



Dear Clients and Friends:

The end of the year is often an optimal time for tax planning for both individuals and small business owners. Traditionally, the conventional tax wisdom is to accelerate tax deductions into the current year and defer taxable income until the next year. However, new tax legislation enacted in 2025 significantly complicates matters.

The One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA)—signed on the Fourth of July—is a follow-up to the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA) enacted during President Trump’s first term. Many of the provisions included in the TCJA, particularly those affecting individuals and families, went into effect in 2018 and were scheduled to expire after 2025. The OBBBA extends most of those tax provisions, with certain modifications, and often makes them a permanent part of the tax code.

In addition, the new law creates brand-new tax-saving opportunities, while also posing potential tax pitfalls for the unwary. In some cases, the OBBBA provisions are effective in 2025, but others do not kick in until 2026 or a later date.

Finally, year-end tax planning should consider other recent legislation—including the law commonly known as “SECURE 2.0”—as well as key rulings and regulations issued by the IRS. It is difficult to navigate through this maze of complex rules without expert guidance.

There are other steps you can take to prepare for your tax return filing for next year. Our firm has taken measures to ensure that we can provide you with quality service while efficiently working to prepare your income tax return. You can partner with us by making sure you provide your documents to us early.

**For business returns, we request that you provide us with your documents by February 15, 2026 in order to file timely. For individual returns, we request that you provide us with your documents by March 18, 2026 in order for us to file timely. We will request an extension for you if your documents arrive after the dates above, and we will put your return in line for preparation soon after the deadlines pass.**

Keeping all that in mind, we have prepared the following **2025 Year-End Tax Letter**. For your convenience, the letter is divided into three sections:

- Individual Tax Planning
- Business Tax Planning
- Financial Tax Planning
- Alabama State Tax Planning

Be aware that the concepts discussed in this letter are intended to provide only a general overview of year-end tax planning. It is recommended that you review your personal situation with a tax professional.



## INDIVIDUAL TAX PLANNING

### Itemized Deductions

The TCJA suspended several itemized deductions for 2018 through 2025 while boosting the standard deduction. The OBBBA generally extends these rules with some modifications.

**YEAR-END MOVE:** If you expect to itemize deductions on your 2025 tax return, take advantage of several key deductions that can lower your tax bill. Consider the following:

- Donate cash or property to a qualified charitable organization (see more below).
- Pay deductible mortgage interest if it makes sense for your situation. This includes interest on acquisition debt up to \$750,000 for your principal residence and one other home.
- Make state and local tax (SALT) payments up to the annual deduction limit. Under the OBBBA, the SALT cap is quadrupled from \$10,000 to \$40,000 for 2025, subject to a phase-out for high-income taxpayers. The cap increases by 1% annually through 2029 before expiring.
- Do home improvements that qualify for mortgage interest deductions as acquisition debt. This includes loans made to substantially improve a qualified residence.
- Schedule non-emergency physician or dentist visits like exams or cleanings in 2025 if you expect to qualify for a medical deduction this year. Only unreimbursed expenses above 7.5% of your adjusted gross income (AGI) are deductible.

**Tip:** Conversely, if you do not expect to qualify for a medical deduction in 2025, absent other circumstances you might as well delay non-emergency expenses to 2026 when they might do you some tax good.

### Charitable Donations

The tax law allows you to deduct charitable donations within generous limits if you meet certain recordkeeping requirements. But the OBBBA adds several tax complications.

**YEAR-END MOVE:** Bunch charitable donations in a year in which you expect to itemize. For instance, if you are itemizing in 2025, you may step up charitable gift-giving before January 1. As long as you make a donation this year, it is deductible in 2025—even if you charge it in December 2025 and pay it in 2026.

For the first time ever, the OBBBA imposes a floor of 0.5% of AGI and limits the deduction for charitable contributions to the excess over the floor, effective in 2026. This new rule may be especially important if you are planning to donate appreciated long-term gain property that would qualify for a deduction equal



to the property's fair market value (FMV). The deduction for property is limited to 30% of AGI, but any excess may be carried over for up to five years.

**Tip:** The OBBBA also allows a deduction of up to \$1,000 for non-itemizers, beginning in 2026. The maximum deduction is doubled to \$2,000 on a joint return.

### **Home Energy Credits**

If you own your principal residence, you may benefit from two types of "home energy" tax credits on your 2025 return.

**YEAR-END MOVE:** Make energy-saving installations before the end of the year to secure credits for qualified improvements. Under the OBBBA, both credits will expire after 2025 and are not expected to be renewed. So, it is now or never!

The two credits still available before 2026 are as follows:

- **Energy Efficient Home Improvement Credit:** This is a 30% credit for qualified expenses like insulation, central air conditioners, water heaters, furnaces, heat pumps, biomass stoves and boilers and home energy audits, up to a maximum of \$3,200.
- **Residential Clean Energy Credit:** This is a 30% credit for the cost of new qualified clean energy property like solar electric panels, solar water heaters, wind turbines, geothermal heat pumps, fuel cells and battery storage technology.

**Tip:** Other special rules and limits may apply to certain qualified expenses. Obtain confirmation of tax breaks before making any commitments.

### **Alternative Minimum Tax**

The alternative minimum tax (AMT) calculation features technical adjustments, inclusion of "tax preference items" and subtraction of an exemption amount, subject to a phase-out. After comparing AMT liability to regular tax liability, you effectively pay the higher of the two.

**YEAR-END MOVE:** Have your tax professional assess your AMT status. When it makes sense, you may shift certain income items to 2026 to reduce AMT liability for 2025. For instance, you might postpone the exercise of incentive stock options (ISOs) that count as tax preference items.

Due to changes in the TCJA and other legislative modifications, the exemption amounts for the AMT have increased steadily in recent years, as shown below.



Filing status	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Single filers	\$72,900	\$73,600	\$75,900	\$81,300	\$85,700	\$88,100
Joint filers	\$113,400	\$114,600	\$118,100	\$126,500	\$133,300	\$137,000

The OBBBA permanently establishes a favorable exemption phase-out threshold of \$500,000 for single filers and \$1 million for joint filers, with inflation indexing, beginning in 2026. However, the new law also doubles the rate for phasing out exemptions.

**Tip:** The AMT has only two tax rates: 26% and 28%. If you are sure that you will have to pay the AMT in 2025 and your top AMT rate is lower than your top regular rate—for example, the highest rate of 37%—you might accelerate income into 2025.

#### Family Tax Breaks

If you are a parent with young children, you may be entitled to several tax breaks designed to reduce your family's tax burden.

**YEAR-END MOVE:** Maximize the tax benefits for your situation This may comprise one or more of the following tax provisions generally enhanced by the OBBBA.

- For 2025, parents may claim a Child Tax Credit (CTC) of \$2,200 for each qualifying child, subject to a phase-out beginning at \$200,000 for single filers and \$400,000 for joint filers.
- The dependent care credit is enhanced for certain taxpayers with a modified adjusted gross income (MAGI) below specified levels. For high-income taxpayers, the maximum credit remains \$600 for one child and \$1,200 for two or more children.
- Previously, the adoption credit was 100% nonrefundable. Beginning in 2025, the new law provides that up to \$5,000 of the credit is refundable, indexed for inflation in the future.
- Under the TCJA, parents could withdraw up to \$10,000 tax-free from a Section 529 plan for higher education to pay a child's tuition at a qualified elementary or secondary school. The OBBBA doubles the cap to \$20,000, beginning in 2026.

**Tip:** The maximum annual amount that can be contributed to a flexible spending account (FSA) for dependent care expenses increases from \$5,000 to \$7,500, beginning in 2026.



### Miscellaneous

- Finance the purchase of a qualified new vehicle. The OBBBA allows annual deductions of up to \$10,000 of interest on loans for qualified vehicles for 2025 through 2028, subject to a phase-out beginning at \$100,000 of MAGI for single filers and \$200,000 for joint filers.
- Pay tuition in 2025 for a child's semester beginning in early 2026 if you can claim one of two higher education credits. However, both credits are subject to phase-outs based on MAGI.
- Avoid an estimated tax penalty with a safe-harbor exception. Generally, a penalty will not be imposed if you pay 90% of your current year's tax liability or 100% of your prior year's tax liability (110% if your AGI exceeded \$150,000).
- Empty out FSAs for health care or dependent care expenses if you will forfeit unused funds under the "use-it-or-lose it" rule. However, your employer's plan may provide a carryover to 2026 of up to \$660 of unused funds or a 2½-month grace period.
- If you own property damaged in a federal disaster area in 2025, you may elect to obtain fast tax relief by filing an amended 2024 return. The TCJA suspended the deduction for casualty losses for 2018 through 2025 but retained a current deduction for federal disaster-area losses. The OBBBA extends this tax break and allows deductions for losses in state-declared disaster areas, beginning in 2026.



## BUSINESS TAX PLANNING

### Depreciation-Based Deductions

A business may benefit from one of two depreciation-related tax breaks, or both, for qualified property placed in service. The OBBBA enhances those tax breaks, beginning in 2025.

**YEAR-END MOVE:** Ensure that qualified property is placed in service before the end of the year. Otherwise, your business does not qualify for either tax break on its 2025 return.

1. Section 179 deduction: Section 179 allows a business to currently deduct the cost of qualified property up to an annual limit, subject to a phase-out. The TCJA doubled the limit to \$1 million in 2018, with indexing (shown below). Now the OBBBA permanently hikes the limit to \$2.5 million and the phase-out threshold to \$4 million in 2025, with future indexing.

Tax year	Deduction limit	Phase-out threshold
2018	\$1 million	\$2.50 million
2019	\$1.02 million	\$2.55 million
2020	\$1.04 million	\$2.59 million
2021	\$1.05 million	\$2.62 million
2022	\$1.08 million	\$2.70 million
2023	\$1.16 million	\$2.89 million
2024	\$1.22 million	\$3.05 million
2025	\$2.5 million	\$4 million

Be aware that the Section 179 deduction cannot exceed the taxable income from all your business activities this year. This rule could limit your deduction for 2025.

2. First-year bonus depreciation: The TCJA authorized 100% first-year bonus depreciation subject to a phase-out over a five-year period. The applicable percentage for 2025 was scheduled to be only 40%, but the OBBBA permanently restores the 100% deduction, retroactive to January 20, 2025.

**Tip:** Regular depreciation deductions may be claimed for any remainder. However, other special rules may apply, such as a separate set of limits on vehicles.

### Qualified Small Business Stock

Currently, if certain requirements are met, you may exclude from tax 100% of the gain from the sale of “qualified small business stock” (QSBS) if it is held at least five years.

**YEAR-END MOVE:** Have your company issue QSBS to inject fresh capital into the business. The OBBBA provides more leeway to entrepreneurs, beginning in 2026.



To qualify for the exclusion, the amount of gain considered for a QSBS sale in a particular year was limited to \$10 million and could not exceed ten times the basis of QSBS sold during the year. Also, the corporation could not have more than \$50 million in assets when the stock was issued.

The OBBBA provides the following:

- A partial exclusion of 50% is allowed for stock held at least three years and 75% for stock held at least four years.
- The \$10 million cap is increased to \$15 million.
- The threshold for “small business” assets is increased from \$50 million to \$75 million (indexed for inflation after 2026).

**Tip:** The taxable portion of a QSBS sale may qualify as long-term capital gain eligible for favorable tax treatment (more on this later).

### **Work Opportunity Tax Credit**

If your business becomes busier than usual during the holiday season, it may add to the existing staff. Consider all the relevant factors, including tax incentives, in your hiring decisions.

**YEAR-END MOVE:** When appropriate, hire workers eligible for the Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC). The credit is available if a worker falls into a designated “target” group.

Generally, the WOTC is 40% of the first-year wages of up to \$6,000 per employee, for a maximum of \$2,400. For certain qualified veterans, the credit may be claimed for up to \$24,000 of wages, for a \$9,600 maximum. There is no limit on the number of credits per business.

**Tip:** The WOTC has expired and then been revived multiple times in the past but is not expected to be renewed again after 2025. This is probably the last chance for this credit.

### **Employee Compensation**

Generally, compensation is taxable to employees and deductible by businesses. But the OBBBA carves out a brand-new tax break for “overtime pay” received from 2025 through 2028.

**YEAR-END MOVE:** Manage your company’s compensation system accordingly. This may require shifting hours to benefit employees without any downside to the company.

Under the new law, employees can annually deduct part of overtime pay, up to \$12,500 for single filers and \$25,000 for joint filers, retroactive to January 1, 2025. But the deduction is only available for the



“premium” part of overtime pay based on the “time-and-a-half rate” mandated by the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA).

In addition, the deduction is phased out based on MAGI. The phase-out begins at \$150,000 of MAGI for single filers and \$300,000 for joint filers.

**Tip:** Similarly, the OBBBA creates a new deduction for up to \$25,000 of tips received by an employee in a services industry from 2025 through 2028, subject to a phase-out above \$150,000 of MAGI for single filers and \$300,000 for joint filers.

### **Research & Experimental Expenses**

In this competitive business environment, it is often important for small businesses to stay ahead of the curve.

**YEAR-END MOVE:** When warranted, ramp up research and experimental (R&E) activities. The OBBBA restores a faster write-off for qualified expenses.

Previously, the tax law permitted a company to fully deduct domestic R&E expenses in the year in which they were incurred. But the TCJA required costs incurred after 2021 to be capitalized and amortized over 60 months.

Now the new law reinstates the prior rules, retroactive to January 1, 2025. (Alternatively, a business can still elect to amortize the expenses over 60 months.) Due to special transitional rules for expenses incurred in 2022 through 2024, it may be beneficial to file amended returns for these years. Note: The amortization period for foreign R&E expenses remains at 15 years.

**Tip:** A business may also qualify for a research and development (R&D) credit, but the same expenses cannot be claimed for both the R&E deduction and the R&D credit.

### **Miscellaneous**

- Stock up on routine supplies (especially if you expect prices to rise soon). If you buy the supplies in 2025, they are deductible this year even if they are not used until 2026.
- The OBBBA imposes a 1% “floor”, similar to the 0.5% floor for individuals previously discussed, on deductions for charitable donations by C corporations, beginning in 2026. A corporation may increase its donations late in 2025 to avoid the upcoming floor on deductions.
- Owners of pass-through business entities like S corporations and partnerships may adopt SALT “workarounds” to qualify for state deductions or credits. The entities make the payments and then tax benefits are passed through to individuals on their personal tax returns.





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- Maximize the qualified business income (QBI) deduction of up to 20% for pass-through entities and self-employed individuals. Note that special rules apply if you are in a “specified service trade or business” (SSTB). The OBBBA extends this tax break and makes it permanent.
- Keep records of collection efforts (e.g., phone calls, emails and dunning letters) to prove debts are worthless. This may allow you to claim a bad debt deduction.
- Open a new business. Instead of amortizing start-up costs over 60 months, your business can currently deduct up to \$5,000 of qualified expenses, subject to a phase-out above \$50,000.
- Delay bonuses to 2026 if your business is an accrual-basis company. The bonuses generally are deductible on its 2025 return as long as they are paid by March 16, 2026. Bonuses received by employees in 2026 are taxable in 2026. Caveat: This technique does not apply to bonuses paid to majority owners of a C corporation or certain owners of an S corporation or a personal service corporation.



## **FINANCIAL TAX PLANNING**

### **Capital Gains and Losses**

Investors can manage sales of assets like securities at year-end to maximize tax benefits. First, capital gains and losses offset each other. If you show an excess loss for the year, you can offset up to \$3,000 of ordinary income before any remainder is carried over to next year. Long-term capital gains from sales of securities owned longer than one year are taxed at a maximum rate of 15% or 20% for high-income investors. Conversely, short-term capital gains are taxed at ordinary income rates reaching 37%. The OBBBA preserves these tax rates for 2026 and beyond.

**YEAR-END MOVE:** Review your portfolio. Depending on your situation, you may “harvest” capital losses to offset gains, especially high-taxed short-term gains, or realize capital gains that will be partially or wholly absorbed by losses.

Be aware of even more favorable tax treatment for certain long-term capital gains. Notably, a 0% rate applies to taxpayers below certain income levels, such as young children. Furthermore, some taxpayers who ultimately pay ordinary income tax at higher rates due to their investments may qualify for the 0% tax rate on a portion of their long-term capital gains.

However, watch out for the “wash sale rule.” If you sell securities at a loss and reacquire substantially identical securities within 30 days of the sale, the tax loss is disallowed. One way to avoid this adverse result is to wait at least 31 days to reacquire substantially identical securities.

**Note:** A disallowed loss increases your basis for the securities you acquire and could reduce taxable gain on a future sale.

**Tip:** The preferential tax rates for long-term capital gains also apply to qualified dividends. These are most dividends paid by U.S. companies or qualified foreign companies.

### **Net Investment Income Tax**

When you review your portfolio (see above), do not forget to account for the 3.8% “net investment income tax” (NIIT). The NIIT applies to the lesser of “net investment income” (NII) or the amount by which MAGI for the year exceeds \$200,000 for single filers or \$250,000 for joint filers. (These thresholds are not indexed for inflation.) The definition of NII includes interest, dividends, capital gains and income from passive activities, but not Social Security benefits, tax-exempt interest and distributions from qualified retirement plans and IRAs.

**YEAR-END MOVE:** Have an estimate made of your potential liability for 2025. Depending on the results, you may be able to reduce the tax on NII or avoid it altogether.



For example, you may invest in municipal bonds (“munis”). The interest income from munis does not count as NII, nor is it included in the MAGI calculation. Similarly, if you turn a passive activity into an active business, the resulting income may be exempt from the NIIT.

**Tip:** When you add the NIIT to your regular tax, your effective overall tax rate could exceed 40%—50% for residents in some states. Factor this into your investment decisions.

### **Required Minimum Distributions**

Generally, you must begin taking “required minimum distributions” (RMDs) from qualified retirement plans, like 401(k) plans, and IRAs after a specified age. Under SECURE 2.0, the age threshold has been raised to 73 (scheduled to increase to 75 in 2033). The amount of the RMD is based on IRS life expectancy tables and your account balance at the end of last year.

**YEAR-END MOVE:** Assess your obligations. If you can postpone RMDs longer, you can continue to benefit from tax-deferred growth. Otherwise, plan to receive RMDs before January 1, 2026, to avoid any penalties.

Conversely, if you are still working and do not own 5% or more of a business with a qualified plan, you can postpone RMDs from that plan until your retirement. This “still working exception” does not apply to RMDs from IRAs or qualified plans of other employers.

Previously, the penalty for failing to take timely RMDs was equal to 50% of the shortfall. SECURE 2.0 cuts the penalty in half to 25% (10% if corrected in a timely fashion).

**Tip:** Beneficiaries of qualified plans and IRAs must also comply with RMD rules. If you are a nonspouse beneficiary, you are generally required to empty out the account over ten years.

Consider a qualified charitable distribution (QCD). If you are age 70½ or older, you can transfer up to \$108,000 of IRA funds directly to a charity in 2025. SECURE 2.0 authorizes a one-time transfer of up to \$54,000 to a charitable remainder trust (CRT) or charitable gift annuity (CGA) as part of a QCD. Although the contribution is not deductible, the QCD is exempt from tax. This is a popular option if you have to make a required minimum distribution from a Traditional IRA and do not have enough itemized deductions to receive a tax benefit from making charitable contributions. This tax planning strategy may improve your overall tax picture. Consult your JMF tax advisor for proper execution of a QCD.

### **401(k) Plan Savings**

Contributions to a 401(k) plan are made by employees on a pre-tax basis and can earn tax-deferred income until withdrawals are made. Plus, your company may provide “matching contributions” based on a percentage of salary.



**YEAR-END MOVE:** Step up contributions to feather your 401(k) nest egg. In fact, if you have cleared the Social Security wage base of \$176,100 in 2025, you can allocate some or all of the payroll tax savings to extra 401(k) contributions without reducing take-home pay.

For 2025, the regular contribution limit is \$23,500, but if you are 50 or older you can add a “catch-up contribution” of \$7,500 for a total of \$31,000. Even better: Under SECURE 2.0, those age 60 through 63 can make a “super catch-up contribution” of \$11,250 for a total of \$34,750.

Beginning in 2026, if individuals age 50 and over earned more than \$145,000 in the prior year, any of their 401(k) catch-up contributions must be made to a Roth-type account.

**Tip:** The Roth version of the 401(k) imposes tax on amounts contributed in 2025, but future payments are generally exempt from tax.

#### **Estate and Gift Tax**

Due to a series of laws ending with the TCJA, the federal estate and gift tax exemption has gradually increased from \$1 million to \$10 million, indexed for inflation. For decedents dying in 2025, it is \$13.99 million. However, the exclusion was scheduled to revert to \$5 million, plus indexing, in 2026. Now the OBBBA has permanently increased the exclusion to \$15 million in 2026 with indexing. The exclusion amounts dating back to the TCJA are shown below.

<b>Tax year</b>	<b>Estate tax exemption</b>
2018	\$11.18 million
2019	\$11.40 million
2020	\$11.58 million
2021	\$11.70 million
2022	\$12.06 million
2023	\$12.92 million
2024	\$13.61 million
2025	\$13.99 million

**YEAR-END MOVE:** Adjust your estate plan as needed. For instance, your plan may involve various techniques, including trusts, that maximize the benefits of the estate tax exemption.

Furthermore, you can reduce the size of your taxable estate through lifetime gifts. Thanks to the annual gift tax exclusion, you can give each recipient up to \$19,000 in 2025 without any gift tax liability. Thus, a couple can effectively give tax-exempt gifts up to \$38,000 per recipient.

**Tip:** You may “double up” by giving gifts in both December and January that qualify for the annual gift tax exclusion for 2025 and 2026, respectively.



### **Miscellaneous**

- Minimize “kiddie tax” problems by having your child invest in tax-deferred or tax-exempt securities. For 2025, unearned income above \$2,700 that is received by a dependent child under age 18 (or under age 24 if a full-time student) is taxed at the top tax rate of the parents.
- If you rent out your vacation home, keep your personal use within the tax law limits. No loss deduction is allowed if your personal use exceeds the greater of 14 days or 10% of the rental period.
- From a tax perspective, it is often beneficial to sell mutual fund shares before the fund declares dividends (the ex-dividend date) and buy shares after the date dividends are declared.
- Sell real estate on an installment basis. For payments over two years or more, you can defer tax on a portion of the sales price. Also, this may effectively reduce your overall tax liability.
- Weigh the benefits of a Roth IRA conversion, especially if this will be a low-tax year. Although the conversion is subject to current tax, you generally can receive tax-free distributions in retirement, unlike taxable distributions from a traditional IRA.



## **Alabama State Taxes**

Year-end tax projections are especially important for state taxes. Just like the IRS, states generally impose withholding and estimated tax requirements. States also charge underpayment penalties if sufficient payments are not made during the year.

Alabama passed the Pass-Through Entity Act that affects owners of pass-through entities. This allows S-Corporations and Partnerships to pay state tax at the entity level. If paid prior to December 31<sup>st</sup> (for cash basis taxpayers) or elected and paid with the 2025 pass-through return (for accrual taxpayers), the owner can avoid the \$10,000 state tax limit (increasing to \$40,000 in 2025 for some taxpayers) on itemized deductions on the federal return. Estimates are required. You should discuss electing to pay the PTE tax with your JMF professional.

State taxes are deductible in computing federal income tax, up to the limit of \$40,000 subject to phaseouts, and the timing of payments may be important. A tax planning strategy is to prepay by December 31, 2025 the state tax estimates that are due January 2026, and prepay projected balances due on April 15, 2026 to accelerate deductions into 2025.

However, this strategy is not beneficial for a year in which you are paying the alternative minimum tax since the AMT does not allow deductions for taxes, including state income taxes. If this sounds complicated, that's because it is complicated. A tax projection by your JMF tax professional is the best way to approach this issue.

It is also important to note that the federal 20% deduction for "qualified business income" will not be an applicable deduction on the Alabama return.

However, Alabama law actually provides several deductions not allowed by federal law. These include:

- Individuals who are age 65 or older may treat the first \$6,000 of taxable retirement income as exempt from Alabama income tax.
- Taxpayers may deduct up to \$5,000 for a single filer and \$10,000 for a joint filer for contributions to an Alabama Section 529 college savings plan.
- Even though the TCJA removed personal exemptions for federal purposes, Alabama law still allows for deductions for personal and dependent exemptions on the Alabama return.
- Like federal law, Alabama allows a deduction for insurance premiums paid for a qualified long-term care policy. But, for Alabama purposes, the premiums are not subject to the limitations for out-of-pocket medical expenses like they are for federal purposes.
- Even though disallowed for federal purposes, miscellaneous itemized deductions are still allowed for the Alabama return.



- Alabama law allows a deduction for the lesser of \$3,000 or 50% of the costs to retrofit a new or existing home with a storm shelter to prevent damages associated with windstorm events or floods.
- The parent of a student enrolled in or assigned to attend a failing school qualifies for a refundable Alabama credit for the cost of transferring the student to a non-failing public school or private school of the parent's choice. The credit equals 80 percent of the average annual state cost of attendance for a public K-12 student during the applicable tax year or the actual cost of attending a non-failing public school or private school, whichever is less. Private schools must participate in the scholarship contribution credit program to be eligible to participate in the failing schools credit program. A parent is allowed a credit against income tax for each taxable year. However, parents of current private school students, including those living in an area zoned for a failing school, do not qualify for the credit.
- In addition to the regular Alabama income tax deduction for medical expenses that a qualifying employee may be entitled to with respect to the payment of health insurance premiums, qualifying employees are also allowed to deduct from Alabama gross income an additional 100 percent of the amounts they pay as health insurance premiums as part of an employer provided health insurance plan provided by a qualifying employer. The qualifying employer is also allowed to deduct an additional 100% of the health insurance premiums they pay for qualifying employees. For more information on these tax deductions, please consult your JMF tax professional.

## CONCLUSION

This year-end tax planning letter is based on the prevailing federal tax laws, rules and regulations. Of course, it is subject to change, especially if additional tax legislation is enacted by Congress before the end of the year.

Finally, remember that this letter is intended to serve only as a general guideline. Your personal circumstances will likely require careful examination. We would be glad to schedule a meeting with you to assist with all your tax planning needs.

*This year-end tax planning letter is published for our clients, friends and professional associates. It is designed to provide accurate and authoritative information with respect to the subject matter covered. The information contained in this letter is not intended or written to be used for the purpose of avoiding any penalties that may be imposed under federal tax law and cannot be used by you or any other taxpayer for the purpose of avoiding such penalties. Before any action is taken based on this information, it is essential that competent, individual, professional advice be obtained.*