

DESK REFERENCE

TAX YEAR 2018

How you prepare for tax season can have a lot to do with how smoothly your season goes. A well-organized office that has prepared for the upcoming months can make the sailing much smoother during a fast-paced time. Here are some important steps you can take to ensure your office is prepared.

Preseason Checklist

Complete Your Continuing Professional Education. Ensure you have all the CPE needed to renew your professional license 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 option, and Drake Tax produces professional letters with just a couple mouse clicks.

Educate Yourself on Tax Law Changes. This desk reference is a great way to start learning this information. Online research, the IRS website, and state tax departments are great tools as well.

Begin Preseason Scheduling. This will help you get a jump-start on tax season. It will also help those clients who are eager to file 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-state payroll.

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

Be sure and visit DrakeSoftware.com for the most recently updated version of the guide.

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 four due diligence requirements. Those who fail to do so can be assessed a \$520 penalty for each failure.



THE FOUR REQUIREMENTS

Requirement	As a paid tax return preparer you must:
1. Complete and Submit Form 8867	<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 checklist-based compliance 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 send to the IRS. • 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.
2. Compute the Credits	<p>Complete the appropriate refundable credit worksheets from the instructions for the Form 1040 series or the Form 8863 instructions or complete documents with the same information. The worksheets show what to consider in the computation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep the records showing how you did the computations. • Drake Tax includes these worksheets.
3. Knowledge	<p>Not know or have reason to know any information used to determine a client's eligibility for, or the amount of the refundable credit is incorrect.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not ignore the implications of any 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>
4. Keep Records	<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 3 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.

2018 Medical Savings Accounts (MSA)

2018 Annual Deductible Range

Self-Only Coverage	\$ 2,300 - \$ 3,450
Family Coverage	\$ 4,550 - \$ 6,850

Maximum Out of Pocket

Self-Only Coverage	\$ 4,550
Family Coverage	\$ 8,400

Health Savings Account (HSA)

2018 Maximum Annual Contribution Limits

Self-Only Coverage	\$ 3,450
Family Coverage	\$ 6,900

2018 Minimum Deductible

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

2018 Maximum Out of Pocket

Self-Only Coverage	\$ 6,650
Family Coverage	\$ 13,300

Additional Over Age 55 - 65

2018 and after	\$ 1,000
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Adoption Credit

Maximum credit for a child with special needs	\$ 13,810
Other adoptions, qualified expenses	Up to \$ 13,810
Phaseout range, modified adjusted gross income	\$ 207,140 - \$247,140

Section 179 Expense

Expense limit	\$ 1,000,000
Phaseout threshold	\$ 2,500,000

FICA (SS & Medicare) Wage Base

Social Security wage base	\$ 128,400
Maximum Social Security tax	\$ 7,961
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	\$ 12,000	\$1,600
Married Filing Jointly	\$ 24,000	\$1,300
Married Filing Separately	\$ 12,000	\$1,300
Head of Household	\$ 18,000	\$1,600
Qualifying Widow(er) with Dependent Child	\$ 24,000	\$1,300
Dependent of Another	\$1,050 or Earned Income + \$350	\$1,300 or \$1,600 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
Shrubbery	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.

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2018 FILING REQUIREMENTS FOR MOST TAXPAYERS

IF Your Filing Status Is...	AND at the end of 2018 you were...	THEN file a return if your gross income was at least...
Single	Under 65	\$12,000
	65 or older	\$13,600
Married Filing Jointly	Under 65 (both spouses)	\$24,000
	65 or older (one spouse)	\$25,300
	65 or older (both spouses)	\$26,600
Married Filing Separately	Any age	\$ 5
Head of Household	Under 65	\$18,000
	65 or older	\$19,600
Qualifying Widow(er) with Dependent Child	Under 65	\$24,000
	65 or older	\$25,300

2018 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 \$1,050
 - Your earned income was over \$12,000
 - Your gross income was more than the larger of:
 - \$1,050
 - Your earned income (up to \$11,650) plus \$350
- Yes. You must file a return if any of the following apply:
 - Your unearned income was over \$2,650 (\$4,250 if 65 or older and blind)
 - Your earned income was over \$13,600 (\$15,200 if 65 or older and blind)
 - Your gross income was more than:
 - The larger of:
 - \$ 2,650 (\$4,250 if 65 or older and blind)
 - Your earned income (up to \$11,650) plus \$1,950 (\$3,550 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 \$1,050
 - Your earned income was over \$12,000
 - 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:
 - \$1,050
 - Your earned income (up to \$11,650) plus \$350
- Yes. You must file a return if any of the following apply:
 - Your unearned income was over \$2,350 (\$3,650 if 65 or older and blind)
 - Your earned income was over \$13,300 (\$14,600 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:
 - \$2,350, or \$3,650 if 65 or older and blind
 - Your earned income (up to \$11,650) plus \$1,650 (\$2,950 if 65 or older and blind)

OTHER SITUATIONS WHEN YOU MUST FILE A 2018 RETURN

You must file a return if any of the six conditions below apply for 2018.

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. Recapture of first-time homebuyer credit. See the instructions for line 60b.
 - 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 line 62.
 - g. Recapture taxes. See the instructions for lines 44, 60b, and line 62.
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	\$135,000 to \$165,000
Single/HOH	\$ 65,000 to \$ 80,000

Qualifying Child

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

- Claimed as your dependent on Form 1040
- Under age 17 at the end of 2018
- Your:
 - Son, daughter, adopted child, stepchild, or a 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
 - Foster child (any child placed with you by an authorized placement agency 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.

Kidnapped child A kidnapped child is treated as a qualifying child for the child tax credit if both of the following statements are true:

- The child is presumed by law enforcement authorities to have been kidnapped by someone who is not a member of your family or the child's family
- The child qualified as your dependent for the part of the year before the kidnapping

This treatment applies for all years until the child is returned; however, the last year this treatment can apply is the earlier of:

- The year there is a determination that the child is dead
- The year the child would have reached age 16

CHILD TAX CREDIT

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

OTHER DEPENDENT CREDIT

Deduction Amount	\$500
Refundable Portion	-0-

KIDDIE TAX

2018 Age limit up to 18; certain dependents under	24
2018 Unearned income limitation	\$2,100

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, line 38, or Form 1040NR, line 37. 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 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 2018
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)
Available for one or more courses	Student must be enrolled at least half time for at least one academic period beginning during 2018 (or the first 3 months of 2019 if the qualified expenses were paid in 2018)
Felony drug conviction rule does not apply	As of the end of 2018, 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	\$114,000 to \$134,000
All other filing statuses	\$ 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 \$17,040
In the year you reach full retirement age	Your benefits will be reduced \$1 for every \$3 you earn above \$45,360

* 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	\$ 6,780	\$ 8,490	\$ 519	\$15,270
With One Child	\$10,180	\$18,660	\$3,461	\$40,320
With Two Children	\$14,290	\$18,660	\$5,716	\$45,802
With Three or More Children	\$14,290	\$18,660	\$6,431	\$49,194

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	\$ 6,780	\$14,170	\$ 519	\$20,950
With One Child	\$10,180	\$24,350	\$3,461	\$46,010
With Two Children	\$14,290	\$24,350	\$5,716	\$51,492
With Three or More Children	\$14,290	\$24,350	\$6,431	\$54,884

The maximum amount of investment income you can have and still receive EIC has increased to \$3,500.

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.

Third, you must meet the rule in this column.

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	PART D Figuring and Claiming the EIC
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Your adjusted gross income (AGI) must be less than \$49,194 (\$54,884 if Married Filing Jointly) if you have three or more qualifying children. \$45,802 (\$51,492 if Married Filing Jointly) if you have two qualifying children. \$40,320 (\$46,010 if Married Filing Jointly) if you have one qualifying child. \$15,270 (\$20,950 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 or Form 2555-EZ (relating to foreign earned income). Your investment income must be \$3,500 or less. You must have earned income. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Your earned income must be less than \$49,194 (\$54,884 if Married Filing Jointly) if you have three or more qualifying children. \$45,802 (\$51,492 if Married Filing Jointly) if you have two qualifying children. \$40,320 (\$46,010 if Married Filing Jointly) if you have one qualifying child. \$15,270 (\$20,950 if Married Filing Jointly) if you do not have a qualifying child.

EXEMPTION AMOUNTS

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

* Exemption not allowed in final year.



FOREIGN EARNED INCOME

2018 Maximum exclusion \$103,900

GIFT TAX

2018 Exclusion \$ 15,000
 2018 Exclusion for gift to spouse who is not a U.S. citizen \$152,000

401(K) CONTRIBUTION LIMITS

2018 Maximum deferral \$18,500
 2018 Catch Up Contributions for taxpayers 50 and over \$ 24,500

LONG-TERM CAPITAL GAINS AND QUALIFYING DIVIDENDS

Single up to	\$ 38,600	0%
Single	\$ 38,601 - \$425,800	15%
Single over	\$ 425,801	20%
Married up to	\$77,200	0%
Married	\$ 77,201 - \$479,000	15%
Married over	\$ 479,001	20%
HOH up to	\$ 51,700	0%
HOH	\$ 51,701 - \$452,400	15%
HOH over	\$452,401+	20%

SAVINGS BOND/HIGHER EDUCATION EXPENSE EXCLUSION

Modified adjusted gross income phaseout range:
 Married Filing Jointly \$119,300 - \$149,300
 All other filing status \$79,550 - \$94,550

LONG-TERM CARE PREMIUMS

Maximum premium (per person)

Age 40 or under	\$420
Age 41 to 50	\$780
Age 51 to 60	\$1,560
Age 61 to 70	\$4,160
Age 71 or over	\$5,200

ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM TAX

First \$191,100 (\$95,550 Married Filing Separately) of Alternative Minimum Taxable Income 26%
 Over \$191,100 of Alternative Minimum Taxable Income 28%



Exemptions:

Married Filing Jointly or Qualifying Widow(er) \$109,400
 Married Filing Separately \$54,700
 Single or Head of Household \$70,300
 Trusts and Estates \$24,600

Exemption Phaseout:

25% of amount AMTI exceeds:

Filing Status	AMTI Begin Phaseout	AMTI Fully Phaseout
MFJ/Qualifying Widow(er)	\$1,000,000	\$1,437,600
Married Filing Separately	\$500,000	\$718,800
Single/HOH	\$500,000	\$781,200
Estates and Trusts	\$81,900	\$180,300

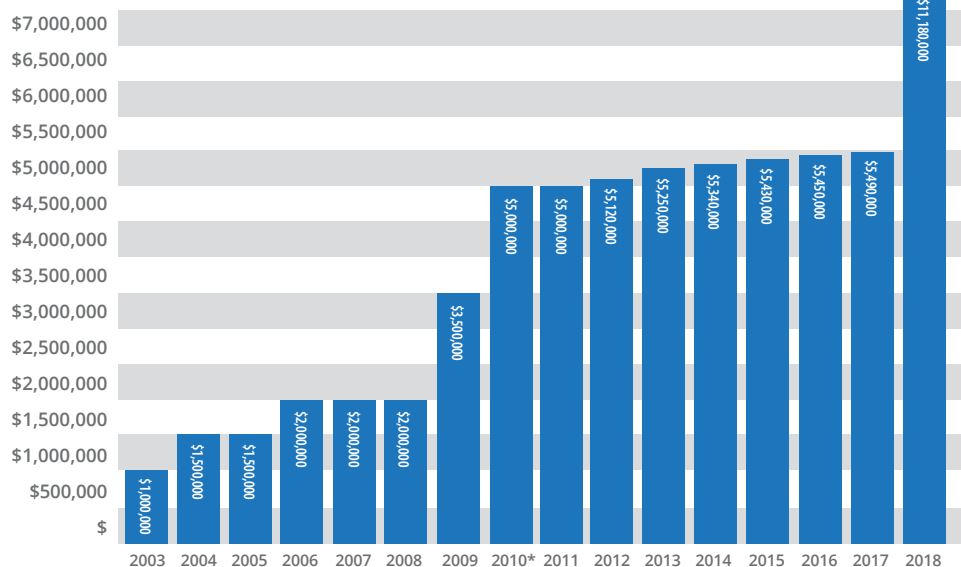
WHERE TO DEDUCT YOUR INTEREST EXPENSE

IF you have...	THEN deduct it on...	AND for more info go to...
Deductible student loan interest	Form 1040, Schedule 1, line 33	Publication 970
Deductible home mortgage interest and points reported on Form 1098	Schedule A (Form 1040), line 8a	Publication 936
Deductible home mortgage interest not reported on Form 1098	Schedule A (Form 1040), line 8b	Publication 936
Deductible points not reported on Form 1098	Schedule A (Form 1040), line 8c	Publication 936
Deductible investment interest (other than interest incurred to produce rents or royalties)	Schedule A (Form 1040), line 9	Publication 550
Deductible business interest (non-farm)	Schedule C or C-EZ (Form 1040)	Publication 535
Deductible farm business interest	Schedule F (Form 1040)	Publications 225 and 535
Deductible interest incurred	Schedule E (Form 1040)	Publications 527 and 535
Personal interest	Not deductible	

2018 STANDARD MILEAGE RATES

Business mileage 54.5¢ / mile
 Charitable mileage 14¢ / mile
 Medical/Moving mileage 18¢ / 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	\$ 9,525
9,525	38,700
38,700	82,500
82,500	157,500
157,500	200,000
200,000	500,000
500,000	-

TAX:

Tax	+%	On amt over
\$.00	10%	\$ 0
952.50	12%	9,525
4,453.50	22%	38,700
14,089.50	24%	82,500
32,089.50	32%	157,500
45,689.50	35%	200,000
150,689.50	37%	500,000

TAX RATE SCHEDULES Head of Household

TAXABLE INCOME:

Over	But not over
\$ 0	\$ 13,600
13,600	51,800
51,800	82,500
82,500	157,500
157,500	200,000
200,000	500,000
500,000	-

TAX:

Tax	+%	On amt over
\$.00	10%	\$ 0
1,360.00	12%	13,600
5,944.00	22%	51,800
12,698.00	24%	82,500
30,698.00	32%	157,500
44,298.00	35%	200,000
149,298.00	37%	500,000

TAX RATE SCHEDULES Married Filing Separately

TAXABLE INCOME:

Over	But not over
\$ 0	\$ 9,525
9,525	38,700
38,700	82,500
82,500	157,500
157,500	200,000
200,000	300,000
300,000	-

TAX:

Tax	+%	On amt over
\$.00	10%	\$ 0
952.50	12%	9,525
4,453.50	22%	38,700
14,089.50	24%	82,500
32,089.50	32%	157,500
45,689.50	35%	200,000
80,689.50	37%	300,000

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

TAXABLE INCOME:

Over	But not over
\$ 0	\$ 19,050
19,050	77,400
77,400	165,000
165,000	315,000
315,000	400,000
400,000	600,000
600,000	-

TAX:

Tax	+%	On amt over
\$.00	10%	\$ 0
1,905.00	12%	19,050
8,907.00	22%	77,400
28,179.00	24%	165,000
64,179.00	32%	315,000
91,379.00	35%	400,000
161,379.00	37%	600,000

2018 CORPORATE TAX RATES

The federal corporate income tax rate is 21%.

2018 ESTATE AND TRUST TAX RATES

TAXABLE INCOME:

Over	But not over
\$ 0	\$ 2,550
2,550	9,150
9,150	12,500
12,500	-

TAX:

Tax	+%	On amt over
\$.00	10%	\$ 0
255.00	24%	2,550
1,839.00	35%	9,150
3,011.50	37%	12,500

TRADITIONAL IRA LIMITS

IRA Contribution Limits

Regular Contributions

2018 Maximum Contribution\$5,500

"Catch Up" Contributions for Taxpayers 50 and over

2018 Catch up\$6,500

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 2018)	\$63,000	\$ 73,000
Married Filing Jointly	\$101,000 <small>(\$189,000 if spouse is not covered by a pension plan)</small>	\$121,000 <small>(\$199,000 if spouse is not covered by a pension plan)</small>
Married Filing Separately	\$ 0	\$ 10,000
Head of Household	\$63,000	\$ 73,000
Qualifying Widow(er)	\$101,000	\$121,000



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