

DESK REFERENCE

TAX YEAR 2019

How you prepare for tax season can influence how smoothly your season goes. Here are some important steps your office can take.

Preseason Checklist

Complete Your Continuing Professional Education. Ensure you have all the CPE needed to renew your professional licenses and understand tax law changes prior to tax season by visiting DrakeCPE.com.

Register for or Renew Your PTIN. A PTIN is required for all return preparers who are compensated for preparing or assisting in preparation of a tax return. Visit IRS.gov/Tax-Professionals/PTIN-Requirements-for-Tax-Return-Preparers to register, renew, and learn more.

Order Tax Preparation Software. Look for a software package that includes everything you need and that you can trust. Consider Drake Tax.

Verify Your Office Equipment Meets System Requirements. Does your hard drive have enough available space? Is your network operational? Are your printers compatible?

Install and Test Your Tax Software Package. We hope you've chosen software that's delivered early.

Purchase Office Supplies. Don't forget toner, paper, pens, and folders.

Test Printers. Test any new setup features included in your software. Make sure bar codes are printed correctly and that you understand how to choose which forms are printed and how to print sets.

Send Organizers or Letters. These tools help make sure your clients bring the correct information to their appointments. Sending organizers is easier than ever, thanks to Drake Software's SecureFilePro platform, and Drake Tax produces professional letters with just a couple of mouse clicks.

Educate Yourself on Tax Law Changes. This desk reference is a great introduction to tax law changes. Online research, the IRS website, and state tax departments are great resources as well.

Begin Preseason Scheduling. This will give you a jump-start on tax season and help early-filer clients see you as soon as possible.

Train Your Staff. Make sure everyone understands their duties and is familiar with the software. Once tax season hits, you may not have time to review.

Update Your Filing System. If you're considering going paperless, make sure you're familiar with the steps you need to take. If you prefer paper, make sure you shred any unnecessary paperwork to free up additional space.

Establish Billing Amounts. Configuring pricing in your software now will save you a lot of time later.

Determine Incentives. If you plan to offer rebates or other incentives, make sure the process is well thought out. This will eliminate kinks in the midst of your busy season.

Sign Up with a Bank If You Plan to Offer Bank Products. Signing up now helps you avoid delays when it's time to process that first bank product. You may need to complete an application with your software vendor, too.

Drake Software Support Website

Drake's Support website (Support.DrakeSoftware.com) offers you a wealth of resources available 24 hours a day. Sign in to your Drake Support account by entering a username and password. Some of these resources are available by scrolling down the Resources Overview page and others by choosing from the following sidebar menu options:

Resources - Download Drake Tax, Drake Accounting, and conversion software; order supplemental resources and Drake-compatible supplies; look up federal and state facts; access the Drake Broadcast Center; learn about SecureFilePro; participate in forums; and find answers to your questions in the Drake Knowledge Base.

My Account - Change your password, look up your account and serial numbers, submit bank applications, access your online EF Database, learn about GruntWorx, renew your Drake Tax, and track your shipments from Drake Software.

Training Tools - Download Drake Tax User's Manuals, watch tax software video tutorials, access practice returns (and their solutions), register for summer Classroom Training and fall Update Schools, and jump to Drake's e-Training Center (DrakeETC.com). Use the Passport to Success to help get you ready for a great tax season with Drake Software.

Drake Accounting - Manage client financial records, leverage important financial reports, enter invoices, print vendor checks, and handle multi-location payroll with Drake Software's professional accounting product..

Partner Programs - Learn about the many value-added programs and services made available through Drake partners and affiliate organizations.

Be sure to visit DrakeSoftware.com for the most recently updated version of the Desk Reference Guide.

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TAX PREPARERS' DUE DILIGENCE REQUIREMENTS

Paid preparers who file EITC, CTC/ACTC/ODC, AOTC, or HOH returns or claims for refunds for clients must meet due diligence requirements. Those who fail to do so can be assessed a \$530 penalty for each failure.



Requirement	As a paid tax return preparer you must:
<p>Knowledge</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have no knowledge that any information used to determine a client's eligibility for, or the amount of the refundable credit, is incorrect. • Be aware of the implications of all information given by the client, or known by you, and must make additional inquiries if a reasonable and well-informed tax return preparer, knowledgeable in the law, would conclude the information is incomplete, inconsistent, or incorrect. • Know the law and use that knowledge of the law to ensure you are asking your client the right questions to get all relevant information. • Document any additional questions you ask and your client's answer at the time of the interview. <p>The Treasury Regulations give examples of the application of the knowledge requirement. Find the regulations for tax return preparer due diligence requirements on the Government Printing Office site.</p>
<p>Complete and Submit Form 8867</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete Form 8867, Paid Preparer's Due Diligence Checklist, for each EITC, CTC/ACTC/ODC, AOTC, or HOH claim you prepare. • Complete the compliance checklist with due diligence requirements and information provided by your clients. • Submit the completed Form 8867 to the IRS with every electronic return you prepare claiming the EITC, CTC/ACTC/ODC, AOTC, or HOH. • Attach the completed Form 8867 to every paper return or claim for refund you prepare for the EITC, CTC/ACTC/ODC, AOTC, or HOH and advise your client of the importance of sending it with the return or claim for refund to the IRS.
<p>Keep Records</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep a copy of the Form 8867 and the worksheets used to determine credits. • Keep a record of all additional questions you asked your clients that would help you comply with your due diligence requirements and keep a record of your client's answers. • Keep copies of any documents your client gives you on which you relied to determine eligibility for, or the amount of, the credits. • Keep a record of how, when, and from whom you obtained the information used to complete the return. • Keep your records in either paper or electronic format but make sure you can produce them if the IRS asks for them. • Keep these records for three years from the latest date of the following that apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The original due date of the tax return (this does not include any extension of time for filing). • If you electronically file the return or claim for refund and sign it as the return preparer, the date the tax return or claim for refund is filed. • If the return or claim for refund is not filed electronically and you sign it as the return preparer, the date you present the tax return or claim for refund to your client for signature. • If you prepare part of the return or claim for refund and another preparer completes and signs the return or claim for refund, you must keep the part of the return you were responsible to complete for 3 years from the date you submit it to the signing tax return preparer. • Keep these records in either a paper or electronic format in a secure place to protect your client's personal information.

2019 MEDICAL SAVINGS ACCOUNTS (MSA)

2019 Annual Deductible Range

Self-Only Coverage	\$ 2,350 - \$ 3,500
Family Coverage	\$ 4,650 - \$ 7,000

Maximum Out of Pocket

Self-Only Coverage	\$ 4,650
Family Coverage	\$ 8,550

HEALTH SAVINGS ACCOUNT (HSA)

2019 Maximum Annual Contribution Limits

Self-Only Coverage	\$ 3,500
Family Coverage	\$ 7,000

2019 Minimum Deductible

Self-Only Coverage	\$ 1,350
Family Coverage	\$ 2,700

2019 Maximum Out of Pocket

Self-Only Coverage	\$ 6,750
Family Coverage	\$ 13,500

Additional Over Age 55 - 65

2019 and after	\$ 1,000
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ADOPTION CREDIT

Maximum credit for a child with special needs	\$ 14,080
Other adoptions, qualified expenses	Up to \$ 14,080
Phaseout range, modified adjusted gross income	\$ 211,160 - \$ 251,160

BONUS DEPRECIATION

Assets Placed in Service

2019	100%
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SECTION 179 EXPENSE

Expense limit	\$ 1,020,000
Phaseout threshold	\$ 2,550,000

FICA (SS & MEDICARE) WAGE BASE

Social Security wage base	\$ 132,900
Maximum Social Security tax	\$ 8,240
Medicare wage base	No ceiling
Maximum Medicare wage tax	No ceiling

STANDARD DEDUCTIONS

IF Your Filing Status Is...	Base Amount	Additional Amount for Blindness or Over Age 65
Single	\$ 12,200	\$1,650
Married Filing Jointly	\$ 24,400	\$1,300
Married Filing Separately	\$ 12,200	\$1,300
Head of Household	\$ 18,350	\$1,650
Qualifying Widow(er) with Dependent Child	\$ 24,400	\$1,300
Dependent of Another	\$1,100 (or Earned income + \$350)	\$1,300 (\$1,650 if single or HOH)

MACRS RECOVERY PERIODS

Type of Property	MACRS Recovery Period	
	General Depreciation System	Alternative Depreciation System
Computers and their peripheral equipment	5 years	5 years
Office machinery, such as: Scanners Calculators Copiers	5 years	6 years
Automobiles	5 years	5 years
Light trucks	5 years	5 years
Appliances, such as: Stoves Refrigerators	5 years	9 years
Carpets	5 years	9 years
Furniture used in rental property	5 years	9 years
Office furniture and equipment, such as: Desks Tables	7 years	10 years
Any property that does not have a class life and that has not been designated by law as being in any other class	7 years	12 years
Roads	15 years	20 years
Shrubby	15 years	20 years
Fences	15 years	20 years
Residential rental property (buildings or structures) and structural components such as furnaces, water pipes, venting, etc.	27.5 years	30 years
Nonresidential real property	39 years	40 years

Additions and improvements, such as a new roof

The same recovery period as that of the property to which the addition or improvement is made, determined as if the property were placed in service at the same time as the addition or improvement.

See Publication 946—How To Depreciate Property

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2019 FILING REQUIREMENTS FOR MOST TAXPAYERS

IF Your Filing Status Is...	AND at the end of 2019 you were...	THEN file a return if your gross income was at least...
Single	Under 65	\$12,200
	65 or older	\$13,850
Married Filing Jointly	Under 65 (both spouses)	\$24,400
	65 or older (one spouse)	\$25,700
	65 or older (both spouses)	\$27,000
Married Filing Separately	Any age	\$ 5
Head of Household	Under 65	\$18,350
	65 or older	\$20,000
Qualifying Widow(er) with Dependent Child	Under 65	\$24,400
	65 or older	\$25,700

2019 FILING REQUIREMENTS FOR DEPENDENTS

If the taxpayer's parents (or someone else) can claim him or her as a dependent, use this chart to see if you must file a return. In this chart, unearned income includes taxable interest, ordinary dividends, and capital gain distributions. Earned income includes wages, tips, and taxable scholarship and fellowship grants. Gross income is the total of your unearned and earned income.

Single dependents. Were you either age 65 or older or blind?

- No. You must file a return if any of the following apply:
 - Your unearned income was over \$1,100
 - Your earned income was over \$12,200
 - Your gross income was more than the larger of:
 - \$1,100
 - Your earned income (up to \$11,850) plus \$350
- Yes. You must file a return if any of the following apply:
 - Your unearned income was over \$2,750 (\$4,400 if 65 or older and blind)
 - Your earned income was over \$13,850 (\$15,500 if 65 or older and blind)
 - Your gross income was more than:
 - The larger of:
 - \$ 2,750 (\$4,400 if 65 or older and blind)
 - Your earned income (up to \$11,850) plus \$2,000 (\$3,650 if 65 or older and blind)



Married dependents. Were you either age 65 or older or blind?

- No. You must file a return if any of the following apply:
 - Your unearned income was over \$1,100
 - Your earned income was over \$12,200
 - Your gross income was at least \$5 and your spouse files a separate return and itemizes deductions
 - Your gross income was more than the larger of:
 - \$1,100
 - Your earned income (up to \$11,850) plus \$350
- Yes. You must file a return if any of the following apply:
 - Your unearned income was over \$2,400 (\$3,700 if 65 or older and blind)
 - Your earned income was over \$13,500 (\$14,800 if 65 or older and blind)
 - Your gross income was at least \$5 and your spouse files a separate return and itemizes deductions
 - Your gross income was more than:
 - The larger of:
 - \$2,400, or \$3,700 if 65 or older and blind
 - Your earned income (up to \$11,850) plus \$1,650 (\$2,950 if 65 or older and blind)

OTHER SITUATIONS WHEN YOU MUST FILE A 2019 RETURN

You must file a return if any of the six conditions below apply for 2019.

1. You owe any special taxes, including any of the following.
 - a. Alternative minimum tax.
 - b. Additional tax on a qualified plan, including an individual retirement arrangement (IRA), or other tax-favored account. But if you are filing a return only because you owe this tax, you can file Form 5329 by itself.
 - c. Household employment taxes. But if you are filing a return only because you owe this tax, you can file Schedule H by itself.
 - d. Social Security and Medicare tax on tips you did not report to your employer or on wages you received from an employer who did not withhold these taxes.
 - e. Repayment of first-time homebuyer credit. See the instructions for Form 1040 or 1040-SR, Schedule 2, Part II.
 - f. Write-in taxes, including uncollected Social Security and Medicare or RRTA tax on tips you reported to your employer or on group-term life insurance and additional taxes on health savings accounts. See the instructions for Form 1040 or 1040-SR, Schedule 2, line 8.
 - g. Recapture taxes. See the instructions for Form 1040 or 1040-SR, Schedule 2, Part II.
2. You (or your spouse, if filing jointly) received HSA, Archer MSA, or Medicare Advantage MSA distributions.
3. You had net earnings from self-employment of at least \$400.
4. You had wages of \$108.28 or more from a church or qualified church-controlled organization that is exempt from employer Social Security and Medicare taxes.
5. Advance payments of the premium tax credit were made for you, your spouse, or a dependent who enrolled in coverage through the Health Insurance Marketplace. You should have received Forms 1095-A showing the amount of the advance payments, if any.
6. Advance payments of the health coverage tax credit were made for you, your spouse, or a dependent. You or whoever enrolled you should have received Forms 1099-H showing the amount of the advance payments.

STUDENT LOAN INTEREST DEDUCTION

Maximum interest deduction	\$ 2,500
Modified Adjusted Gross Income Phaseout:	
Married Filing Jointly	\$140,000 to \$170,000
Single/HOH	\$ 70,000 to \$ 85,000

QUALIFYING CHILD FOR CHILD TAX CREDIT

A qualifying child for purposes of the child tax credit must be all of the following:

- SSN holder
- Claimed as your dependent on Form 1040 or 1040-SR
- Under age 17 at the end of 2019
- Your:
 - Son, daughter, adopted child, stepchild, or descendant of any of them (for example, your grandchild)
 - Brother, sister, stepbrother, stepsister, or a descendant of any of them (for example, your niece or nephew) whom you cared for as you would your own child
 - A U.S. citizen or resident alien

Adopted Child

An adopted child is always treated as your own child. An adopted child includes a child placed with you by an authorized placement agency for legal adoption even if the adoption is not final.

CHILD TAX CREDIT

Credit Amount	\$2,000
Refundable Portion	\$1,400

QUALIFYING DEPENDENT FOR OTHER DEPENDENT CREDIT:

- Must have SSN, ITIN or ATIN
- Claimed as dependent on Form 1040 or 1040-SR
- Can't be claimed for child tax credit
- Must be US citizen, US national, or US resident alien

Credit Amount	\$500
Refundable Portion	\$-0-

DEPENDENT CARE CREDIT LIMITATIONS

To determine the amount of your credit, multiply your work-related expenses (after applying the earned income and dollar limits) by a percentage. This percentage depends on your adjusted gross income shown on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 8b, or Form 1040NR, line 35. The following table shows the percentage to use based on adjusted gross income. The maximum eligible to be multiplied by these percentages is \$3,000 per child, maximum of \$6,000 per return.

IF your adjusted gross income is:

Over	But Not Over	The Percentage Is:
\$ 0	\$15,000	35%
15,000	17,000	34%
17,000	19,000	33%
19,000	21,000	32%
21,000	23,000	31%
23,000	25,000	30%
25,000	27,000	29%
27,000	29,000	28%
29,000	31,000	27%
31,000	33,000	26%
33,000	35,000	25%
35,000	37,000	24%
37,000	39,000	23%
39,000	41,000	22%
41,000	43,000	21%
43,000	No Limit	20%

COMPARISON OF EDUCATION CREDITS

Lifetime Learning Credit	American Opportunity
Up to \$2,000 credit per return.	Up to \$2,500/Up to 40% is refundable
Maximum lifetime learning rate is 20%	100% of first \$2,000 plus 25% of next \$2,000
Available for all years of post-secondary education and for courses to acquire or improve job skills	Available for four years of college and ONLY if the student had not completed the first 4 years of postsecondary education before 2019
Available for an unlimited number of years	Available ONLY for 4 tax years per eligible student (including any years Hope credit was claimed)
Student doesn't need to be pursuing a program leading to a degree or other recognized education credential	AGI phaseout between \$80,000 - \$90,000 (160K - 180K MFJ)
Available for one or more courses	Student must be enrolled at least half time for at least one academic period beginning during 2019 (or the first 3 months of 2020 if the qualified expenses were paid in 2019)
Felony drug conviction rule does not apply	As of the end of 2019, the student had not been convicted of a felony for possession or distributing a controlled substance.

EDUCATION CREDITS PHASEOUT

Lifetime Learning Adjusted Gross Income Phaseout:	Refundable American Opportunity	
Married Filing Jointly	\$116,000 to \$136,000	\$160,000 to \$180,000
All other filing statuses	\$58,000 to \$68,000	\$ 80,000 to \$ 90,000

SOCIAL SECURITY PAYBACK

At full retirement age or older	No limit on earnings
Under full retirement age	\$1 in benefits will be deducted for each \$2 you earn above \$17,640
In the year you reach full retirement age	Your benefits will be reduced \$1 for every \$3 you earn above \$46,920

* For people born in 1943 through 1954, the full retirement age is 66.

The full retirement age increases gradually each year until it reaches age 67 for people born in 1960 or later.

EARNED INCOME CREDIT

Single, Head of Household, and Qualifying Widow(er)	Earned Income Ranges to Receive the Maximum EIC		Maximum EIC Amount	EIC Eliminated When Maximum Earnings Reach These Amounts
	AT LEAST	BUT LESS THAN		
With No Children	\$ 6,900	\$ 8,650	\$ 529	\$15,570
With One Child	\$10,350	\$19,050	\$3,526	\$41,094
With Two Children	\$14,550	\$19,050	\$5,828	\$46,703
With Three or More Children	\$14,550	\$19,050	\$6,557	\$50,162

Married Filing Jointly	Earned Income Ranges to Receive the Maximum EIC		Maximum EIC Amount	EIC Eliminated When Maximum Earnings Reach These Amounts
	AT LEAST	BUT LESS THAN		
With No Children	\$ 6,900	\$14,450	\$ 529	\$21,370
With One Child	\$10,350	\$24,850	\$3,526	\$46,884
With Two Children	\$14,550	\$24,850	\$5,828	\$52,493
With Three or More Children	\$14,550	\$24,850	\$6,557	\$55,952

The maximum amount of investment income you can have and still receive EIC has increased to \$3,600.

EARNED INCOME CREDIT IN A NUTSHELL

First, you must meet all the rules in this column.

Second, you must meet the rule in one of these columns, whichever applies.

PART A Rules for Everyone	PART B Rules if You Have a Qualifying Child	PART C Rules if You Do Not Have a Qualifying Child
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Your adjusted gross income (AGI) must be less than \$50,162 (\$55,952 if Married Filing Jointly) if you have three or more qualifying children. \$46,703 (\$52,493 if Married Filing Jointly) if you have two qualifying children. \$41,094 (\$46,884 if Married Filing Jointly) if you have one qualifying child. \$15,570 (\$21,370 if Married Filing Jointly) if you do not have a qualifying child. You must have a valid Social Security Number. Your filing status cannot be "Married Filing Separately." You must be a U.S. citizen, resident alien all year, or non-resident alien filing married filing jointly. You cannot file Form 2555 (relating to foreign earned income). Your investment income must be \$3,600 or less. You must have earned income. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Your child must have a Social Security Number that is valid for employment and issued before the due date of the return (including extensions). Your child must meet the relationship, age, and residency tests. Your qualifying child cannot be used by more than one person to claim the EIC. You cannot be a qualifying child of another person. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> You must be at least 25 but under age 65. You cannot be the dependent of another person. You cannot be a qualifying child of another person. You must have lived in the United States more than half of the year.

EXEMPTION AMOUNTS

Personal and Dependent	\$ 0
Estate Amount*	\$600
Simple Trust *	\$300
Complex Trust *	\$100

* Exemption not allowed in final year.



FOREIGN EARNED INCOME

2019 Maximum exclusion	\$105,900
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GIFT TAX

2019 Exclusion	\$ 15,000
2019 Exclusion for gift to spouse who is not a U.S. citizen	\$155,000

401(K) CONTRIBUTION LIMITS

2019 Maximum deferral	\$19,000
2019 Catch Up Contributions for taxpayers 50 and over	\$25,000

LONG-TERM CAPITAL GAINS AND QUALIFYING DIVIDENDS

Single up to	\$ 39,375	0%
Single	\$ 39,376 - \$434,550	15%
Single over	\$434,551+	20%
Married up to	\$ 78,750	0%
Married	\$ 78,751 - \$488,850	15%
Married over	\$488,851+	20%
HOH up to	\$ 52,750	0%
HOH	\$ 52,751 - \$461,700	15%
HOH over	\$461,701+	20%

SAVINGS BOND/HIGHER EDUCATION EXPENSE EXCLUSION

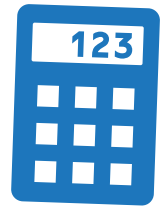
Modified adjusted gross income phaseout range:	
Married Filing Jointly	\$121,600 - \$151,600
All other filing status	\$81,100 - \$96,100

LONG-TERM CARE PREMIUMS

Maximum premium (per person)	
Age 40 or under	\$420
Age 41 to 50	\$790
Age 51 to 60	\$1,580
Age 61 to 70	\$4,220
Age 71 or over	\$5,270

ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM TAX

First \$194,800 (\$97,400 Married Filing Separately) of Alternative Minimum Taxable Income 26%
Over \$194,800 of Alternative Minimum Taxable Income 28%



Exemptions:

Married Filing Jointly or Qualifying Widow(er) \$111,700
Married Filing Separately \$55,850
Single or Head of Household \$71,700
Trusts and Estates \$25,000

Exemption Phaseout:

25% of amount AMTI exceeds:

Filing Status	AMTI Begin Phaseout	AMTI Fully Phased Out
MFJ/Qualifying Widow(er)	\$1,020,600	\$1,467,400
Married Filing Separately	\$510,300	\$733,700
Single/HOH	\$510,300	\$797,100
Estates and Trusts	\$83,500	\$183,500

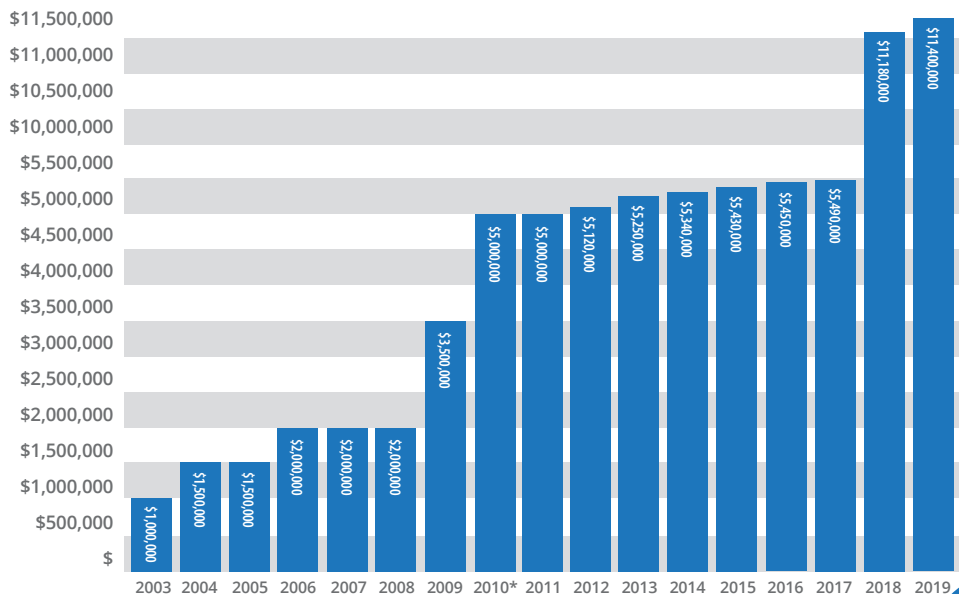
WHERE TO DEDUCT YOUR INTEREST EXPENSE

IF you have...	THEN deduct it on...	AND for more info go to...
Deductible student loan interest	Form 1040/1040-SR, Schedule 1, line 20	Publication 970
Deductible home mortgage interest and points reported on Form 1098	Schedule A (Form 1040/1040-SR), line 8a	Publication 936
Deductible home mortgage interest not reported on Form 1098	Schedule A (Form 1040/1040-SR), line 8b	Publication 936
Deductible points not reported on Form 1098	Schedule A (Form 1040/1040-SR), line 8c	Publication 936
Deductible investment interest (other than interest incurred to produce rents or royalties)	Schedule A (Form 1040/1040-SR), line 9	Publication 550
Deductible business interest (non-farm)	Schedule C (Form 1040/1040-SR)	Publication 535
Deductible farm business interest	Schedule F (Form 1040/1040-SR)	Publications 225 and 535
Deductible interest incurred to produce rents or royalties	Schedule E (Form 1040/1040-SR)	Publications 527 and 535
Personal interest	Not deductible	

2019 STANDARD MILEAGE RATES

Business mileage 58¢ / mile
Charitable mileage 14¢ / mile
Medical/Moving mileage 20¢ / mile

ESTATE EXEMPTION



*2010 5,000,000 (or N/A if elected to file 8939)

TAX RATE SCHEDULES Single

TAXABLE INCOME:

Over	But not over
\$ 0	\$ 9,700
9,700	39,475
39,475	84,200
84,200	160,725
160,725	204,100
204,100	510,300
510,300	-

TAX:

Tax	+	On amt over
\$.00	10%	\$ 0
970.00	12%	9,700
4,543.00	22%	39,475
14,382.50	24%	84,200
32,748.50	32%	160,725
46,628.50	35%	204,100
153,798.50	37%	510,300

TAX RATE SCHEDULES Head of Household

TAXABLE INCOME:

Over	But not over
\$ 0	\$ 13,850
13,850	52,850
52,850	84,200
84,200	160,700
160,700	204,100
204,100	510,300
510,300	-

TAX:

Tax	+	On amt over
\$.00	10%	\$ 0
1,385.00	12%	13,850
6,065.00	22%	52,850
12,962.00	24%	84,200
31,322.00	32%	160,700
45,210.00	35%	204,100
152,380.00	37%	510,300

TAX RATE SCHEDULES Married Filing Separately

TAXABLE INCOME:

Over	But not over
\$ 0	\$ 9,700
9,700	39,475
39,475	84,200
84,200	160,725
160,725	204,100
204,100	306,175
306,175	-

TAX:

Tax	+	On amt over
\$.00	10%	\$ 0
970.00	12%	9,700
4,543.00	22%	39,475
14,382.50	24%	84,200
32,748.50	32%	160,725
46,628.50	35%	204,100
82,354.75	37%	306,175

TAX RATE SCHEDULES Married Filing Jointly or Qualifying Widow(er)

TAXABLE INCOME:

Over	But not over
\$ 0	\$ 19,400
19,400	78,950
78,950	168,400
168,400	321,450
321,450	408,200
408,200	612,350
612,350	-

TAX:

Tax	+	On amt over
\$.00	10%	\$ 0
1,940.00	12%	19,400
9,086.00	22%	78,950
28,765.00	24%	168,400
65,497.00	32%	321,450
93,257.00	35%	408,200
164,709.50	37%	612,350

2019 CORPORATE TAX RATES

The federal corporate income tax rate is 21%.

2019 ESTATE AND TRUST TAX RATES

TAXABLE INCOME:

Over	But not over
\$ 0	\$ 2,600
2,600	9,300
9,300	12,750
12,750	-

TAX:

Tax	+	On amt over
\$.00	10%	\$ 0
260.00	24%	2,600
1,868.00	35%	9,300
3,075.50	37%	12,750

TRADITIONAL IRA LIMITS

IRA Contribution Limits

Regular Contributions	
2019 Maximum Contribution	\$6,000
"Catch Up" Contributions for Taxpayers 50 and over	
2019 Catch up	\$7,000

PHASEOUT OF IRA DEDUCTIONS

Filing Status	AGI Begin Phaseout	AGI Fully Phased Out
Single (or Married Filing Separately and lived apart from spouse for all of 2019)	\$64,000	\$ 74,000
Married Filing Jointly	\$103,000 <small>(\$193,000 if spouse is not covered by a pension plan)</small>	\$123,000 <small>(\$203,000 if spouse is not covered by a pension plan)</small>
Married Filing Separately	\$ 0	\$ 10,000
Head of Household	\$64,000	\$ 74,000
Qualifying Widow(er)	\$103,000	\$123,000



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