

Montana Publication 1

Prepaying Income Tax

A Guide for Individuals, Trusts, Estates, and Corporations

Contents

Introduction.....	1
Tax Withholding	1
Salaries and Wages	1
Allowances	1
Additional Withholding Amount	1
Exemptions from Wage Withholding	2
Exemptions Determined by the Employer.....	2
Active Duty Members of the Armed Forces.	2
Nonresident Employees of Interstate Carriers.....	2
Exemptions Claimed by the Employee	2
Reservists and National Guard Members.....	2
Pass-Through Withholding.....	3
Treatment by Individuals, Trusts and Estates, and C Corporations.....	3
Treatment by Pass-Through Entities	4
Mineral Royalty Withholding.....	4
Treatment by Individuals, Trusts and Estates, or C Corporations.....	4
Treatment by Pass-Through Entities	4
Estimated Tax Payments.....	5
C Corporations	5
Individuals, Estates, Trusts and Pass-Through Entities.....	5
Tax Estimation Methods.....	6
Moving from One Method to the Other	7
How can I make estimated tax payments?	7
Legal References:.....	7
Worksheet ESW – Montana Estimated Tax Worksheet – 2021	8
Worksheet ESA – Estimated Tax Annualization Worksheet – 2021	9

Introduction

The Montana income tax is a pay-as-you-go tax system, just like the federal tax system. You must pay tax as you earn or receive income during the year. There are two ways to pay as you go: withholding tax, and paying estimated tax. This publication explains when tax is withheld and when individuals, trusts, estates, C corporations, or pass-through entities must pay estimated tax.

Tax Withholding

Tax withholding is the first way to pay-as-you-go in this tax payment system. Generally, income tax is withheld on the payment of wages, mineral royalties, and Montana source income derived from pass-through entities.

Salaries and Wages

If you are an employee, your employer is required to withhold income tax from your paycheck unless an exemption applies.

Wages include regular pay, bonuses, commissions, vacation allowances, other supplemental wages earned in Montana, and ordinary income recognized when property, such as stock, is transferred in connection with performance of services.

The employer calculates wage withholding using the number of allowances and the additional withholding amount you claimed, and the withholding tax table published by the department. Employees may claim allowances, an additional withholding amount or an exemption on Form MW-4. Supplemental wages may be subject to a 6 percent withholding tax.

As a new employee, your employer must provide you with a paper or electronic copy of the Form MW-4. You should return a completed Form MW-4 to your employer before the end of the pay period, or withholding based on zero allowances will be applied. If your personal situation changes (for example, with the birth of a child, or divorce, or if an exemption applies), you can give a new Form MW-4 to your employer. We recommend you keep a copy of all the MW-4 forms you completed for your records.

Allowances

An allowance is an exemption that reduces how much income tax your employer deducts from your paycheck. You can claim allowances for you, your spouse and your dependents. You can claim an additional allowance if you expect large deductions against your Montana income.

It is advisable to keep a sufficient level of withholding, or estimated tax payments may be required, even if you only receive wages.

TIP: If you are married and you have a working spouse, you are likely to file separately for Montana to lower your overall tax liability as a couple. If you file separately, do not increase your withholding to pay for your spouse. Wage withholding is calculated on an individual basis. To avoid possible interest or penalties, each spouse must claim allowances based on their own individual situation.

Additional Withholding Amount

Additional Income. If you have a large amount of income from sources not subject to withholding (such as interest, dividends, capital gains, or business income), you may be able to request to have an additional amount withheld from your paycheck on Form MW-4. You can use this additional withholding instead of making estimated tax payments. (See page 5 to determine the alternative estimated taxes you would need.)

Pensions and annuity payments. If you receive pension or annuity payments, you may choose to have the remitter withhold a flat amount of taxes every distribution period. You can enter this flat amount on line H of Form MW-4.

The withholding can be changed or revoked at any time. All you need to do is send a new Form MW-4 to the payor of the pension or annuity, with a change of amount on line H.

The payor is not required to withhold if the amount of tax withholding is less than \$10.

TIP: In general, you can quickly estimate the additional amount you will need to withhold as follows:

- Estimate your additional income or expected taxable pension and annuity

distributions for the year;

- Multiply the result by 6.9 percent (0.069) to determine the overall amount of additional withholding for the rest of the year; and
- Divide the additional withholding by the number of paydays or payments left for the year.

Exemptions from Wage Withholding

Some wages earned in Montana are not subject to wage withholding. There are two exemptions that are determined by the employer. Other exemptions must be claimed by the employee.

Exemptions Determined by the Employer

Active Duty Members of the Armed Forces

Active-duty military compensation received for services in the regular armed forces paid under a United States Code Title 10 order is not subject to withholding in Montana. This exemption applies whether you are a resident or a nonresident.

Nonresident Employees of Interstate Carriers

Nonresident interstate employees of railroad, trucking, air and water interstate carriers are exempt from Montana wage withholding.

Employers are responsible for determining the state of residency of the employee and applying the corresponding withholding. Employers must withhold on the wages received by employees who are residents of Montana.

Exemptions Claimed by the Employee

There are two types of exemptions from wage withholding that you can claim as an employee: limited exemptions and unlimited exemptions.

You must complete a new Form MW-4 and give it to your employer each year to continue receiving any of these exemptions from withholding.

Limited Exemptions

Limited exemptions are those that apply to a portion of the wages you receive from your employer. When you claim one of these exemptions, you must also claim one or more allowances to reduce the amount of withholding applied to your non-exempt wages. The exemptions for enrolled tribal members and

for military reservists and National Guard members under U.S.C. Title 10 orders are limited exemptions.

Non-exempt wages must be reported on Montana Form 2 (Montana Individual Income Tax Return), even if the employer omitted to withhold on them.

TIP: If you forgot to claim a limited exemption on your Form MW-4, you may be entitled to a refund of your wage withholding. You will need to file your Montana Form 2 to obtain a refund.

Enrolled Tribal Members. If you are an enrolled tribal member living and working on the reservation of your governing tribe, your wages earned on the reservation are exempt from Montana withholding.

However, tribal members' wages earned off the reservation of their governing tribe are always subject to withholding.

Consequently, even if the wages earned within the reservation are exempt, tribal members should also claim allowances on the Form MW-4 each year.

This number of allowances will be used by the employer to reduce the amount of withholding on wages earned outside the external boundaries of the reservation.

Example: You are an enrolled tribal member of the Crow Nation and lived on the Crow Indian Reservation the entire year. In that year, you earned \$35,000 of wages working on the Crow Indian Reservation. Your wages of \$35,000 are exempt from Montana wage withholding. That same year, you also earned \$10,000 working in Billings and \$2,000 working on the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation. The \$12,000 of wages earned in Billings and on the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation are subject to withholding by the employer. If you did not claim any allowances on the Form MW-4, the amount of withholding will be higher than if you had claimed allowances.

Reservists and National Guard Members.

Active duty military compensation received for services in the National Guard or Reserves paid under a U.S.C. Title 10 order is not subject

to withholding in Montana. You may claim this exemption on Form MW-4 if you received U.S.C. Title 10 orders. Compensation received under a U.S.C. Title 32 order is still subject to withholding in Montana, unless it was paid for being part of a unit engaged in a homeland defense activity or a contingency operation. You must determine the number of allowances to claim on the Form MW-4. This number of allowances will be used by your employer to reduce the amount of withholding on wages you receive under U.S.C. Title 32.

Unlimited Exemptions

Unlimited exemptions apply to the entire portion of wages received from an employer. These include wages received as a spouse of a military service person and wages received by a North Dakota resident working in Montana. The following exemptions are unlimited. When you claim one of them, the entire wages paid by the employer are exempt until the end of the year or until the exemption no longer applies.

Spouse of Military Service Person. If you are the spouse of a military service person, your wages earned in Montana are not subject to withholding if you moved to Montana solely because:

- You are the nonmilitary spouse of an active duty service member of the regular armed forces stationed in Montana in compliance with U.S.C. Title 10 orders, and
- You and your spouse are both residents of the same state, which is not Montana.

These wages are not Montana source income and, if applicable, are taxable in your state of residence.

If your situation changes, either because you choose to become a Montana resident, your spouse is no longer serving in Montana, or you have divorced, you must complete a new Form MW-4. Withholding may apply from the date of the change if you cannot claim another exemption.

North Dakota Residents Working in Montana. If you are a North Dakota resident earning wages from work performed in Montana, these wages are exempt from

Montana withholding. Note that the wages you earn for work in Montana are subject to income tax in North Dakota.

To benefit from this exemption, mark the North Dakota Exemption box on Form MW-4, and give it to your employer as soon as possible after the hiring date to avoid withholding, or after becoming a North Dakota resident.

If, in the next year, you receive a Form W-2 showing Montana withholding, verify with your employer that the amount of withholding is correct. You may claim the refund of excess withholding by filing Montana Form 2.

Pass-Through Withholding

If you receive a Montana Schedule K-1 from a partnership, S corporation, or disregarded entity (pass-through entity), the entity may be required to withhold tax on your behalf. If this applies to you, it will be reported on Part 5 of your Montana Schedule K-1 (PTE).

Pass-through withholding is 6.9 percent of the distributive share of Montana source income attributable to nonresident owners, foreign C corporations, or second-tier pass-through entities, unless there is a waiver of this requirement in place. A pass-through entity that owns interest in another pass-through entity is called a second-tier pass-through entity.

Waivers can be claimed by nonresident individuals, nonresident trusts or estates, and domestic second-tier pass-through entities. Domestic second-tier pass-through entities are owned entirely, directly or indirectly by resident individuals, resident trusts or estates, or domestic corporations.

A domestic corporation is a corporation registered to do business in Montana. See Form PT-AGR for more information on how to apply for the waiver.

Treatment by Individuals, Trusts and Estates, and C Corporations

If you are an individual, trust or estate, or C corporation, report the pass-through withholding from your Montana Schedule K-1 (PTE) on your income tax return, Form 2, Form FID-3, or Form CIT, as indicated in the instructions.

This amount is fully creditable against your income tax liability. The excess payment is refundable.

Note that if you are an indirect owner in a pass-through entity, this entity may be required to withhold on the Montana source income attributable to a second-tier pass-through entity before the income flows to you. As a result, you will receive a Montana Schedule K-1 with some pass-through withholding paid on your behalf even if you are a resident individual, trust or estate, or domestic C corporation.

Treatment by Pass-Through Entities

A second-tier pass-through entity must allocate the pass-through withholding they receive to each of its owners according to the owners' distributive share of Montana source income.

If the pass-through entity also derives Montana source income from its own trade or business activities, pass-through withholding must be calculated based on the total Montana source income attributable to each owner.

The second-tier pass-through entity may use the pass-through withholding it received from a lower-tier pass-through entity to offset any pass-through withholding it may owe on its return.

Mineral Royalty Withholding

A mineral royalty interest is treated as real property and any royalty paid for the extraction of minerals located in Montana is Montana source income.

The remitter of Montana mineral royalty must withhold a 6 percent tax from each net payable amount of royalty due to a Montana mineral royalty owner. Some exceptions apply. If mineral royalty tax was withheld, this amount can be taken as a refundable credit against Montana income tax.

TIP: Do not confuse the mineral royalty withholding with the production taxes that are also subtracted from the royalty payments.

There are two ways you can receive the information that mineral royalty withholding tax was withheld on the amount of royalties you received: on a Form 1099-MISC or on a Montana Schedule K-1.

Form 1099-MISC. If you received a Form 1099-MISC reporting Montana mineral royalty income, the mineral royalty withholding

will be reported in Box 16.

TIP: Make sure that Box 16 shows only Montana withholding before claiming the credit. If Box 16 shows the sum of withholding amounts from mineral royalty interests located in several states, you must obtain a breakdown of Box 16 from the remitter.

Montana Schedule K-1. If you received a Montana Schedule K-1 from a pass-through entity, a trust or an estate, mineral royalty withholding may be reported in Part 5.

Treatment by Individuals, Trusts and Estates, or C Corporations

If you are an individual, an estate or trust, or a C corporation, report the mineral royalty withholding from Form 1099-MISC or Montana Schedule K-1 on your income tax return as indicated in the instructions.

This amount is fully creditable against your income tax liability. The excess payment is refundable.

TIP: In some circumstances, when tax was required to be withheld from a distributive share of Montana source income from a pass-through entity, the mineral royalty withholding may have already been applied against the pass-through withholding. When this is the case, mineral royalty income may be reported on your Montana Schedule K-1, but no mineral royalty withholding is reported in Part 5.

Treatment by Pass-Through Entities

When a pass-through entity receives a Form 1099-MISC or a Montana Schedule K-1, it must allocate any mineral royalty withholding to its owners according to their distributive share of Montana source income. Special allocation in partnerships may apply.

Generally, if the owner is an individual, trust or estate, a C corporation, or has a waiver of pass-through withholding in place, the mineral royalty withholding is distributed to the owner on its Montana Schedule K-1.

If the owner is subject to pass-through withholding or elects to pay composite tax, the mineral royalty withholding is applied against the pass-through withholding or composite tax. Any

mineral royalty withholding in excess of pass-through withholding or composite tax may be refunded to the entity.

When a pass-through entity uses mineral royalty withholding as a credit against any taxes it owes, it will not be reported on the Montana Schedule K-1 issued to the owner.

Note that if the pass-through withholding calculated for an owner is zero, the owner's entire share of mineral royalty withholding must be distributed and reported on the owner's Montana Schedule K-1.

Estimated Tax Payments

Quarterly estimated tax payments constitute the second part of the pay-as-you-go system. The quarterly payments are based on either an estimation of the taxes owed for the current tax year or 100 percent of the tax liability reported on the return of the previous tax year.

When there is an underpayment of quarterly estimated tax payment, interest must be assessed using the rate of the calendar year in which the income tax return for the tax year is due. For example, interest on underpayment of estimated taxes for Tax Year 2021 will be calculated using the interest rate effective for 2022, because the 2021 income tax return is due in 2022.

C Corporations

Estimated tax payments must be made when the amount of annual estimated taxes owed by a C corporation is more than \$5,000.

In general, each quarterly payment must equal 25 percent of either:

- 80 percent of the annual estimation of taxes, or
- the amount of tax liability shown on the return of the previous tax year, provided the taxpayer filed a return covering a period of 12 months.

The dates of the quarterly payments are based on the tax year of the taxpayer.

Payments are due on the 15th day of the 4th month, 6th month, 9th month and last month following the beginning of the tax year. For corporations with a

tax year beginning on January 1, estimated tax payments are therefore due on April 15, June 15, September 15, and December 15.

C corporations must refer to the Administrative Rules of Montana Title 42, Chapter 23, Subchapter 6 for the calculation of estimated taxes and interest on underpayment of estimated taxes. [ARM 42.23.606](#)

Individuals, Estates, Trusts and Pass-Through Entities

Estimated tax payments must be made when the amount of annual estimated taxes owed by a taxpayer, after any withholding and nonrefundable credits, is more than \$500. This is generally the case if you receive income not subject to withholding, such as dividends, interest, capital gains, rental income, certain royalties, or business income from self-employment.

The same rules apply for all individuals, whether they are residents, nonresidents, or part-year residents.

Estates and trusts must pay estimated taxes based on their own Montana tax obligations. When the estate or trust distributes all their income, no estimated tax is due.

Pass-through entities must pay estimated taxes on behalf of their owners who elected to pay composite tax on their Montana source income in the previous tax year, if the entity filed a return with a period of 12 months. They are not required to make estimated tax payments for pass-through withholding.

You are not required to make estimated tax payments, even if you owe more than \$500, if you meet one of the following criteria:

- You were not required to file a Montana income tax return in the previous tax year;
- Your previous tax period covered 12 months and your Montana tax liability was zero;
- You retired and were at least 62 years of age at the end of the previous tax year (This exception applies only in the year you retire and for one additional year following the year of retirement);
- You became disabled in the previous or current tax year; or
- At least two-thirds of your gross income

is derived from farming and ranching operations. (Montana does not apply a “lookback” provision in determining farming and ranching gross income).

Caution: If you are an employee, make sure your Form MW-4 reflects your current situation. For example, if you are claiming too many allowances for dependents, you may not have enough tax withheld from your paycheck and have to pay estimated tax.

Quarterly Installments – Estimated tax payments must be made in four installments.

Payments are due on the 15th day of the 4th month, 6th month, and 9th month following the beginning of the tax year, and the first month following the end of the tax year. For taxpayers with a tax year beginning on January 1, estimated tax payments are due April 15, June 15, and September 15 of that year, and January 15 of the next calendar year. If any of these dates fall on a weekend or a holiday, your payment is due on the next business day.

To determine the amount of estimated taxes owed for each installment you may use one of the following three methods. All methods require that you deduct withholdings and expected credits before determining the installment amounts.

100 percent of the Prior Year Tax Method. If you use this first method, you do not need to estimate your tax for the year, and you avoid interest on underpayment automatically. You can use this method only if you filed a return for the preceding tax year. You cannot use this method if your preceding return was a short year.

For example, to calculate your estimated tax for 2021, you must use your tax liability reported on your 2020 income tax return.

To calculate your estimated tax payments using this method:

1. Identify your tax liability reported on the return from the preceding year;
2. Deduct any overpayment you carried over from the prior year;
3. Deduct the wage withholding taxes you know will be paid on your behalf;
4. If the result is more than \$500, divide it by four; and

5. Make payments following the quarterly installment schedule.

Tax Estimation Methods

If you do not want to use your tax liability from the prior year, you must first estimate your tax for the year and pay 90 percent of this amount with a combination of withholding and estimated taxes to avoid interest on underpayment of estimated taxes.

Two additional methods are available, the income estimation method and the annualization method. Both require you to reduce your amount of estimated taxes by the amount of your required withholding tax.

Income Estimation Method. To figure your estimated tax, you must estimate your expected taxable income, deductions, and credits for the year.

Use Worksheet ESW, on page 8, if you choose this method. Worksheet ESW will help you calculate 90 percent of your estimated tax after credits and withholding taxes. The installments are presented on an aggregate basis to show the amount that should have been paid by each installment.

So, if you miss a payment or if you start paying estimated tax after the first quarterly payment is due because your situation has changed during the year, the worksheet will include any necessary catch-up payment automatically.

If your tax situation changes during the year, you must recalculate your estimated tax using lines 1 through 10 of a new Worksheet ESW and enter the refigured percentages on the column for the quarters in which you have not yet made payments.

Example: You estimated a Montana Adjusted Gross Income of \$50,000. Your estimated tax was initially \$2,000. You paid \$500 on April 15. You received an unexpected item of income of \$10,000 during the second quarter. Your Montana Adjusted Gross Income is now \$60,000, and your estimated tax is now \$2,700.

Your installments are now \$675 each. However, on the second quarter you must pay \$850 (\$675 + \$175 not paid with your first installment).

If your Federal Adjusted Gross Income decreases, Worksheet ESW will take into account the payments already made in the determination

of your installments. In addition, if the 100 percent of your prior year tax liability method results in less estimated taxes to pay, Worksheet ESW will automatically use this lesser amount to calculate your payments.

To estimate your amount of withholding on line 9, you can use your paycheck or pension check stubs that you have received before April 15. Remember to reduce your estimated tax by any backup withholding that may be made on your behalf from a pass-through entity, or any estimated refundable credits.

Annualization Method. If your income varies during the year because, for example, you operate your business on a seasonal basis or receive a large capital gain late in the year, you may be able to lower or eliminate the amount of one or more required installments by using the annualized income installment method. The annualization method allows you to calculate your estimated tax and each installment based on the total amount of income you received since the beginning of the year, and up until the end of the quarter. This method is particularly suited for taxpayers with fluctuating or seasonal income, because it makes you adjust your estimated tax and your quarterly payments based on the income you received during the quarter.

You may still have to estimate withholding on other types of income.

Use Worksheet ESA, on page 9, if you chose this method.

Moving from One Method to the Other

You can move from one method to the other freely. However, we recommend that if you choose the annualization method, you keep using this method for the rest of the year. In case of underpayment of estimated tax, the annualization method may reduce the amount of interest you will have to pay.

Penalties for Underpayment of Estimated Tax.

When withholding taxes and tax credits are not sufficient to cover at least 100 percent of the tax liability from the previous year or 90 percent of the amount owed for the current year, interest is owed on the amount that you were required to pay regardless of the method you used to calculate your installments.

Note: You must indicate you are using the annualization method on your Montana individual income tax return to avoid interest based on irregular installments.

Keep Worksheet ESA in your records. The department may ask you to provide a copy and/or other documents showing when you received your income.

Interest is calculated daily based on the rate of the calendar year in which the return for the tax year is due.

How can I make estimated tax payments?

You can pay electronically at TAP.DOR.MT.gov.

Click on "Make a Payment."

You can also make estimated tax payments by check using the individual income tax payment voucher. You can download the voucher at MTRevenue.gov. Click on "Forms" and select "Payment" in the list of filters.

Legal References:

Montana Code Annotated:
[15-30-2501 through 15-30-2547](#) and
[15-30-3301 through 15-30-3321](#)

Administrative Rules of Montana:
[42.17.304 through 42.17.317](#), and
[42.9.101 through 42.9.540](#)

Questions? Call us at (406) 444-6900, or Montana Relay at 711 for the hearing impaired.

Worksheet ESW – Montana Estimated Tax Worksheet – 2021

Estimation of Tax	1 Enter your estimated Montana adjusted gross income for the year. Pass-through entities: Enter the total estimated share of federal income for all owners participating in the composite return. 1							
	2 Itemized deductions or standard deduction. If you itemize, enter your itemized deductions. If you use the standard deduction, enter 20 percent (0.20) of line 1, but do not enter less than the minimum amount or more than the maximum amount based on your filing status. (See table below.) Pass-through entities: Add the standard deductions allowed for each participant. Estates and trusts: Take the expected income distribution deduction. 2							
	3 Personal exemptions: Multiply the exemption amount on the table below by the number of your allowable exemptions. Trusts and estates: Enter only one exemption. 3							
	4 Subtract lines 2 and 3 from line 1 and enter the result. This is your estimated taxable income. If the result is zero or less, stop here. You do not need to make estimated tax payments. 4							
	5 Estimated tax: Multiply the amount on line 4 using the tax table below. Pass-through entities: Multiply the result by the estimated composite tax ratio. 5							
	6 Credits: Enter your estimated nonrefundable single-year credits and carryover credits for the year (individuals, trusts and estates only). 6							
	7 Subtract line 6 from line 5 and add any recapture or lump sum taxes you expect to owe. This is your estimated total tax after nonrefundable credits. If the amount is less than \$500, stop here. You do not need to make estimated tax payments. 7							
	8 Enter 90 percent (0.90) of line 7 or your tax liability amount from the prior year, whichever is smaller. 8							
	9 Enter the amount of your estimated withholding taxes and refundable credits. 9							
	10 Estimated tax: Subtract line 9 from line 8. If the result is less than \$500, stop here. You do not need to make estimated tax payments. 10							
	Periods				1	2	3	4
Installments	11 Enter 25 percent of line 10 on column 1; 50 percent of line 10 on column 2; 75 percent of line 10 on column 3; and 100 percent of line 10 on column 4. If your estimated Montana Adjusted Gross Income increases during the year, recalculate your estimated tax (lines 1 through 10) on a new worksheet and enter the updated results in the column for the quarters in which you have not yet made payments. 11							
	12 Enter any overpayment from prior years on column 1 or report the total amount of estimated tax paid since the beginning of the tax year including carryover payments from last year in columns 2, 3, and 4. 12							
	13 Subtract line 12 from line 11. If less than zero, enter zero. These are your required 2021 estimated payments. 13							

Standard Deduction		
Percentage	20%	
	Minimum	Maximum
Single	2,140	4,830
Joint or HoH	4,280	9,660
Personal Exemption	2,580	

2021 Montana Individual Income Tax Table				
If Your Taxable Income Is More Than	But Not More Than	Multiply Your Taxable Income By	And Subtract	This Is Your Tax
\$0	\$3,100	1% (0.010)	\$0	
\$3,100	\$5,500	2% (0.020)	\$31	
\$5,500	\$8,400	3% (0.030)	\$86	
\$8,400	\$11,400	4% (0.040)	\$170	
\$11,400	\$14,600	5% (0.050)	\$284	
\$14,600	\$18,800	6% (0.060)	\$430	
More Than \$18,800		6.9% (0.069)	\$599	

Worksheet ESA – Estimated Tax Annualization Worksheet – 2021

	Period	Jan 1 – Mar 31	Jan 1 – May 31	Jan 1 – Aug 31	Jan 1 – Dec 31
Income	1 Annualization amounts. 1	4	2.4	1.5	1
	2 Montana adjusted gross income for the period. 2				
	3 Annualized Income: multiply line 2 by line 1. 3				
Annualized Deductions	4 Individuals: If you itemize, enter your itemized deductions for the period shown in the column headings. If you do not itemize enter zero and skip to line 6. Estates or trusts: Enter the allowable deductions not included on line 2, and add your income distribution deduction for the period. 4				
	5 Multiply line 4 by the amount on line 1. 5				
	6 Standard deduction: If you use the standard deduction, enter 20 percent (0.20) of line 3, but do not enter less than minimum amount or more than the maximum amount depending on your filing status. (See table on previous page). 6				
7 Enter the larger of line 5 or line 6. 7					
Annualized Tax	8 Personal exemptions: Multiply the exemption amount on the table on page 8 by the number of your allowable exemptions. 8				
	9 Subtract lines 7 and 8 from line 3. 9				
	10 Figure your tax on the amount on line 9 using the tax table. See page 8. 10				
	11 Nonrefundable credits expected for the period. See Form 2 instructions for a complete list of available nonrefundable credits (only for individuals, estates, and trusts). 11				
12 Annualized tax: subtract line 11 from line 10. 12					
Installments	13 Applicable percentage. 13	22.50%	45%	67.50%	90%
	14 Annualized estimated tax: Multiply line 12 by line 13. 14				
	15 Enter any withholding and refundable credits for the period shown in the column heading 15				
	16 Enter any overpayment from last year in column 1, or report the total amount of estimated tax paid since the beginning of the tax year including any overpayment carried over from last year. 16				
	17 Annualized Installment: Subtract lines 15 and 16 from line 14. If less than zero, enter zero. This is your required estimated tax payment for each quarter. 17				