



2024 Tax Report for Peter Professor and Paula Professor

KEY FIGURES

Total Income	\$24,450	Filing Status	Married Filing Jointly	Tax Exempt Interest	\$0
AGI	\$23,932	Marginal Bracket	22.5%	Qualified Dividend Income	\$24,000 / \$25,000
Deductions	\$42,000	Average Rate	12.5%	STLT Capital Gains	\$2,500 / \$25,000
Taxable Income	\$76,000	2025 Safe Harbor	\$33,000	Charitable Loss	\$0
Total Tax	\$20,894	Credits Claimed			\$5,700

Let's take a look at your Tax Breakdown



- Tax on Ordinary Income
80.00%
- Self-Employment Tax
10.00%
- Tax on Long-Term Gains & Qualified Dividends
0.00%

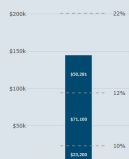
The chart displays taxes before any credits are applied. Accordingly, there may be a mismatch between Total Taxes in the Key Figures section and the sum of the Tax Breakdown components shown here.

Marginal Tax Brackets: Ordinary Income

The marginal tax rate for your ordinary income is as follows:

Marginal Rate	Ordinary Income Threshold	Ordinary Income	Tax
10%	\$0 to \$12,000	\$23,930	\$0.00
12%	\$12,000 to \$19,000	\$7,930	\$952
22%	\$19,000 to \$23,000	\$4,930	\$1,084
24%	\$23,000 to \$25,000	\$0	\$0
32%	\$25,000 to \$40,000	\$0	\$0
35%	\$40,000 to \$50,000	\$0	\$0
37%	\$50,000 and above	\$0	\$0
Total		\$24,450	\$20,894

Ordinary Income



Amount of ordinary income left to current tax bracket: \$0.00

Marginal Tax Brackets: Long Term Capital Gains & Qualified Dividends

Your taxable income of \$76,000 includes \$24,000 of long-term gains and qualified dividends that are taxed at lower rates compared to ordinary income. Long-term gains are added on top of your ordinary income to determine the tax rates that apply.

Marginal Rate	Taxable Income Threshold	Taxable Income	Qualified Income	Tax
0.0%	\$0 to \$24,000		\$0	\$0
15.0%	\$24,000 to \$40,000	\$19,000	\$4,000	\$0.00
20.0%	\$40,000 and above		\$0	\$0
Total			\$4,000	\$0.00

Taxable Income



holistiplan

Using the Tax Report



Basics of Taxation

Reviewing the basics of taxation that make its way from the tax return to the Tax Report.



Tax Report Sections

A preview of the sections that may populate on the Tax Report, their uses, and planning opportunities.

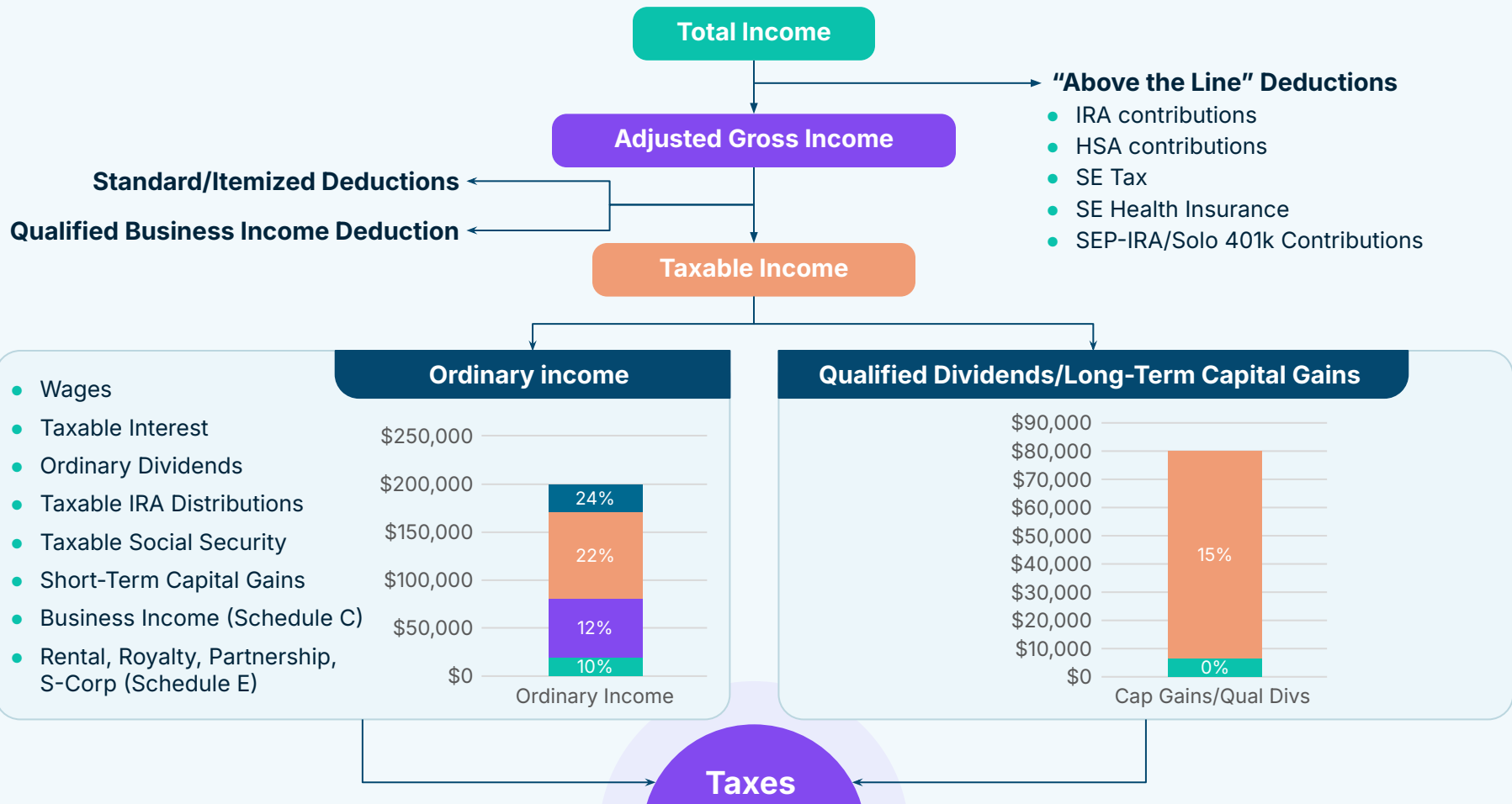


Peter and Paula Professor

A live demonstration reviewing Peter and Paula's 2024 Tax Report.



Basics of **Taxation**





Taxes and Credits

Taxes

- Income Taxes
- Other Taxes
 - Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT)
 - Self-Employment Tax
 - Additional Medicare Tax
 - Net Investment Income Tax

Credits

- Non-Refundable: reduce tax bill to zero
 - Foreign Tax Credit
 - Child Tax Credit (mostly)
 - Dependent Care Expenses
- Refundable: reduce tax bill *below* zero
 - Earned Income Tax Credit
 - ACA Premium Tax Credit
 - American Opportunity Credit (partial)



Tax Report **Sections**

KEY FIGURES

Total Income	\$234,650	Filing Status	Married Filing Jointly	Tax Exempt Interest	\$0
AGI	\$230,912	Marginal Bracket	22.0%	Qualified/Ordinary Dividends	\$15,000 / \$20,000
Deductions	\$42,000	Average Rate	13.2%	ST/LT Capital Gains	\$2,500 / \$19,500
Taxable Income	\$179,080	2025 Safe Harbor	\$33,951	Carryforward Loss	\$0
Total Tax	\$30,864			Credits Claimed	\$3,700

Marginal Rate = Rate of tax on last dollar of ordinary income

KEY FIGURES

Total Income	\$234,650	Filing Status	Married Filing Jointly	Tax Exempt Interest	\$0
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$$\text{Average Rate} = \text{Total Tax} / \text{Total Income}$$

KEY FIGURES

Total Income	\$234,650
AGI	\$230,912
Deductions	\$42,000
Taxable Income	\$179,080
Total Tax	\$30,864

Filing Status	Married Filing Jointly
Marginal Bracket	22.0%
Effective Rate	17.2%
2025 Safe Harbor	\$33,951

Tax Exempt Interest	\$0
Qualified/Ordinary Dividends	\$15,000 / \$20,000
ST/LT Capital Gains	\$2,500 / \$19,500
Carryforward Loss	\$0
Credits Claimed	\$3,700


$$\text{Effective Rate} = \text{Total Tax} / \text{Taxable Income}$$

KEY FIGURES

Total Income	\$234,650
AGI	\$230,912
Deductions	\$42,000
Taxable Income	\$179,080
Total Tax	\$30,864

Safe Harbor

This number represents the amount that the taxpayer could pay, via withholding and estimated taxes, to avoid an underpayment penalty.

This safe harbor amount is calculated by multiplying last year's tax bill, net of credits, by 100%, (or 110% for taxpayers with AGI over \$150,000, or \$75,000 for married filing separate).

Not depicted here is the alternative calculation, which is to pay at least 90% of the eventual tax bill. This method is potentially more challenging and prone to error, given that estimating the tax bill with certainty will be harder than using a fixed number from last year's return.

Note that this safe harbor amount does not necessarily preclude all penalties. The taxpayer could still get a penalty for incorrectly matching the timing of estimated tax payments against the timing of the actual income.

Close

Tax Exempt Interest	\$0
Qualified/Ordinary Dividends	\$15,000 / \$20,000
ST/LT Capital Gains	\$2,500 / \$19,500
Carryforward Loss	\$0
Credits Claimed	\$3,700

KEY FIGURES

Total Income	\$114,550	Filing Status	Married Filing Jointly	Tax Exempt Interest	\$3,700
AGI	\$114,550	Marginal Bracket	12.0%	Qualified/Ordinary Dividends	\$2,250 / \$10,000
Deductions	\$32,300	Average Rate	7.7%	ST/LT Capital Gains	\$1,000 / \$3,000
Taxable Income	\$82,250	2025 Safe Harbor	\$8,776	Carryforward Loss	\$0
Total Tax	\$8,776	Tax Exempt Pct. of Total Interest	63.8%	Total/Taxable Social Security	\$57,000 / \$48,450
				Credits Claimed	\$0

$$\text{Tax Equivalent Yield} = \frac{\text{Tax-Exempt Yield}}{(1 - \text{Tax Rate})}$$

Tax Exempt Yield = 2%	Tax Equivalent Yield
10%	2.2%
12%	2.27%
22%	2.56%
24%	2.63%
32%	2.94%
35%	3.08%
37%	3.17%

KEY FIGURES

Total Income	\$114,550	Filing Status	Married Filing Jointly	Tax Exempt Interest	\$3,700
AGI	\$114,550	Marginal Bracket	12.0%	Qualified/Ordinary Dividends	\$2,250 / \$10,000
Deductions	\$32,300	Average Rate	7.7%	ST/LT Capital Gains	\$1,000 / \$3,000
Taxable Income	\$82,250	2025 Safe Harbor	\$8,776	Carryforward Loss	\$0
Total Tax	\$8,776	Tax Exempt Pct. of Total Interest	63.8%	Total/Taxable Social Security	\$57,000 / \$48,450
				Credits Claimed	\$0

Social Security - depending on income, benefits are taxable anywhere from 0% to 85%

KEY FIGURES

Three Columns ☒ Two Columns

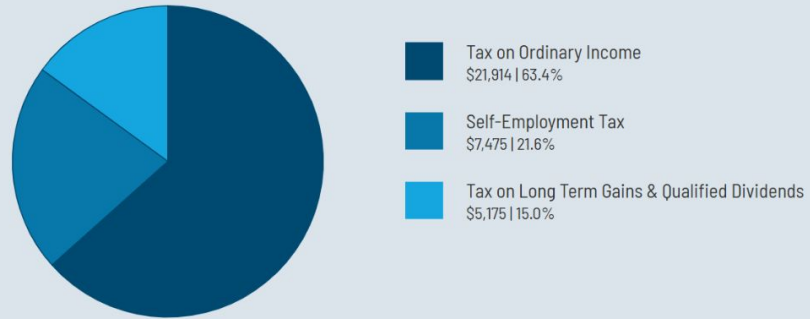
Total Income	\$102,880
Adjusted Gross Income (AGI)	\$102,880
Deductions	\$34,700
Taxable Income	\$26,180
Total Tax	\$2,395
Enhanced Senior Deduction	\$12,000
Qualified Overtime Deduction	\$10,000

Filing Status	Married Filing Jointly
Marginal Bracket 	12.0%
Average Rate 	2.3%
2025 Safe Harbor 	\$2,155
Tax Exempt Pct. of Total Interest	63.8%
Qualified Tips Deduction	\$10,000

Tax Exempt Interest	\$3,700
Qualified/Ordinary Dividends	\$2,250 / \$10,000
ST/LT Capital Gains	\$0 / \$0
Carryforward Loss 	\$0
Total/Taxable Social Security	\$60,000 / \$45,780
Credits Claimed	\$0
Car Loan Interest Deduction	\$10,000

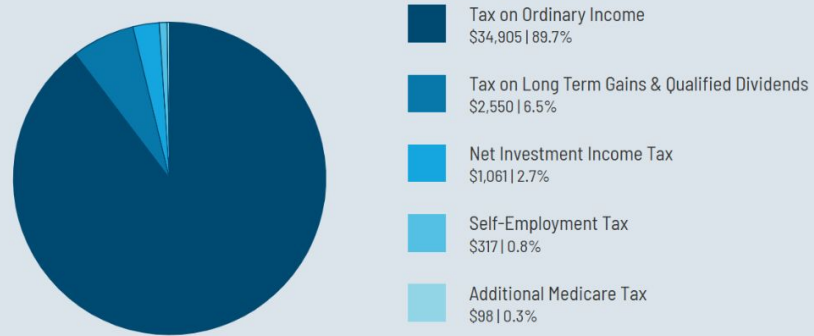
Beginning Tax Year 2025

Let's take a look at your Tax Breakdown



The chart displays taxes before any credits are applied. Accordingly, there may be a mismatch between Total Taxes in the Key Figures section and the sum of the Tax Breakdown components shown here.

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AGI	\$230,912
Deductions	\$42,000
Taxable Income	\$179,080
Total Tax	\$30,864

Filing Status	Married Filing Jointly
Marginal Bracket	22.0%
Average Rate	13.2%
2025 Safe Harbor	\$33,951

Tax Exempt Interest	\$0
Qualified/Ordinary Dividends	\$15,000 / \$20,000
ST/LT Capital Gains	\$2,500 / \$19,500
Carryforward Loss	\$0
Credits Claimed	\$3,700

Marginal Tax Brackets: Ordinary Income

The marginal tax rate for your ordinary income is as follows:

Marginal Rate	Ordinary Income Threshold	Ordinary Income	Tax
10%	\$0 to \$23,200	\$23,200	\$2,320
12%	\$23,200 to \$94,300	\$71,100	\$8,532
22%	\$94,300 to \$201,050	\$50,281	\$11,062
24%	\$201,050 to \$383,900	\$0	\$0
32%	\$383,900 to \$487,450	\$0	\$0
35%	\$487,450 to \$731,200	\$0	\$0
37%	\$731,200 and above	\$0	\$0
Total		\$144,581	\$21,914



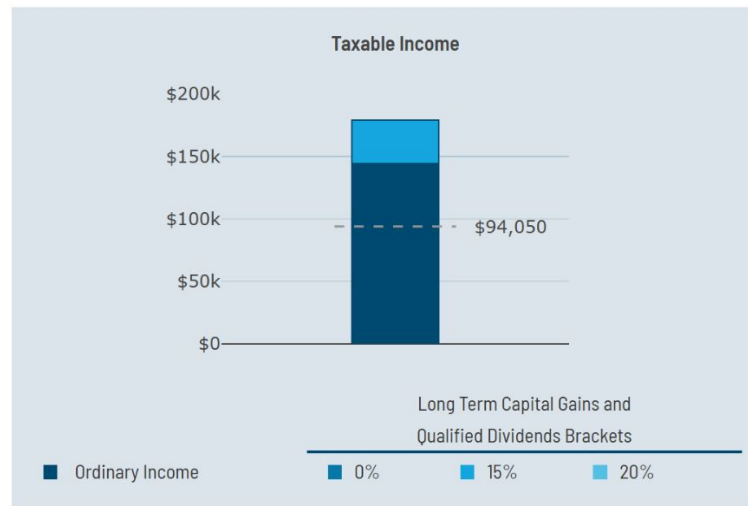
KEY FIGURES

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Deductions	\$42,000	Average Rate	13.2%	ST/LT Capital Gains	\$2,500 / \$19,500
Taxable Income	\$179,080	2025 Safe Harbor	\$33,951	Carryforward Loss	\$0
Total Tax	\$30,864			Credits Claimed	\$3,700

Marginal Tax Brackets: Long Term Capital Gains & Qualified Dividends

Your taxable income of \$179,080 includes \$34,500 of long-term gains and qualified dividends that are taxed at lower rates compared to ordinary income. Long-term gains are added on top of your ordinary income to determine the tax rates that apply.

Marginal Rate	Taxable Income Threshold	Taxable Income	Qualified Income	Tax
0.0%	\$0 to \$94,050		\$0	\$0
15.0%	\$94,050 to \$583,750	\$179,080	\$34,500	\$5,175
20.0%	\$583,750 and above		\$0	\$0
Total			\$34,500	\$5,175



Marginal Tax Brackets: Ordinary Income ?

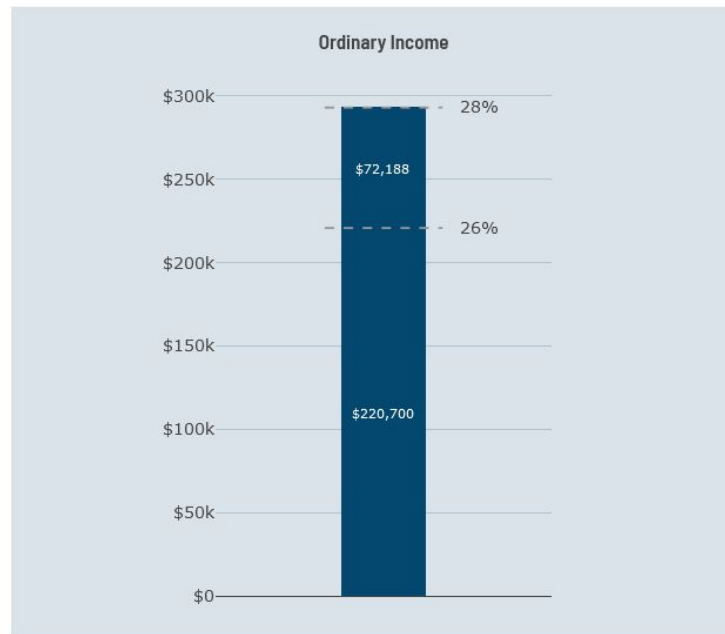
Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT)

Technically, the IRS asks taxpayers to calculate their taxes two ways (the standard way and the Alternative Minimum Tax way), with the resulting tax liability being whichever method results in a higher amount. The AMT method starts with the taxable income of the standard way, then adds back certain deductions and "preference items." Qualified dividends and long-term capital gains are taxed the same in both systems, but ordinary income is subject to just two marginal rates of 26% and 28% in the AMT system.

Before factoring in any other taxes, your standard tax liability was \$70,503, while your AMT tax liability was \$87,145, so you paid the latter.

The marginal tax rate for your ordinary income is as follows:

Marginal Rate	AMT Ordinary Income Threshold	AMT Income	Tax
26%	\$0 to \$220,700	\$220,700	\$57,382
28%	\$220,700 and above	\$72,188	\$20,213
Total		\$292,888	\$77,595



Medicare Part B/D Premiums for 2026

Medicare Parts B and D premiums can be impacted by Modified Adjusted Gross Income* (MAGI). Your MAGI is \$230,913.
Amounts are monthly per person.

*MAGI = AGI + Tax-Exempt Interest

MAGI Threshold	MAGI	Part B Premium	Part D Premium
\$0 to \$212,000		\$185.00	Your Plan Premium
\$212,000 to \$266,000	\$230,913	$\$185.00 + \$74.00 = \$259.00$	Your Plan Premium + \$13.70
\$266,000 to \$334,000		$\$185.00 + \$185.00 = \$370.00$	Your Plan Premium + \$35.30
\$334,000 to \$400,000		$\$185.00 + \$295.90 = \$480.90$	Your Plan Premium + \$57.00
\$400,000 to \$750,000		$\$185.00 + \$406.90 = \$591.90$	Your Plan Premium + \$78.60
\$750,000 and above		$\$185.00 + \$443.90 = \$628.90$	Your Plan Premium + \$85.80

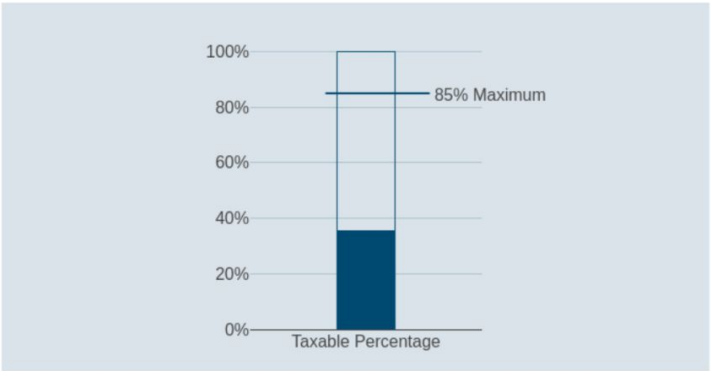
Social Security

TAXATION OF SOCIAL SECURITY

Taxable Percentage	Income Threshold	Combined Income *	Your Taxable Percentage
0% Taxable	Less than \$32,000		
Up to 50.0% taxable	\$32,000 to \$44,000		
Up to 85.0% taxable	More than \$44,000	\$55,723	35.5%

SOCIAL SECURITY

Description	Amount
Total Benefits	\$45,000
Taxable Percentage	35.5%
Taxable Benefits	\$15,965



* Combined income (provisional income)

AGI (not including Social Security benefits)	\$33,223
Nontaxable Interest	\$0
50% of your Social Security benefits	\$22,500
Total combined income	\$55,723

Schedule A

The tax return listed the following items on Schedule A:

ITEMIZED DEDUCTION SUMMARY

Deduction	Amount Claimed
Medical & Dental Expenses	\$0
State & Local Taxes	\$10,000
Mortgage & Investment Interest Expense	\$22,000
Gifts To Charity	\$10,000
Casualty & Theft Losses	\$0
Other Itemized Deductions	\$0
Total Itemized Deductions	\$42,000

Your total itemized deductions exceeded the standard deduction by \$12,800



Schedule B - Income Sources

The tax return listed the following income sources on Schedule B

INTEREST		DIVIDENDS	
Description	Amount	Description	Amount
BANK OF AMERICA	\$1,500	VANGUARD	\$10,000
ALLY BANK	\$2,000	SCHWAB	\$10,000
SCHWAB	\$2,500		

- Did we know about these accounts?
- If there is significant interest coming from a bank, is that an indication that there are large amounts of cash potentially sitting unproductive?

Schedule D - Capital Gains/Losses

The tax return listed the following sources of capital gains/losses

SHORT TERM

Description	Amount
Short Term Gain/Loss for 2023	\$5,000
Short Term Loss Carryover from 2022	(\$10,000)
Total Short Term Gain/Loss for 2023	(\$5,000)

TOTAL	
Total Gains/Losses for 2023	\$55,000

LONG TERM

Description	Amount
Long Term Gain/Loss for 2023	\$50,000
Capital Gain Distributions for 2023	\$10,000
Total Long Term Gain/Loss for 2023	\$60,000

CARRY FORWARD LOSSES TO 2024	
Short Term Loss	\$0
Long Term Loss	\$0

GAINS AND COLLECTIBLES

1250 Gains: \$10,000

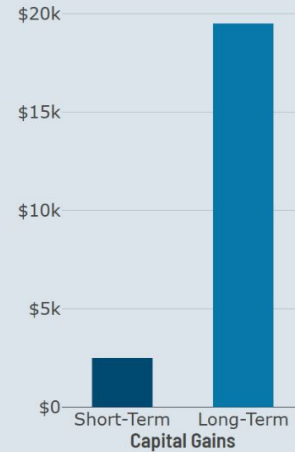
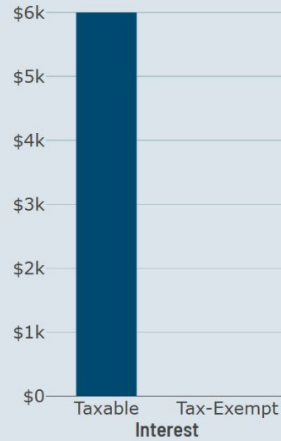
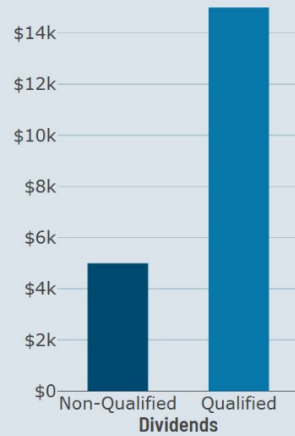
Section 1250 depreciation capture is taxed as ordinary income up to a maximum rate of 25%. You had \$10,000 of this type of income that was taxed at the 25% rate for \$2,500, with any remainder that helped make up taxable income taxed as ordinary income.

Collectibles: \$10,000

Collectibles are taxed as ordinary income up to a maximum rate of 28%. You had \$0 of this type of income that was taxed at the 28% rate for \$0, with any remainder that helped make up taxable income taxed as ordinary income.

Let's take a look at the tax efficiency of your investment income

Different types of investment income are taxed differently. For example, non-qualified dividends and short-term capital gains are taxed as ordinary income at higher rates, while qualified dividends and long-term capital gains are taxed at lower preferential rates. And depending on your marginal bracket, it may be more tax efficient to use tax-free income vehicles like municipal bonds/bond funds instead of taxable income options.



Schedule C/E - Income Sources

The tax return listed the following businesses and entities on schedules C or E

SCHEDULE C

Business Name	Net Profit
PAULA'S PALATE	\$52,900.00

SCHEDULE E

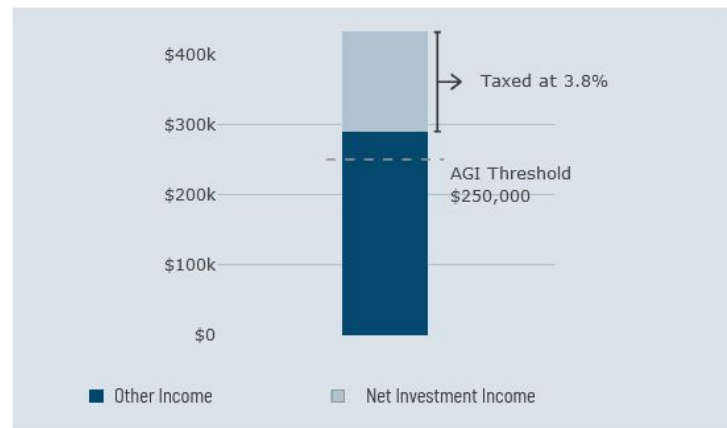
Rental Real Estate and Royalties
100 BEACHFRONT DRIVE WILMINGTON, NC 27516

- Did we know about the business?
 - Liability protection?
 - Are there opportunities for retirement plan contributions?
 - Are there opportunities for *other* deductions, like self-employed health insurance?
- Did we know about these entities?
 - Are rental properties productive/cash flow positive?
 - Potential depreciation recapture upon sale of rental properties
 - Liability protection?
 - Estate distribution ramifications

Net Investment Income Tax Summary

The Net Investment Income Tax (NIIT) is a 3.8% tax on the lesser of investment income or the amount over the income threshold where the NIIT is triggered which is \$200,000 (single filers) or \$250,000 (joint filers).

Description	Amount
Modified adjusted gross income	\$430,761
Threshold for Net Investment Income Tax	\$250,000
Net Investment Income	\$141,000
Lesser of Net Investment Income or MAGI in excess of the NIIT threshold	\$141,000
Net Investment Income Tax	\$5,358



Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI): Planning Considerations

Certain deductions and tax incentives phase out as income reaches certain levels. The definition of “income” for these phase outs can be different. The term “Modified Adjusted Income” (MAGI) is generally used, but there are several definitions of MAGI that are slightly different from each other.

MAGI Definition 1 ? (Hide All Items)	\$230,913		
Coverdell ESA ?	\$190,000 - \$220,000	Over	?
Lifetime Learning Credit ?	\$160,000 - \$180,000	Over	?
American Opportunity Credit ?	\$160,000 - \$180,000	Over	?
Child Tax Credit ?	\$400,000 - \$440,000	Under	?
Qualified Adoption Expenses Credit ?	\$252,150 - \$292,150	Under	?
Savers Credit ?	\$46,000 - \$76,500	Over	?
Clean Vehicle Credit (New) ?	\$0 - \$300,000	Under	?
Clean Vehicle Credit (Used) ?	\$0 - \$150,000	Over	?
MAGI Definition 2 ? (Hide All Items)	\$230,913		
Net Investment Income Tax ?	\$0 - \$250,000	Under	?
MAGI Definition 3 ? (Hide All Items)	\$221,163		
Roth IRA Contribution ?	\$230,000 - \$240,000	Under	?
MAGI Definition 4 ? (Hide All Items)	\$230,913		
Student Loan Interest Deduction ?	\$165,000 - \$195,000	Over	?
MAGI Definition 5 ? (Hide All Items)	\$230,912		
IRA Contribution Deductibility - Covered by Qualified Plan ?	\$123,000 - \$143,000	Over	?
IRA Contribution Deductibility - Not Covered/Spouse Covered ?	\$230,000 - \$240,000	Phase Out	?
MAGI Definition 6 ? (Hide All Items)	\$230,913		
ACA Premium Credit ?	770% of federal poverty limit (48 States and DC)		?

Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI): Planning Considerations

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MAGI Definition 1 (Hide All Items)

- Coverdell ESA
- Lifetime Learning Credit
- American Opportunity Credit
- Child Tax Credit
- Qualified Adoption Expenses Credit
- Savers Credit
- Clean Vehicle Credit (New)
- Clean Vehicle Credit (Used)

MAGI Definition 2 (Hide All Items)

- Net Investment Income Tax

MAGI Definition 3 (Hide All Items)

- Roth IRA Contribution

MAGI Definition 4 (Hide All Items)

- Student Loan Interest Deduction

MAGI Definition 5 (Hide All Items)

- IRA Contribution Deductibility - Covered by Qualified Plan
- IRA Contribution Deductibility - Not Covered/Spouse Covered

MAGI Definition 6 (Hide All Items)

- ACA Premium Credit

Savers Credit

Credit for contributions to an IRA or employer-sponsored retirement plan, or an ABLE account (if the taxpayer is the designated beneficiary). Depending on AGI, credit could be 10%, 20%, or 50% of the first \$2,000 (\$4,000 for joint filers) contributed to eligible retirement accounts.

Close

Over	
Over	
Over	
Under	
Under	
Over	
Under	
Over	
Under	
Under	
Over	
Over	
Phase Out	

Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI): Planning Considerations

Certain deductions and tax incentives phase out as income reaches certain levels. The definition of “income” for these phase outs can be different. The term “Modified Adjusted Income” (MAGI) is generally used, but there are several definitions of MAGI that are slightly different from each other.

MAGI Definition 1 (Hide All Items)	\$230,913		
Coverdell ESA	\$190,000 - \$220,000		
Lifetime Learning Credit	\$160,000 - \$180,000		
American Opportunity Credit	\$160,000 - \$180,000		
Child Tax Credit	\$400,000 - \$440,000		
Qualified Adoption Expenses Credit	\$252,150 - \$292,150		
Savers Credit	\$46,000 - \$76,500		
Clean Vehicle Credit (New)	\$0 - \$300,000		
Clean Vehicle Credit (Used)	\$0 - \$150,000		
MAGI Definition 2 (Hide All Items)	\$230,913		
Net Investment Income Tax	\$0 - \$250,000		
MAGI Definition 3 (Hide All Items)	\$221,163		
Roth IRA Contribution	\$230,000 - \$240,000		
MAGI Definition 3	\$230,913		
	\$165,000 - \$195,000		
AGI + IRA Deduction + Student Loan Interest Deduction + Tuition and Fees Deduction (2020 only) + Total Foreign Income Exclusions + Foreign Housing Deduction - Taxable Roth Conversion	\$230,912		
	\$123,000 - \$143,000		
	\$230,000 - \$240,000		
	\$230,913		
	770% of federal poverty limit (48 States and DC)		

Total Income	\$234,650
AGI	\$230,912
Deductions	\$42,000
Taxable Income	\$179,080
Total Tax	\$30,864

Under
Over

Under

Under

Over

Over

Phase Out

MAGI Definition 3

AGI + IRA Deduction + Student Loan Interest Deduction + Tuition and Fees Deduction (2020 only) + Total Foreign Income Exclusions + Foreign Housing Deduction - Taxable Roth Conversion

Close

Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI): Planning Considerations

Certain deductions and tax incentives phase out as income reaches certain levels. The definition of “income” for these phase outs can be different. The term “Modified Adjusted Income” (MAGI) is generally used, but there are several definitions of MAGI that are slightly different from each other.

MAGI Definition 1  (Hide All Items)	\$102,880		
Coverdell ESA 	\$190,000 - \$220,000	Under	
Lifetime Learning Credit 	\$160,000 - \$180,000	Under	
American Opportunity Credit 	\$160,000 - \$180,000	Under	
Child Tax Credit 	\$400,000 - \$400,000	Under	
Qualified Adoption Expenses Credit 	\$259,190 - \$299,190	Under	
Savers Credit 	\$51,000 - \$79,000	Above	
Clean Vehicle Credit (New) - Expires 9/30/2025 	\$0 - \$300,000	Under	
Clean Vehicle Credit (Used) - Expires 9/30/2025 	\$0 - \$150,000	Under	
Enhanced Deduction for Seniors 	\$150,000 - \$250,000	Under	
SALT Deduction Cap 	\$500,000 - \$600,000	Under	
Qualified Tips Deduction 	\$300,000 - \$550,000	Under	
Overtime Deduction 	\$300,000 - \$550,000	Under	
Car Loan Interest Deduction 	\$200,000 - \$250,000	Under	

Beginning Tax Year 2025

Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI): Planning Considerations

Certain deductions and tax incentives phase out as income rises. The term "Modified Adjusted Gross Income" (MAGI) is generally used, but there are several definitions of MAGI that are slightly different from each other.

MAGI Definition 1 (Hide All Items)

- Coverdell ESA
- Lifetime Learning Credit
- American Opportunity Credit
- Child Tax Credit
- Qualified Adoption Expenses Credit
- Savers Credit
- Clean Vehicle Credit (New) - Expires 9/30/2025
- Clean Vehicle Credit (Used) - Expires 9/30/2025
- Enhanced Deduction for Seniors
- SALT Deduction Cap
- Qualified Tips Deduction
- Overtime Deduction
- Car Loan Interest Deduction

Enhanced Deduction for Seniors

From 2025 to 2028, seniors who are age 65 or older by the end of the tax year can claim a deduction of up to \$6,000 per eligible filer. The deduction is available to both itemizers and non-itemizers. However, married couples filing separately who live together are not eligible.

Close

Under	
Under	
Under	
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Under	
Above	
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Beginning Tax Year 2025

Deductions & Credits

Deductions reduce the amount of income subject to tax while credits reduce taxes dollar for dollar.

DEDUCTIONS

Claimed	Deduction
Deductible Part of Self-Employment Tax	\$3,738
State, Local, and Other Taxes Deducted	\$10,000
Mortgage and Investment Interest Expense Deduction	\$22,000
Gifts to Charity	\$10,000
Qualified Business Income Deduction	\$9,832

CREDITS

Claimed	Credit	Type
Non-Refundable Child Tax Credit + Credit for Other Dependents	\$2,500	Non-refundable
Dependent Care	\$600	Non-refundable
Energy Efficient Home Improvement Credit	\$600	Non-refundable



Peter and Paula **Professor**