

## Line 42 Exemptions

**Taxpayers housing Midwestern displaced individuals.** You may be able to claim an additional exemption amount of \$500 per person (up to \$2,000) if you provided housing to a person who was displaced from his or her main home because of the storms, tornadoes, or flooding in a Midwestern disaster area and all of the following apply.

- The person displaced lived in your main home for a period of at least 60 consecutive days ending in 2009.
- You did not receive any rent or other amount from any source for providing the housing.
- The main home of the person displaced was in a Midwestern disaster area on the date the storms, tornadoes, or flooding occurred.
- The person displaced was not your spouse or dependent.
- You did not claim an additional exemption amount for that person in 2008.
- You did not claim the maximum additional exemption amount of \$2,000 (\$1,000 if married filing separately) in 2008.

You must complete and attach Form 8914 to claim this additional exemption amount.

**Adjusted gross income (line 38) over \$125,100.** Use the Deduction for Exemptions Worksheet below to figure your deduction for exemptions unless you are filing Form 8914.

## Line 44 Tax

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

- Tax on your taxable income. Figure the tax using one of the methods described on this page and page 38.
- Tax from Form 8814 (relating to the election to report child's interest or dividends). Check the appropriate box.
- Tax from Form 4972 (relating to lump-sum distributions). Check the appropriate box.
- Recapture of an education credit. You may owe this tax if you claimed an education credit in an earlier year, and either

tax-free educational assistance or a refund of qualified expenses was received in 2009 for the student. See Form 8863 for more details. Enter the amount and "ECR" in the space next to line 44.

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

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

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

**Tax Table or Tax Computation Worksheet.** If your taxable income is less than \$100,000, you must use the Tax Table that begins on page 77 to figure your tax. Be sure you use the correct column. If your taxable income is \$100,000 or more, use the Tax Computation Worksheet on page 89.

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

## Deduction for Exemptions Worksheet—Line 42

Keep for Your Records



|     |   |     |                      |
|-----|---|-----|----------------------|
| 1.  | Is the amount on Form 1040, line 38, more than the amount shown on line 4 below for your filing status?   |     |                      |
|     | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>No.</b> Multiply \$3,650 by the total number of exemptions claimed on Form 1040, line 6d, and enter the result on Form 1040, line 42.   |     |                      |
|     | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes.</b> <i>Continue</i>  |     |                      |
| 2.  | Multiply \$3,650 by the total number of exemptions claimed on Form 1040, line 6d . . . . .  | 2.  | <input type="text"/> |
| 3.  | Enter the amount from Form 1040, line 38 . . . . .  | 3.  | <input type="text"/> |
| 4.  | Enter the amount shown below for your filing status.  | 4.  | <input type="text"/> |
|     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Single—\$166,800</li> <li>• Married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er)—\$250,200</li> <li>• Married filing separately—\$125,100</li> <li>• Head of household—\$208,500</li> </ul>      |     |                      |
| 5.  | Subtract line 4 from line 3 . . . . .   | 5.  | <input type="text"/> |
| 6.  | Is line 5 more than \$122,500 (\$61,250 if married filing separately)?  |     |                      |
|     | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes.</b> Multiply \$2,433 by the total number of exemptions claimed on Form 1040, line 6d. Enter the result here and on Form 1040, line 42. <b>Do not</b> complete the rest of this worksheet.          |     |                      |
|     | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>No.</b> Divide line 5 by \$2,500 (\$1,250 if married filing separately). If the result is not a whole number, increase it to the next higher whole number (for example, increase 0.0004 to 1) . . . . . | 6.  | <input type="text"/> |
| 7.  | Multiply line 6 by 2% (.02) and enter the result as a decimal . . . . .   | 7.  | <input type="text"/> |
| 8.  | Multiply line 2 by line 7 . . . . .   | 8.  | <input type="text"/> |
| 9.  | Divide line 8 by 3.0 . . . . .  | 9.  | <input type="text"/> |
| 10. | <b>Deduction for exemptions.</b> Subtract line 9 from line 2. Enter the result here and on Form 1040, line 42 . . . . .   | 10. | <input type="text"/> |

**Form 8615.** Form 8615 generally must be used to figure the tax for any child who had more than \$1,900 of investment income, such as taxable interest, ordinary dividends, or capital gains (including capital gain distributions) and who either:

1. Was under age 18 at the end of 2009,
2. Was age 18 at the end of 2009 and did not have earned income that was more than half of the child's support, or
3. Was a full-time student over age 18 and under age 24 at the end of 2009 and did not have earned income that was more than half of the child's support.

But if the child files a joint return for 2009 or if neither of the child's parents was alive at the end of 2009, do not use Form 8615 to figure the child's tax.

A child born on January 1, 1992, is considered to be age 18 at the end of 2009; a child born on January 1, 1991, is considered to be age 19 at the end of 2009; a child

born on January 1, 1986, is considered to be age 24 at the end of 2009.

**Schedule D Tax Worksheet.** If you have to file Schedule D and Schedule D, line 18 or 19, is more than zero, use the Schedule D Tax Worksheet on page D-10 of the Instructions for Schedule D to figure the amount to enter on Form 1040, line 44. But if you are filing Form 2555 or 2555-EZ, you must use the Foreign Earned Income Tax Worksheet below instead.

**Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet.** If you do not have to use the Schedule D Tax Worksheet (see above), use the worksheet on page 39 to figure the amount to enter on Form 1040, line 44, if any of the following applies.

- You reported qualified dividends on Form 1040, line 9b.
- You do not have to file Schedule D and you reported capital gain distributions on Form 1040, line 13.

- You are filing Schedule D and Schedule D, lines 15 and 16, are both more than zero.

But if you are filing Form 2555 or 2555-EZ, you must use the Foreign Earned Income Tax Worksheet below instead.

**Schedule J.** If you had income from farming or fishing (including certain amounts received in connection with the Exxon Valdez litigation), your tax may be less if you choose to figure it using income averaging on Schedule J.

**Foreign Earned Income Tax Worksheet.** If you claimed the foreign earned income exclusion, housing exclusion, or housing deduction on Form 2555 or 2555-EZ, you must figure your tax using the worksheet below.

## Foreign Earned Income Tax Worksheet—Line 44

Keep for Your Records



If Form 1040, line 43, is zero, do not complete this worksheet.

|  |           |  |
|--|-----------|--|
| <b>1.</b> Enter the amount from Form 1040, line 43 . . . . .   | <b>1.</b> |  |
| <b>2.</b> Enter the amount from your (and your spouse's, if filing jointly) Form 2555, lines 45 and 50, or Form 2555-EZ, line 18 . . . . .   | <b>2.</b> |  |
| <b>3.</b> Add lines 1 and 2 . . . . .  | <b>3.</b> |  |
| <b>4. Tax on the amount on line 3.</b> Use the Tax Table, Tax Computation Worksheet, Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet*, Schedule D Tax Worksheet*, or Form 8615, whichever applies. See the instructions for line 44 that begin on page 37 to see which tax computation method applies. (Do not use a second Foreign Earned Income Tax Worksheet to figure the tax on this line) . . . . . | <b>4.</b> |  |
| <b>5. Tax on the amount on line 2.</b> Use the Tax Table or Tax Computation Worksheet, whichever applies . . . . .   | <b>5.</b> |  |
| <b>6.</b> Subtract line 5 from line 4. Enter the result. If zero or less, enter -0-. Also include this amount on Form 1040, line 44 . . . . .  | <b>6.</b> |  |

*\*Enter the amount from line 3 above on line 1 of the Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet or Schedule D Tax Worksheet if you use either of those worksheets to figure the tax on line 4 above. Complete the rest of that worksheet through line 6 (line 10 if you use the Schedule D Tax Worksheet). Next, you must determine if you have a capital gain excess. To find out if you have a capital gain excess, subtract Form 1040, line 43, from line 6 of your Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet (line 10 of your Schedule D Tax Worksheet). If the result is more than zero, that amount is your capital gain excess.*

*If you do not have a capital gain excess, complete the rest of either of those worksheets according to the worksheet's instructions. Then complete lines 5 and 6 above.*

*If you have a capital gain excess, complete a second Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet or Schedule D Tax Worksheet (whichever applies) as instructed above but in its entirety and with the following additional modifications. Then complete lines 5 and 6 above. These modifications are to be made only for purposes of filling out the Foreign Earned Income Tax Worksheet above.*

1. Reduce (but not below zero) the amount you would otherwise enter on line 3 of your Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet or line 9 of your Schedule D Tax Worksheet by your capital gain excess.
2. Reduce (but not below zero) the amount you would otherwise enter on line 2 of your Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet or line 6 of your Schedule D Tax Worksheet by any of your capital gain excess not used in (1) above.
3. Reduce (but not below zero) the amount on your Schedule D (Form 1040), line 18, by your capital gain excess.
4. Include your capital gain excess as a loss on line 16 of your Unrecaptured Section 1250 Gain Worksheet on page D-9 of the Instructions for Schedule D (Form 1040).



**Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet—Line 44**

Keep for Your Records

**Before you begin:** ✓ See the instructions for line 44 that begin on page 37 to see if you can use this worksheet to figure your tax.  
 ✓ If you do not have to file Schedule D and you received capital gain distributions, be sure you checked the box on line 13 of Form 1040.

|   |     |  |
|---|-----|--|
| 1. Enter the amount from Form 1040, line 43. However, if you are filing Form 2555 or 2555-EZ (relating to foreign earned income), enter the amount from line 3 of the worksheet on page 38 . . . . .  | 1.  |  |
| 2. Enter the amount from Form 1040, line 9b* . . . . .  | 2.  |  |
| 3. Are you filing Schedule D?*  |     |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes.</b> Enter the <b>smaller</b> of line 15 or 16 of Schedule D. If either line 15 or line 16 is a loss, enter -0-   | 3.  |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>No.</b> Enter the amount from Form 1040, line 13  |     |  |
| 4. Add lines 2 and 3 . . . . .  | 4.  |  |
| 5. If you are claiming investment interest expense on Form 4952, enter the amount from line 4g of that form. Otherwise, enter -0- . . . . .   | 5.  |  |
| 6. Subtract line 5 from line 4. If zero or less, enter -0- . . . . .  | 6.  |  |
| 7. Subtract line 6 from line 1. If zero or less, enter -0- . . . . .  | 7.  |  |
| 8. Enter the <b>smaller</b> of:   |     |  |
| • The amount on line 1, or  | 8.  |  |
| • \$33,950 if single or married filing separately,  |     |  |
| • \$67,900 if married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er),<br>• \$45,500 if head of household.   |     |  |
| 9. Is the amount on line 7 equal to or more than the amount on line 8?  |     |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes.</b> Skip lines 9 and 10; go to line 11 and check the “No” box.   | 9.  |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>No.</b> Enter the amount from line 7 . . . . .  |     |  |
| 10. Subtract line 9 from line 8 . . . . .   | 10. |  |
| 11. Are the amounts on lines 6 and 10 the same?   |     |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes.</b> Skip lines 11 through 14; go to line 15.   | 11. |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>No.</b> Enter the <b>smaller</b> of line 1 or line 6 . . . . .  |     |  |
| 12. Enter the amount from line 10 (if line 10 is blank, enter -0-) . . . . .  | 12. |  |
| 13. Subtract line 12 from line 11 . . . . .   | 13. |  |
| 14. Multiply line 13 by 15% (.15) . . . . .   | 14. |  |
| 15. Figure the tax on the amount on line 7. Use the Tax Table or Tax Computation Worksheet, whichever applies . . . . .   | 15. |  |
| 16. Add lines 14 and 15 . . . . .   | 16. |  |
| 17. Figure the tax on the amount on line 1. Use the Tax Table or Tax Computation Worksheet, whichever applies . . . . .   | 17. |  |
| 18. <b>Tax on all taxable income.</b> Enter the <b>smaller</b> of line 16 or line 17. Also include this amount on Form 1040, line 44. If you are filing Form 2555 or 2555-EZ, do not enter this amount on Form 1040, line 44. Instead, enter it on line 4 of the worksheet on page 38 . . . . . | 18. |  |

\*If you are filing Form 2555 or 2555-EZ, see the footnote in the worksheet on page 38 before completing this line.