$500 may be imposed for any false statement you make that decreases the amount of money you have withheld from your wages. You may also be subject to criminal penalties.

Employee: detach this page and give it to your employer; keep a copy for your records.

Employer: Keep this certificate with your records.

Mark an **X** in box A and/or box B to indicate why you are sending a copy of this form to New York State (see instructions):

A Employee claimed more than 14 exemption allowances for NYS A ☐

B Employee is a new hire or a rehire ... B ☐ First date employee performed services for pay (mm-dd-yyyy) (see instr.):

Are dependent health insurance benefits available for this employee? Yes ☐ No ☐

If Yes, enter the date the employee qualifies (mm-dd-yyyy):

Employer's name and address (Employer: complete this section only if you are sending a copy of this form to the NYS Tax Department.)	Employer identification number
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Instructions**Changes effective for 2021**

Form IT-2104 has been revised for tax year 2021. The worksheet on page 4 and the charts beginning on page 5, used to compute withholding allowances or to enter an additional dollar amount on line(s) 3, 4, or 5, have been revised. If you previously filed a Form IT-2104 and used the worksheet or charts, you should complete a new 2021 Form IT-2104 and give it to your employer.

Who should file this form

This certificate, Form IT-2104, is completed by an employee and given to the employer to instruct the employer how much New York State (and New York City and Yonkers) tax to withhold from the employee's pay. The more allowances claimed, the lower the amount of tax withheld.

If the federal Form W-4 you most recently submitted to your employer was for tax year 2019 or earlier, and you did not file Form IT-2104, your employer may use the same number of allowances you claimed on your federal Form W-4. Due to differences in federal and New York State tax law, this may result in the wrong amount of tax withheld for New York State, New York City, and Yonkers.

For tax years 2020 or later, withholding allowances are no longer reported on federal Form W-4. Therefore, if you submit a federal Form W-4 to your

employer for tax year 2020 or later, and you do not file Form IT-2104, your employer may use zero as your number of allowances. This may result in the wrong amount of tax withheld for New York State, New York City, and Yonkers.

Complete Form IT-2104 each year and file it with your employer if the number of allowances you may claim is different from federal Form W-4 or has changed. Common reasons for completing a new Form IT-2104 each year include the following:

- You started a new job.
- You are no longer a dependent.
- Your individual circumstances may have changed (for example, you were married or have an additional child).
- You moved into or out of NYC or Yonkers.
- You itemize your deductions on your personal income tax return.
- You claim allowances for New York State credits.
- You owed tax or received a large refund when you filed your personal income tax return for the past year.
- Your wages have increased and you expect to earn \$107,650 or more during the tax year.

- The total income of you and your spouse has increased to \$107,650 or more for the tax year.
- You have significantly more or less income from other sources or from another job.
- You no longer qualify for exemption from withholding.
- You have been advised by the Internal Revenue Service that you are entitled to fewer allowances than claimed on your original federal Form W-4 (submitted to your employer for tax year 2019 or earlier), and the disallowed allowances were claimed on your original Form IT-2104.
- You are a covered employee of an employer that has elected to participate in the Employer Compensation Expense Program.

Exemption from withholding

You cannot use Form IT-2104 to claim exemption from withholding.

To claim exemption from income tax withholding, you **must** file Form IT-2104-E, *Certificate of Exemption from Withholding*, with your employer. You must file a new certificate each year that you qualify for exemption. This exemption from withholding is allowable only if you had no New York income tax liability in the prior year, you expect none in the current year, **and** you are over 65 years of age, under 18, or a full-time student under 25. You may also claim exemption from withholding if you are a military spouse and meet the conditions set forth under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act as amended by the Military Spouses Residency Relief Act and the Veterans Benefits and Transition Act. If you are a dependent who is under 18 or a full-time student, you may owe tax if your income is more than \$3,100.

Withholding allowances

You may **not** claim a withholding allowance for yourself or, if married, your spouse. Claim the number of withholding allowances you compute in Part 1 and Part 4 of the worksheet on page 4. If you want more tax withheld, you may claim fewer allowances. **If you claim more than 14 allowances**, your employer **must send** a copy of your **Form IT-2104** to the New York State Tax Department. You may then be asked to verify your allowances. If you arrive at negative allowances (less than zero) on lines 1 or 2 and your employer cannot accommodate negative allowances, **enter 0** and see *Additional dollar amount(s)* below.

Income from sources other than wages – If you have more than \$1,000 of income from sources other than wages (such as interest, dividends, or alimony received), reduce the number of allowances claimed on line 1 and line 2 (if applicable) of the IT-2104 certificate by one for each \$1,000 of nonwage income. If you arrive at negative allowances (less than zero), see *Withholding allowances* above. You may also consider making estimated tax payments, especially if you have significant amounts of nonwage income. Estimated tax requires that payments be made by the employee directly to the Tax Department on a quarterly basis. For more information, see the instructions for Form IT-2105, *Estimated Tax Payment Voucher for Individuals*, or see *Need help?* on page 7.

Other credits (Worksheet line 14) – If you will be eligible to claim any credits other than the credits listed in the worksheet, such as an investment tax credit, you may claim additional allowances.

Find your filing status and your New York adjusted gross income (NYAGI) in the chart below, and divide the amount of the expected credit by the number indicated. Enter the result (rounded to the nearest whole number) on line 14.

Single and NYAGI is:	Head of household and NYAGI is:	Married and NYAGI is:	Divide amount of expected credit by:
Less than \$215,400	Less than \$269,300	Less than \$323,200	65
Between \$215,400 and \$1,077,550	Between \$269,300 and \$1,616,450	Between \$323,200 and \$2,155,350	68
Over \$1,077,550	Over \$1,616,450	Over \$2,155,350	88

Example: You are married and expect your New York adjusted gross income to be less than \$323,200. In addition, you expect to receive a flow-through of an investment tax credit from the S corporation of which you are a shareholder. The investment tax credit will be \$160. Divide the expected credit by 65. $160/65 = 2.4615$. The additional withholding allowance(s) would be 2. Enter **2** on line 14.

Married couples with both spouses working – If you and your spouse both work, you should each file a separate IT-2104 certificate with your respective employers. Your withholding will better match your total tax if the higher wage-earning spouse claims all of the couple's allowances and the lower wage-earning spouse claims zero allowances. **Do not** claim more total allowances than you are entitled to. If your combined wages are:

- less than \$107,650, you should each mark an **X** in the box *Married, but withhold at higher single rate* on the certificate front, and divide the total number of allowances that you compute on line 19 and line 31 (if applicable) between you and your working spouse.
- \$107,650 or more, use the chart(s) in Part 5 and enter the additional withholding dollar amount on line 3.

Taxpayers with more than one job – If you have more than one job, file a separate IT-2104 certificate with each of your employers. Be sure to claim only the total number of allowances that you are entitled to. Your withholding will better match your total tax if you claim all of your allowances at your higher-paying job and zero allowances at the lower-paying job. In addition, to make sure that you have enough tax withheld, if you are a single taxpayer or head of household with two or more jobs, and your combined wages from all jobs are under \$107,650, reduce the number of allowances by seven on line 1 and line 2 (if applicable) on the certificate you file with your higher-paying job employer. If you arrive at negative allowances (less than zero), see *Withholding allowances* above.

If you are a single or a head of household taxpayer, and your combined wages from all of your jobs are between \$107,650 and \$2,263,265, use the chart(s) in Part 6 and enter the additional withholding dollar amount from the chart on line 3.

If you are a married taxpayer, and your combined wages from all of your jobs are \$107,650 or more, use the chart(s) in Part 5 and enter the additional withholding dollar amount from the chart on line 3 (Substitute the words *Higher-paying job* for *Higher earner's wages* within the chart).

Dependents – If you are a dependent of another taxpayer and expect your income to exceed \$3,100, you should reduce your withholding allowances by one for each \$1,000 of income over \$2,500. This will ensure that your employer withholds enough tax.

Following the above instructions will help to ensure that you will not owe additional tax when you file your return.

Heads of households with only one job – If you will use the head-of-household filing status on your state income tax return, mark the *Single or Head of household* box on the front of the certificate. If you have only one job, you may also wish to claim two additional withholding allowances on line 15.

Additional dollar amount(s)

You may ask your employer to withhold an additional dollar amount each pay period by completing lines 3, 4, and 5 on Form IT-2104. In most instances, if you compute a negative number of allowances and your employer cannot accommodate a negative number, for each negative allowance claimed you should have an additional \$1.85 of tax withheld per week for New York State withholding on line 3, and an additional \$0.80 of tax withheld per week for New York City withholding on line 4. Yonkers residents should use 16.75% (.1675) of the New York State amount for additional withholding for Yonkers on line 5.

Note: If you are requesting your employer to withhold an additional dollar amount on lines 3, 4, or 5 of this allowance certificate, the additional dollar amount, as determined by these instructions or by using the chart(s) in Part 5 or Part 6, is accurate for a weekly payroll. Therefore, if you are not paid on a weekly basis, you will need to adjust the dollar amount(s) that you compute. For example, if you are paid biweekly, you must double the dollar amount(s) computed.

Avoid underwithholding

Form IT-2104, together with your employer's withholding tables, is designed to ensure that the correct amount of tax is withheld from your pay. If you fail to have enough tax withheld during the entire year, you may owe a large tax liability when you file your return. The Tax Department must assess interest and may impose penalties in certain situations in addition to the tax liability. Even if you do not file a return, we may determine that you owe personal income tax, and we may assess interest and penalties on the amount of tax that you should have paid during the year.

Employers

Box A – If you are required to submit a copy of an employee's Form IT-2104 to the Tax Department because the employee claimed more than 14 allowances, mark an **X** in box A and send a copy of Form IT-2104 to: **NYS Tax Department, Income Tax Audit Administrator, Withholding Certificate Coordinator, W A Harriman Campus, Albany NY 12227-0865**. If the employee is also a new hire or rehire, see *Box B* instructions. See Publication 55, *Designated Private Delivery Services*, if not using U.S. Mail.

Due dates for sending certificates received from employees claiming more than 14 allowances are:

Quarter	Due date	Quarter	Due date
January – March	April 30	July – September	October 31
April – June	July 31	October – December	January 31

Box B – If you are submitting a copy of this form to comply with New York State's New Hire Reporting Program, mark an **X** in box B. Enter the first day any services are performed for which the employee will be paid wages, commissions, tips and any other type of compensation. For services based solely on commissions, this is the first day an employee working for commissions is eligible to earn commissions. Also, mark an **X** in the *Yes* or *No* box indicating if dependent health insurance benefits are available to this employee. If *Yes*, enter the date the employee qualifies for coverage. Mail the completed form, within 20 days of hiring, to: **NYS Tax Department, New Hire Notification, PO Box 15119, Albany NY 12212-5119**. To report newly-hired or rehired employees online instead of submitting this form, go to <https://www.nynewhire.com>.

(continued)

Worksheet**See the instructions before completing this worksheet.****Part 1 – Complete this part to compute your withholding allowances for New York State and Yonkers (line 1).**

6	Enter the number of dependents that you will claim on your state return (<i>do not include yourself or, if married, your spouse</i>)	6	_____
For lines 7, 8, and 9, enter 1 for each credit you expect to claim on your state return.			
7	College tuition credit	7	_____
8	New York State household credit	8	_____
9	Real property tax credit	9	_____
For lines 10, 11, and 12, enter 3 for each credit you expect to claim on your state return.			
10	Child and dependent care credit	10	_____
11	Earned income credit	11	_____
12	Empire State child credit	12	_____
13	New York City school tax credit: If you expect to be a resident of New York City for any part of the tax year, enter 2	13	_____
14	Other credits (<i>see instructions</i>)	14	_____
15	Head of household status and only one job (<i>enter 2 if the situation applies</i>)	15	_____
16	Enter an estimate of your federal adjustments to income, such as deductible IRA contributions you will make for the tax year. Total estimate \$ _____. Divide this estimate by \$1,000. Drop any fraction and enter the number	16	_____
17	If you expect to be a covered employee of an employer who elected to pay the employer compensation expense tax in 2021, complete Part 3 below and enter the number from line 28	17	_____
18	If you expect to itemize deductions on your state tax return, complete Part 2 below and enter the number from line 23. All others enter 0	18	_____
19	Add lines 6 through 18. Enter the result here and on line 1. If you have more than one job, or if you and your spouse both work, see instructions for <i>Taxpayers with more than one job</i> or <i>Married couples with both spouses working</i>	19	_____

Part 2 – Complete this part only if you expect to itemize deductions on your state return.

20	Enter your estimated NY itemized deductions for the tax year (<i>see Form IT-196 and its instructions; enter the amount from line 49</i>)	20	_____												
21	Based on your federal filing status, enter the applicable amount from the table below	21	_____												
Standard deduction table															
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Single (cannot be claimed as a dependent)</td> <td style="width: 10%;">\$ 8,000</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Qualifying widow(er)</td> <td style="width: 10%;">\$16,050</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Single (can be claimed as a dependent)</td> <td>\$ 3,100</td> <td>Married filing jointly</td> <td>\$16,050</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Head of household</td> <td>\$11,200</td> <td>Married filing separate returns</td> <td>\$ 8,000</td> </tr> </table>				Single (cannot be claimed as a dependent)	\$ 8,000	Qualifying widow(er)	\$16,050	Single (can be claimed as a dependent)	\$ 3,100	Married filing jointly	\$16,050	Head of household	\$11,200	Married filing separate returns	\$ 8,000
Single (cannot be claimed as a dependent)	\$ 8,000	Qualifying widow(er)	\$16,050												
Single (can be claimed as a dependent)	\$ 3,100	Married filing jointly	\$16,050												
Head of household	\$11,200	Married filing separate returns	\$ 8,000												
22	Subtract line 21 from line 20 (<i>if line 21 is larger than line 20, enter 0 here and on line 18 above</i>)	22	_____												
23	Divide line 22 by \$1,000. Drop any fraction and enter the result here and on line 18 above	23	_____												

Part 3 – Complete this part if you expect to be a covered employee of an employer that has elected to participate in the Employer Compensation Expense Program (line 17).

24	Expected annual wages and compensation from electing employer in 2021	24	_____
25	Line 24 minus \$40,000 (if zero or less, stop)	25	_____
26	Line 25 multiplied by .05	26	_____
27	Line 26 multiplied by .935	27	_____
28	Divide line 27 by 65. Drop any fraction and enter the result here and on line 17 above	28	_____

Part 4 – Complete this part to compute your withholding allowances for New York City (line 2).

29	Enter the amount from line 6 above	29	_____
30	Add lines 15 through 18 above and enter total here	30	_____
31	Add lines 29 and 30. Enter the result here and on line 2	31	_____

Part 5 – These charts are only for married couples with both spouses working or married couples with one spouse working more than one job, and whose combined wages are between \$107,650 and \$2,263,265.

Enter the additional withholding dollar amount on line 3.

The additional dollar amount, as shown below, is accurate for a weekly payroll. If you are not paid on a weekly basis, you will need to adjust these dollar amount(s). For example, if you are paid biweekly, you must double the dollar amount(s) computed.

[illegible][illegible]

		Combined wages between \$1,185,400 and \$1,724,299									
Higher earner's wages		\$1,185,400	\$1,239,250	\$1,293,200	\$1,347,050	\$1,400,950	\$1,454,850	\$1,508,700	\$1,562,550	\$1,616,450	\$1,670,400
		\$1,239,249	\$1,293,199	\$1,347,049	\$1,400,949	\$1,454,849	\$1,508,699	\$1,562,549	\$1,616,449	\$1,670,399	\$1,724,299
\$592,650	\$646,499	\$5	\$8								
\$646,500	\$700,399	\$5	\$8	\$11	\$14						
\$700,400	\$754,299	\$5	\$8	\$11	\$14	\$17	\$21				
\$754,300	\$808,199	\$5	\$8	\$11	\$14	\$17	\$21	\$24	\$27		
\$808,200	\$862,049	\$5	\$8	\$11	\$14	\$17	\$21	\$24	\$27	\$30	\$33
\$862,050	\$915,949	\$37	\$8	\$11	\$14	\$17	\$21	\$24	\$27	\$30	\$33
\$915,950	\$969,899	\$32	\$40	\$11	\$14	\$17	\$21	\$24	\$27	\$30	\$33
\$969,900	\$1,023,749	\$27	\$35	\$44	\$14	\$17	\$21	\$24	\$27	\$30	\$33
\$1,023,750	\$1,077,549	\$32	\$30	\$38	\$47	\$17	\$21	\$24	\$27	\$30	\$33
\$1,077,550	\$1,131,499	\$35	\$34	\$31	\$40	\$48	\$19	\$22	\$25	\$28	\$32
\$1,131,500	\$1,185,399	\$22	\$35	\$34	\$31	\$40	\$48	\$19	\$22	\$25	\$28
\$1,185,400	\$1,239,249	\$9	\$22	\$35	\$34	\$31	\$40	\$48	\$19	\$22	\$25
\$1,239,250	\$1,293,199		\$9	\$22	\$35	\$34	\$31	\$40	\$48	\$19	\$22
\$1,293,200	\$1,347,049			\$9	\$22	\$35	\$34	\$31	\$40	\$48	\$19
\$1,347,050	\$1,400,949				\$9	\$22	\$35	\$34	\$31	\$40	\$48
\$1,400,950	\$1,454,849					\$9	\$22	\$35	\$34	\$31	\$40
\$1,454,850	\$1,508,699						\$9	\$22	\$35	\$34	\$31
\$1,508,700	\$1,562,549							\$9	\$22	\$35	\$34
\$1,562,550	\$1,616,449								\$9	\$22	\$35
\$1,616,450	\$1,670,399									\$9	\$22
\$1,670,400	\$1,724,299										\$9

		Combined wages between \$1,724,300 and \$2,263,265									
Higher earner's wages		\$1,724,300	\$1,778,150	\$1,832,050	\$1,885,950	\$1,939,800	\$1,993,700	\$2,047,600	\$2,101,500	\$2,155,350	\$2,209,300
		\$1,778,149	\$1,832,049	\$1,885,949	\$1,939,799	\$1,993,699	\$2,047,599	\$2,101,499	\$2,155,349	\$2,209,299	\$2,263,265
\$862,050	\$915,949	\$36	\$39								
\$915,950	\$969,899	\$36	\$39	\$42	\$45						
\$969,900	\$1,023,749	\$36	\$39	\$42	\$45	\$49	\$52				
\$1,023,750	\$1,077,549	\$36	\$39	\$42	\$45	\$49	\$52	\$55	\$58		
\$1,077,550	\$1,131,499	\$35	\$38	\$41	\$44	\$47	\$50	\$53	\$56	\$490	\$906
\$1,131,500	\$1,185,399	\$32	\$35	\$38	\$41	\$44	\$47	\$50	\$53	\$487	\$906
\$1,185,400	\$1,239,249	\$28	\$32	\$35	\$38	\$41	\$44	\$47	\$50	\$484	\$903
\$1,239,250	\$1,293,199	\$25	\$28	\$32	\$35	\$38	\$41	\$44	\$47	\$480	\$900
\$1,293,200	\$1,347,049	\$22	\$25	\$28	\$32	\$35	\$38	\$41	\$44	\$477	\$897
\$1,347,050	\$1,400,949	\$19	\$22	\$25	\$28	\$32	\$35	\$38	\$41	\$474	\$894
\$1,400,950	\$1,454,849	\$48	\$19	\$22	\$25	\$28	\$32	\$35	\$38	\$471	\$891
\$1,454,850	\$1,508,699	\$40	\$48	\$19	\$22	\$25	\$28	\$32	\$35	\$468	\$888
\$1,508,700	\$1,562,549	\$31	\$40	\$48	\$19	\$22	\$25	\$28	\$32	\$465	\$884
\$1,562,550	\$1,616,449	\$34	\$31	\$40	\$48	\$19	\$22	\$25	\$28	\$462	\$881
\$1,616,450	\$1,670,399	\$35	\$34	\$31	\$40	\$48	\$19	\$22	\$25	\$459	\$878
\$1,670,400	\$1,724,299	\$22	\$35	\$34	\$31	\$40	\$48	\$19	\$22	\$456	\$875
\$1,724,300	\$1,778,149	\$9	\$22	\$35	\$34	\$31	\$40	\$48	\$19	\$452	\$872
\$1,778,150	\$1,832,049		\$9	\$22	\$35	\$34	\$31	\$40	\$48	\$449	\$869
\$1,832,050	\$1,885,949			\$9	\$22	\$35	\$34	\$31	\$40	\$479	\$866
\$1,885,950	\$1,939,799				\$9	\$22	\$35	\$34	\$31	\$470	\$895
\$1,939,800	\$1,993,699					\$9	\$22	\$35	\$34	\$462	\$887
\$1,993,700	\$2,047,599						\$9	\$22	\$35	\$464	\$878
\$2,047,600	\$2,101,499							\$9	\$22	\$466	\$881
\$2,101,500	\$2,155,349								\$9	\$452	\$882
\$2,155,350	\$2,209,299									\$235	\$438
\$2,209,300	\$2,263,265										\$14

Note: These charts do not account for additional withholding in the following instances:

- a married couple with both spouses working, where one spouse's wages are more than \$1,131,632 but less than \$2,263,265, and the other spouse's wages are also more than \$1,131,632 but less than \$2,263,265;
- married taxpayers with only one spouse working, and that spouse works more than one job, with wages from each job under \$2,263,265, but combined wages from all jobs is over \$2,263,265.

If you are in one of these situations and you would like to request an additional dollar amount of withholding from your wages, contact the Tax Department for assistance (see *Need help?* on page 7).

Part 6 – These charts are only for single taxpayers and head of household taxpayers with more than one job, and whose combined wages are between \$107,650 and \$2,263,265.

Enter the additional withholding dollar amount on line 3.

The additional dollar amount, as shown below, is accurate for a weekly payroll. If you are not paid on a weekly basis, you will need to adjust these dollar amount(s). For example, if you are paid biweekly, you must double the dollar amount(s) computed.

Combined wages between \$107,650 and \$538,749											
Higher wage	\$107,650 \$129,249	\$129,250 \$150,749	\$150,750 \$172,299	\$172,300 \$193,849	\$193,850 \$236,949	\$236,950 \$280,099	\$280,100 \$323,199	\$323,200 \$377,099	\$377,100 \$430,949	\$430,950 \$484,899	\$484,900 \$538,749
\$53,800 \$75,299	\$13	\$18									
\$75,300 \$96,799	\$12	\$20	\$27	\$28							
\$96,800 \$118,399	\$8	\$16	\$24	\$27	\$28						
\$118,400 \$129,249	\$2	\$10	\$18	\$21	\$26	\$37					
\$129,250 \$139,999		\$4	\$14	\$17	\$23	\$43					
\$140,000 \$150,749		\$2	\$10	\$13	\$19	\$43	\$43				
\$150,750 \$161,549			\$3	\$9	\$15	\$42	\$41				
\$161,550 \$172,499			\$1	\$7	\$13	\$42	\$43	\$41			
\$172,500 \$193,849				\$3	\$10	\$40	\$46	\$43	\$46		
\$193,850 \$236,949					\$11	\$35	\$49	\$48	\$49	\$40	
\$236,950 \$280,099						\$10	\$19	\$31	\$28	\$31	\$16
\$280,100 \$323,199							\$7	\$17	\$29	\$24	\$29
\$323,200 \$377,099								\$8	\$19	\$29	\$24
\$377,100 \$430,949									\$8	\$19	\$29
\$430,950 \$484,899										\$8	\$19
\$484,900 \$538,749											\$8

		Combined wages between \$538,750 and \$1,185,399											
Higher wage		\$538,750 \$592,649	\$592,650 \$646,499	\$646,500 \$700,399	\$700,400 \$754,299	\$754,300 \$808,199	\$808,200 \$862,049	\$862,050 \$915,949	\$915,950 \$969,899	\$969,900 \$1,023,749	\$1,023,750 \$1,077,549	\$1,077,550 \$1,131,499	\$1,131,500 \$1,185,399
\$236,950	\$280,099	\$11											
\$280,100	\$323,199	\$9	\$8										
\$323,200	\$377,099	\$30	\$8	\$8	\$8								
\$377,100	\$430,949	\$24	\$30	\$8	\$8	\$8	\$8						
\$430,950	\$484,899	\$29	\$24	\$30	\$8	\$8	\$8	\$8	\$8				
\$484,900	\$538,749	\$19	\$29	\$24	\$30	\$8	\$8	\$8	\$8	\$8	\$8		
\$538,750	\$592,649	\$8	\$19	\$29	\$24	\$30	\$8	\$8	\$8	\$8	\$8	\$236	\$452
\$592,650	\$646,499		\$8	\$19	\$29	\$24	\$30	\$8	\$8	\$8	\$8	\$236	\$452
\$646,500	\$700,399			\$8	\$19	\$29	\$24	\$30	\$8	\$8	\$8	\$236	\$451
\$700,400	\$754,299				\$8	\$19	\$29	\$24	\$30	\$8	\$8	\$236	\$452
\$754,300	\$808,199					\$8	\$19	\$29	\$24	\$30	\$8	\$236	\$452
\$808,200	\$862,049						\$8	\$19	\$29	\$24	\$30	\$236	\$452
\$862,050	\$915,949							\$8	\$19	\$29	\$24	\$258	\$451
\$915,950	\$969,899								\$8	\$19	\$29	\$252	\$473
\$969,900	\$1,023,749									\$8	\$19	\$257	\$468
\$1,023,750	\$1,077,549										\$8	\$247	\$472
\$1,077,550	\$1,131,499											\$123	\$234
\$1,131,500	\$1,185,399												\$14

(Part 6 continued on page 8)

Privacy notification

See our website or Publication 54, *Privacy Notification*.

Need help?



Visit our website at **www.tax.ny.gov**

- get information and manage your taxes online
- check for new online services and features

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