

# Understanding taxes – The basics and beyond

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#### Presenter

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#### Inflation Reduction Act of 2022

- Act includes a lot of non-tax provisions in this Act
- Tax related provisions:
  - Primarily concern energy credits
    - Clean vehicle credit (both new and used vehicles)
    - Extension and modification of energy for buildings and property
- Extension of credit for coverage under qualified health plan

These rules under the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 are complicated and have very specific provisions. Be sure to examine these rules and provisions carefully to determine if you qualify for these credits.

Tax Cuts and Jobs Act

- Eliminated the personal exemption for taxpayers and their dependents
- Increased the standard deduction for all filing statuses
- Certain provisions of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act will expire at the end of 2025

# 2022 and 2023 Tax Updates

#### Inflation adjustments

Brackets and certain income limitations are being adjusted due to inflation being higher in 2022.

- Standard deductions
- Tax brackets
- · Maximum EIC credit
- 401(k) contributions
- Foreign earned income exclusion
- · Gift exclusion amount



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# What are the filing statuses?

- Five filing statuses
  - Single
  - Married filing jointly
  - Married filing separately
  - Head of Household
  - Qualifying Widow(er) with child

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## Filing status – Single

- You are single if:
  - You are unmarried on the last day of the year or
  - Legally separated under a divorce or separate maintenance decree



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## Filing status – Married

You are considered married, if on the last day of the year, you:

- Are living together as a married couple
- $\,{}^{\circ}$  Are married according to the law of the state where you live
- Are not separated under a divorce or separate maintenance decree

You will have to file as married filing jointly or married filing separately.

Special circumstances

- Registered domestic partners not recognized federally
- Foreign marriages recognized federally if they are recognized in the state where they live

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# Filing status – Head of Household

You can file as head of household if you are considered unmarried at the end of the year.

You must pay more than half the cost of maintaining a household and have someone living with you as a qualifying person.



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# Filing status – Qualifying widow(er) with child

- You can file this status for two years following the year your spouse died.
- You must have a child as a dependent on your tax return.

#### Who needs to file a tax return?

IF your filing status is	AND at the end of the year, you were	2022 gross income amounts	2023 gross income amounts
single	under 65	\$12,950	\$13,850
	65 or older	\$14,700	\$15,700
married filing jointly	under 65 (both spouses)	\$25,900	\$27,700
	65 or older (one spouse)	\$27,300	\$29,200
	65 or older (both spouses)	\$28,700	\$30,700
married filing separately	any age	\$5	\$5
head of household	sehold under 65 \$19,400	\$20,800	
	65 or older	\$21,150	\$22,650
qualifying widow(er)	under 65	\$25,900	\$27,700
with dependent child	65 or older	\$27,300	\$29,200

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#### Who needs to file a tax return?

Self-employed individuals, which includes:

- Sole proprietor in a trade or business
- Independent contractor
- Partner in a business
- · Anyone who is in business for themselves

You must file a tax return if you have at least \$400 of net income.

May qualify for the Qualified Business Income Deduction

Source: IRS 2021 Publication 17

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# Additional reasons or requirements to file

Even if you have no income:

- If you, your spouse, or dependent were enrolled in health care coverage through the Marketplace
- If you received HSA, Archer MSA, or Medicare Advantage MSA distributions
- If you are repaying the first-time homebuyer credit
- If you have a household employee
- Additional tax on a qualified plan
- Tax-related identify theft

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# Dependency exemption

With the 2018 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, dependents are now only listed on the return for the child tax credit and the new dependent tax credit.

Dependents are still considered for filing status for:

- Head of household
- · Qualifying widow(er)

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# Who is a dependent?

To be a dependent on your return, a dependent must meet three tests:

- Dependent taxpayer test
- Joint return test
- Citizen or resident test

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# Dependent Taxpayer Test

Is the taxpayer being claimed as a dependent by another person?

• If yes, then the taxpayer cannot claim any dependents on his/her return.

If you are filing a joint return, can your spouse can be claimed as a dependent by someone else?

• If yes, then the taxpayer cannot claim any dependents on your joint return.

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#### Joint Return Test

You generally cannot claim a married person as a dependent if he or she files a joint return with their spouse.

Exception exists when a dependent is filing a joint return with a spouse only to receive a refund.



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#### Citizen Resident Test

You cannot claim a person as a dependent unless that person is a:

- U.S. citizen
- U.S. resident alien
- U.S. national
- Resident of Canada or Mexico

There is an exception for certain adopted children.

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# Types of dependents

#### A dependent is:

- A qualifying child
- A qualifying relative

There's no deduction on the return, but it is relevant to qualify for certain filing statuses and credits.



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## Tests to be a qualifying child

- Must be your son, daughter, stepchild, foster child, brother, sister, half brother, half sister, stepbrother, stepsister, or a descendant of any of them.
- Must be:
  - Under age 19 at the end of the year and younger than you (or your spouse, if filing jointly)
  - Under age 24 at the end of the year, a student, and younger than you (or your spouse, if filing jointly)
  - Any age if permanently and totally disabled.

(Cont. on next slide)

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# Tests to be a qualifying child, cont.

- The child must have lived with you for more than half of the year.
- The child must not have provided more than half of his or her own support for the year.
- The child is not filing a joint return for the year (unless that return is filed only to get a refund of income tax withheld or estimated tax paid).

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## Tests to be a qualifying relative

- The person cannot be your qualifying child or the qualifying child of any other taxpayer.
- The person either:
  - Must be related to you, or
  - Must live with you all year as a member of your household (and your relationship must not violate local law)
- The person's gross income for 2022 must be less than \$4,400 (\$4,700 for 2023).
- You must provide more than half of the person's total support for the year.

## Head of household







Unmarried or considered unmarried on the last day of the year

Paid more than half of the cost of maintaining a home for the year A qualifying person lives with you in the home for more than half of the year (except for temporary absences)

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## What is income?

- Earned vs. unearned
- Generally, the most common sources of earned income are:
  - W2—wages from employment
  - 1099—income from subcontract work



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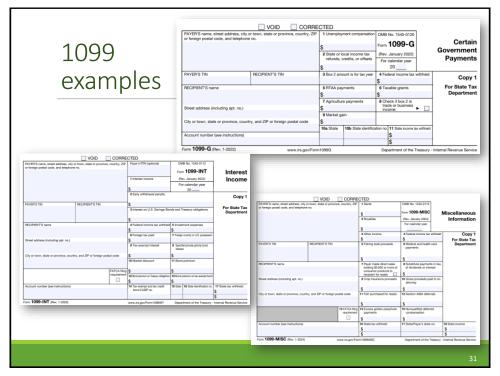


## Tax-related information for the FAFSA

- Income earned from work
- Tax exempt interest income
- · Untaxed portions of IRA distributions
- IRA rollover into another IRA or qualified plan
- Untaxed portions of pensions
- Pension rollover into an IRA or qualified plan
- Adjusted gross income
- · Income tax paid
- Earned Income Credit (EIC)
- Payments to tax-deferred pension and savings plans

- IRA deductions and payments to selfemployed SEP, SIMPLE, Keogh
- Education credits
- Filed a Schedule A, B, D, E, F, or H with 2022 IRS Form 1040
- Net profit or loss from IRS Form 1040 Schedule C
- Amount of college grants, scholarships, or AmeriCorps benefits reported as income to the IRS
- Foreign earned income exclusion
- Child support received was moved to the Asset section
- https://studentaid.gov/sites/default/files/2024-25-fafsa.pdf

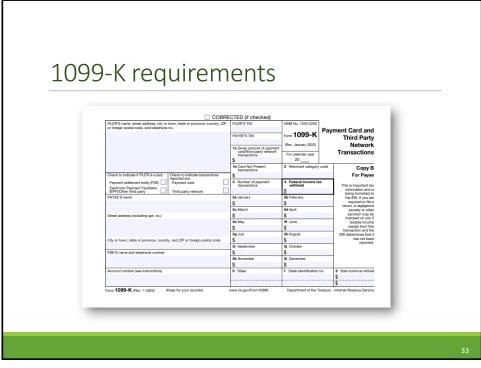
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PAYER'S name, street address, cit or foreign postal code, and telepho	VOID CORF		OMB No. 1545-0116		
			Form 1099-NEC (Rev. January 2024) For calendar year	Nonemployee Compensation	
PAYER'S TIN RECIPIENT'S name	RECIPIENT'S TIN	Nonemployee compensa     Payer made direct sales	s totaling \$5,000 or more of	Copy 1 For State Tax	
Street address (including apt. no.)	ntry, and ZIP or foreign postal code	3 4 Federal income tax with		Department	
Account number (see instructions)	nery, and ZIP or toreign postal code		6 State/Payer's state no.	7 State income S	
Form 1099-NEC (Rev. 1-2024)	www.irs.gov.	\$ /Form1099NEC	Department of the Treas	\$ ury - Internal Revenue Service	

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# Filing requirements for dependents

Single dependents - under age 65 and not blind

#### 2022

- Your unearned income was more than \$1,150
- Your earned income was more than \$12,950

#### 2023

- Your unearned income was more than \$1,250
- Your earned income was more than \$13,850

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# Filing requirements for dependents

Single dependents - over age 65 or older or blind

#### 2022

- Your unearned income was more than \$2,800; \$4,500 if 65 or older and blind
- Your earned income was more than \$14,250; \$15,950 if 65 or older and blind

#### 2023

- Your unearned income was more than \$3,100; \$4,950 if 65 or older and blind
- Your earned income was more than \$15,700; \$17,550 if 65 or older and blind

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# Filing requirements for married dependents

Married dependents - under age 65 and not blind

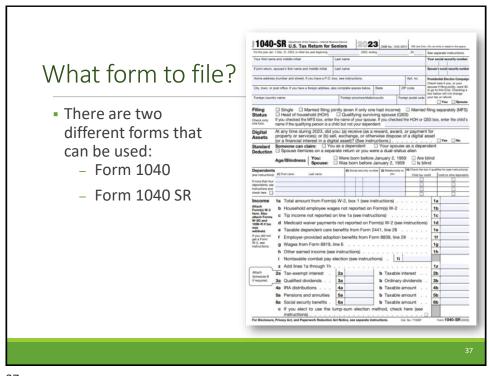
#### 2022

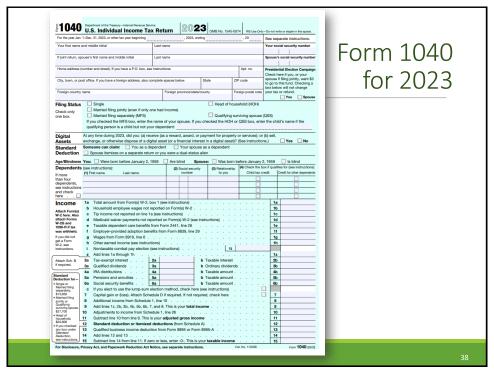
- Your unearned income was more than \$1,150
- Your earned income was more than \$12,950

#### 2023

- Your unearned income was more than \$1,250
- Your earned income was more than \$13,850

Your gross income was at least \$5 and your spouse files a separate return and itemizes deductions



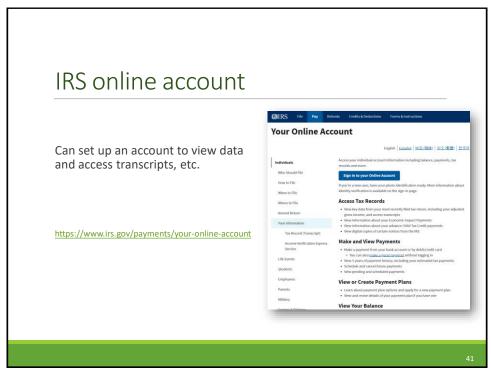


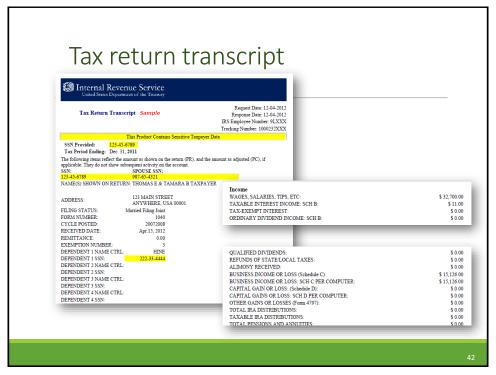
Schedule 1	Have additional income, such as capital gains, unemployment compensation, prize or award money, or gambling winnings.
	Have any deductions to claim, such as student loan interest deduction, self- employment tax, or educator expenses.
Schedule 2	Owe AMT or need to make an excess advance premium tax credit repayment
Schedule 3	Can claim a nonrefundable credit other than the child tax credit or the credit for other dependents, such as the foreign tax credit, education credits, or general business credit.
Schedule 4	Owe other taxes, such as self-employment tax, household employment taxes, additional tax on IRAs or other qualified retirement plans and tax-favored accounts.
Schedule 5	Can claim a refundable credit other than the earned income credit, American opportunity credit, or additional child tax credit, such as the net premium tax credit or health coverage tax credit.  Have other payments, such as an amount paid with a request for an extension to file
Schedule 6	or excess social security tax withheld.  Have a foreign address or a third-party designee other than a paid preparer.

Schedule A*	Itemized deductions	
Schedule B*	Interest and ordinary dividends	
Schedule C	Profit or loss from business	
Schedule C-EZ	Net profit from business	
Schedule D*	Capital gains and losses	
Schedule E*	Supplemental income and losses	
Schedule EIC	Earned income credit	
Schedule F*	Profit or loss from farming	
Schedule H*	Household employee taxes	
Schedule J	Income averaging for farmers and fishermen	
Schedule R	Credit for the elderly or the disabled	
Schedule SE	Self-employment tax	
Schedule 8812	Credits for qualifying children and other dependents	

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## Identity theft

- Using another person's identity to claim tax refund
- Pub. 5027 for victims of tax-related identity theft
- Cannot use automated process to request transcripts
  - Identity theft hotline (800) 908-4490
  - Must speak to a representative
  - Have tax forms available to provide specific information
- Can now opt in to the IP Pin program.

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## When to file?



- Generally, the due date for individual returns is April 15
- Deadline is extended for special circumstances
- Extensions are allowed until October 15

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#### Education-related tax credits and deductions



#### **Tax credits**

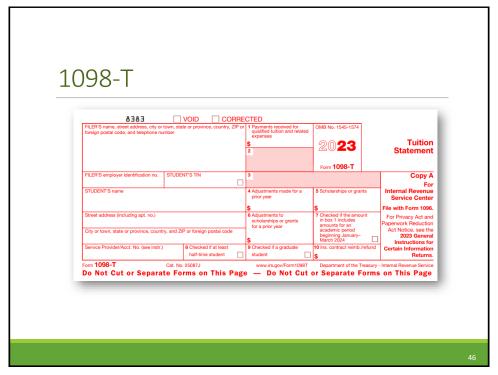
- American Opportunity Credit
- Lifetime Learning Credit

#### **Tax deductions**

Student Loan Interest Deduction

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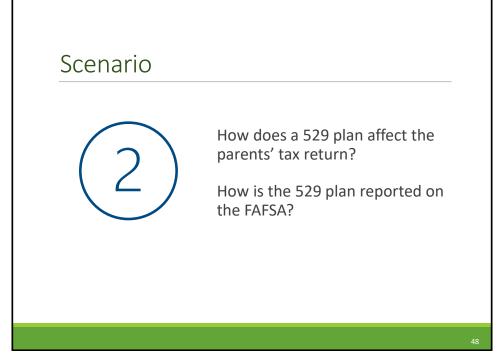


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# Scenario I may be eligible for student loan forgiveness. How will that impact my taxes?

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