

Tax Provision Comparison for Tax Years 2021, 2022, and 2023

Earned Income Tax Credit

2021 Provisions—Claimed on the 2021 tax return	2022 Provisions—Claimed on 2022 tax return	2023 Provisions—Claimed on the 2023 tax return
In 2021 the minimum age for a taxpayer without a qualifying child to collect EITC is 19 unless : - the taxpayer was a full-time student (age 24) or - was in foster care since turning 14 or was homeless at any time (age 18). For 2021 only, there was no maximum age limit for taxpayers to claim EITC. Taxpayers claiming EITC in 2021 had the option to use their 2019 earned income to calculate the credit instead of their 2021 earned income, if the 2019 amount was greater than 2021 earned income. Taxpayers could not use 2020 earned income to claim the credit. The maximum investment income that a taxpayer could receive and still collect EITC was \$10,000. The maximum amount of EITC for a single taxpayer without children was increased to \$1,502 in 2021 and the maximum income for a single filer was \$21,430. Taxpayers filing MFS that are separated from their spouse and living apart for the last six months of the year may be eligible for EITC if they have a qualifying child that lived with them for at least six months out of the year.	The minimum age to collect EITC for a taxpayer without a qualifying child was 25 which is the same as pre-2021 rules. A taxpayer without a qualifying child must be under age 65 to claim EITC which is the same as pre-2021 rules. Taxpayers claiming EITC in 2022 no longer have the option to use a prior year's earned income to calculate the credit. Taxpayers must use their 2022 earned income to claim the credit. The maximum investment income that a taxpayer could receive and still collect EITC was \$10,300. The maximum amount of EITC for a single taxpayer without children was \$560 in 2022. This was a significantly lower amount than 2021. The maximum income for a single filer without a qualifying child was \$16,480. Taxpayers filing MFS that are separated from their spouse and living apart for the last six months of the year may be eligible for EITC if they have a qualifying child that lived with them for at least six months out of the year.	The minimum age to collect EITC for a taxpayer without a qualifying child is 25. A taxpayer without a qualifying child must be under age 65 to claim EITC which is the same as pre-2021 rules. Taxpayers claiming EITC in 2023 no longer have the option to use a prior year's earned income to calculate the credit. Taxpayers must use their 2023 earned income to claim the credit. The maximum investment income that a taxpayer can receive and still collect EITC is \$11,000 which will be adjusted in future years for inflation. The maximum amount of EITC for a taxpayer without a qualifying child is \$600 in 2023. The maximum amount of EITC for a taxpayer with one qualifying child is \$3,995 in 2023. The maximum amount of EITC for a taxpayer with two qualifying children is \$6,604 in 2023. The maximum amount of EITC for a taxpayer with three or more qualifying children is \$7,430 in 2023. Taxpayers filing MFS that are separated from their spouse and living apart for the last six months of the year may be eligible for EITC if they have a qualifying child that lived with them for at least six months out of the year.

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Recovery Rebate Credit

2021 Provisions—Claimed on the 2021 tax return	2022 Provisions—Claimed on 2022 tax return	2023 Provisions—Claimed on the 2023 tax return
Advance payments were based on most recent return—2020 (or 2019). Maximum Credit is \$1,400 for all members of the tax family (Taxpayer, Spouse and any Dependent) that have a valid Social Security Number. Taxpayer (and/or Spouse on a joint return) can have an ITIN and it does not prevent any dependent with a valid Social Security Number from receiving the credit. Income threshold to receive the maximum credit in 2021 was the following: • \$150,000 for MFJ or QW • \$112,500 for HOH • \$75,000 for Single or MFS Taxpayers with income above the threshold amounts will have the credit reduced proportionately until eliminated when income reaches the following amounts: • \$160,000 for MFJ or QW • \$120,000 for HOH • \$80,000 for Single or MFS Taxpayers that received an advance payment based on the information in their prior return (2020 or 2019) are not required to repay any excess.	No recovery rebate credit was authorized for 2022 and the taxpayer cannot claim any Recovery Rebate Credit on the 2022 tax return.	No recovery rebate credit was authorized for 2023 and the taxpayer cannot claim any Recovery Rebate Credit on the 2023 tax return.

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Child Tax Credit—Basic Provisions

2021 Provisions—Claimed on the 2021 tax return

Child Tax Credit was a fully **refundable** credit in 2021 as long as the Taxpayer (or Spouse) had a principal place of abode in the United States (including the territories) for more than half of the year.

The Child Tax Credit amounts for 2021 were **\$3,600** for each qualifying child **under age 6** and **\$3,000** for each qualifying child **over 5 and under 18** (ages 6 to 17).

No income was required to claim the 2021 Child Tax Credit.

In 2021 the Child Tax Credit was subject to two phase out provisions. First phase out reduced the credit to **\$2,000** and it occurred if the Taxpayer's Adjusted Gross Income was more than the following:

- \$150,000 for MFJ
- \$112,500 for HOH
- \$75,000 for all other filing statuses

Second phase out occurred when the Taxpayer's Adjusted Gross Income was more than the following:

- \$400,000 for MFJ
- \$200,000 for all other filing statuses

For taxpayers with AGI above the second phase out amounts, the credit was reduced by an amount equal to 5% for each \$1,000 of income or part thereof that exceeds the limits.

2022 Provisions—Claimed on 2022 tax return

Child Tax Credit is **\$2,000** for each **qualifying child under age 17** that is claimed as a dependent on the tax return. In 2022, a **qualifying dependent age 17 is not eligible for the CTC.**

The refundable portion of the Child Tax Credit (Additional Child Tax Credit) was **\$1,500** for each qualifying child. The refundable amount was increased over the 2020 amount because the refundable portion of the CTC is adjusted based on changes in the C-CPI-U Index. The total amount of the CTC (\$2,000) is not adjusted based on changes to the C-CPI-U Index.

To receive the Additional Child Tax Credit the taxpayer must have **earned income. This is the same calculation that existed in 2020.**

The refundable amount is calculated on Schedule 8812 and it is limited to **15%** of the earned income on the return over **\$2,500**.

Child Tax Credit is phased out if the Taxpayer's Adjusted Gross Income is more than the following:

- \$400,000 for MFJ
- \$200,000 for all other filing statuses

For taxpayers with AGI above the threshold amounts, the credit is reduced by an amount equal to 5% for each \$1,000 of income or part thereof that exceeds the limits.

2023 Provisions—Claimed on the 2023 tax return

Child Tax Credit is **\$2,000** for each **qualifying child under age 17** that is claimed as a dependent on the tax return which is the same as in 2022.

The refundable portion of the Child Tax Credit (Additional Child Tax Credit) is raised to **\$1,600** for each qualifying child.

To receive the Additional Child Tax Credit the taxpayer must have **earned income.**

The refundable amount is calculated on Schedule 8812 and it is limited to **15%** of the earned income on the return over **\$2,500. This is the same calculation that existed in 2018-2020 and in 2022.**

Child Tax Credit is phased out if the Taxpayer's Adjusted Gross Income is more than the following:

- \$400,000 for MFJ
- \$200,000 for all other filing statuses

For taxpayers with AGI above the threshold amounts, the credit is reduced by an amount equal to 5% for each \$1,000 of income or part thereof that exceeds the limits.

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Child Tax Credit—Advance Payments/Reconciliation

2021 Provisions—Claimed on the 2021 tax return	2022 Provisions—Claimed on 2022 tax return	2023 Provisions—Claimed on the 2023 tax return
Advance payments were based on the qualifying children claimed on the most recent return—2020 (or 2019). Advance Payments started on July 15 and were made monthly thereafter on the 15th of the month. Advance payment amounts were \$300/month for each child under 6 and \$250/month for each child 6-17. These amounts were reconciled on the 2021 tax return, and the actual amount of the Child Tax Credit was determined by the information entered on the 2021 return. Taxpayer received a notice (Letter 6419) that reported the amount of advance payments made to the Taxpayer. These amounts were required for reconciling the Child Tax Credit on the 2021 tax return. Reconciliation/repayment relief was permitted based on the following income AGI thresholds: • \$60,000 to \$120,000 for MFJ or QW • \$50,000 to \$100,000 for HOH • \$40,000 to \$80,000 for Single or MFS If the Taxpayer's AGI is below these thresholds they were not required to repay any advance payments. However, if the Taxpayer's AGI was above these thresholds they would repay all of the advance payments. When the Taxpayer's AGI fell between the thresholds, the Taxpayer had to repay a portion of any advance payments	No advance payments of the Child Tax Credit were made in 2022 nor was any reconciliation required.	No advance payments of the Child Tax Credit were made in 2023 nor will any reconciliation occur.

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Child Tax Credit—Puerto Rico

2021 Provisions—Claimed on the 2021 tax return	2022 Provisions—Claimed on 2022 tax return	2023 Provisions—Claimed on the 2023 tax return
Residents of Puerto Rico and the other U.S territories became subject to the same eligibility requirements for claiming the Child Tax Credit as Mainland taxpayers. Consistent with Mainland fliers, there was no income requirement to claim the credit for 2021. Puerto Rico residents and the residents of the other U.S. territories claiming the Child Tax Credit could receive \$3,600 for each qualifying child under age 6 and \$3,000 for each qualifying child age 6 to 17. Residents of Puerto Rico did not receive Advance Payment of the Child Tax Credit and had to claim the full credit in 2021. This credit was claimed on Form 1040-PR or Form 1040-SS.	Residents of Puerto Rico could claim the Child Tax Credit for each qualifying child under age 17 that was claimed as a dependent on Form 1040-PR or 1040-SS. To receive the refundable portion of the CTC, residents of Puerto Rico must have reported income that demonstrated they paid Social Security Taxes, Medicare and/or Self-Employment Taxes. The requirement that a resident of Puerto Rico must have three or more qualifying children to claim the refundable portion of the Child Tax Credit has been eliminated.	Residents of Puerto Rico will claim the Child Tax Credit for each qualifying child under age 17 that is claimed as a dependent on 1040-SS or 1040-SS (sp). Form 1040-PR has been replaced with a Spanish language version of 1040-SS. To receive the refundable portion of the CTC, PR residents must reported income that demonstrates they paid Social Security Taxes, Medicare and/or Self-Employment Taxes. The requirement that a resident of Puerto Rico must have three or more qualifying children to claim the refundable portion of the Child Tax Credit has been eliminated.

Child Tax Credit—Taxpayers Living Abroad

2021 Provisions—Claimed on the 2021 tax return	2022 Provisions—Claimed on 2022 tax return	2023 Provisions—Claimed on the 2023 tax return
Taxpayers Living Abroad that did not have a principal place of abode in the United States (including the U.S. territories) were allowed to claim a Child Tax Credit of up to \$2,000 (\$1,400 refundable) if they did not claim the Foreign Earned Income Exclusion on Form 2555. These taxpayers were not eligible for the expanded Child Tax Credit amounts available to taxpayers with a tax home in the United States.	Taxpayers Living Abroad can claim the Child Tax Credit on their return as long as they did not claim the Foreign Earned Income Exclusion on Form 2555.	Taxpayers Living Abroad can claim the Child Tax Credit on their return as long as they do not claim the Foreign Earned Income Exclusion on Form 2555.

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Child and Dependent Care Credit

2021 Provisions—Claimed on the 2021 tax return

Child and Dependent Care Credit was a fully **refundable** credit in 2021 as long as the Taxpayer (or Spouse) had a principal place of abode in the United States (including the territories) for more than half of the year. Child care or dependent care expenses were limited to:

- **\$8,000** for one qualifying individual
- **\$16,000** for more than one qualifying individual

The Credit was 50% of eligible expenses until AGI reaches **\$125,000**. The credit percentage was then reduced by **1%** for each **\$2,000** of income or part thereof that exceeded the AGI limit until AGI reaches **\$183,000**.

Once AGI was above **\$183,000**, the credit percentage remains at 20% until AGI reaches **\$400,000**. Then the credit percentage was reduced by **1%** for each **\$2,000** of income or part thereof that exceeds **\$400,000** until AGI reaches **\$438,000**. Above **\$438,000**, there is no credit.

Based on expense and AGI limitations, the maximum credit that a Taxpayer could claim was the following:

- **\$4,000** for one qualifying individual
- **\$8,000** for more than one qualifying individual

For Taxpayers without a principle place of abode in the U.S. for more than six months, the Child and Dependent Care Credit was **not refundable**. However, all of the other enhanced provisions for 2021 apply including all monetary amounts.

2022 Provisions—Claimed on 2022 tax return

Child and Dependent Care Credit was a **nonrefundable** credit and the limitations on the credit return to 2020 provisions.

Child care or dependent care expenses are subject in 2022 to the following limits:

- **\$3,000** for one qualifying individual
- **\$6,000** for more than one qualifying individual

The credit is again a percentage of the eligible child care expenses and that percentage is based on the Taxpayer's Adjusted Gross Income.

The maximum credit in 2022 is **35%** of eligible expenses for Taxpayers with AGI of up to **\$15,000**.

Once AGI is **above \$15,000**, the credit is reduced by an amount equal to **1%** for each **\$2,000** of income or part thereof that exceeds \$15,000 until AGI reaches **\$43,000**. Above **\$43,000** the credit is **20%** of the eligible expenses and there is no maximum AGI limitation.

Based on expense and AGI limitations, the maximum nonrefundable credit that a Taxpayer can claim in 2022 is the following:

- **\$1,050** for one qualifying individual (**\$3,000 x 35%**)
- **\$2,100** for more than one qualifying individual (**\$6,000 x 35%**)

2023 Provisions—Claimed on the 2023 tax return

Child and Dependent Care Credit remains a **nonrefundable** credit and the limitations on **the credit remain the same as the 2022 provisions**.

Child care or dependent care expenses are subject in 2023 to the following limits:

- **\$3,000** for one qualifying individual
- **\$6,000** for more than one qualifying individual

The credit remains a percentage of the eligible child care expenses and that percentage is based on the Taxpayer's Adjusted Gross Income.

The maximum credit in 2023 is **35%** of eligible expenses for Taxpayers with AGI of up to **\$15,000**.

Once AGI is **above \$15,000**, the credit is reduced by an amount equal to **1%** for each **\$2,000** of income or part thereof that exceeds \$15,000 until AGI reaches **\$43,000**. Above **\$43,000** the credit is **20%** of the eligible expenses and there is no maximum AGI limitation.

Based on expense and AGI limitations, the maximum nonrefundable credit that a Taxpayer can claim in 2023 is the following:

- **\$1,050** for one qualifying individual (**\$3,000 x 35%**)
- **\$2,100** for more than one qualifying individual (**\$6,000 x 35%**)

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Residential Clean Energy Credit—Form 5695 Part I

2021 Provisions—Claimed on the 2021 tax return	2022 Provisions—Claimed on 2022 tax return	2023 Provisions—Claimed on the 2023 tax return
Residential Energy-Efficient Property Credit—The Residential Energy Property Credit is claimed in Part I of Form 5695—Residential Energy Credits. This was a credit of 26% of the costs incurred for installing new clean energy property in an existing home or for a newly constructed home. This credit has no annual or lifetime dollar limit (except for fuel cell property). Items that qualify are the following: • Qualified solar electric property • Solar water heating property • Small wind energy property • Geothermal heat pump property • Biomass fuel property • Fuel cell property. Any labor costs properly allocable to the onsite preparation, assembly, or original installation of the residential energy efficient property and for piping or wiring to interconnect such property to the home can be included. The credit amount for costs paid for qualified fuel cell property is limited to \$500 for each one-half kilowatt of capacity of the property. There is no dollar limit on the credit. This credit is a nonrefundable credit but it can be carried forward.	Residential Clean Energy Credit—As part of the Inflation Reduction Act, this credit was extended through 2034 and it was renamed the Residential Clean Energy Credit. Prior to the passage of the Inflation Reduction Act, this credit was set to expire at the end of 2022. Most of the enhancements to this credit are not effective in 2022, but are made effective for tax years starting after December 31, 2022. The only change in the Inflation Reduction Act that affected 2022 was the percentage of cost of the improvements was increased to 30% of the costs, including installation, of the improvements to the main home located within the United States which is owned by the taxpayer. No other changes to the credit as compared to 2021 were made. This credit remained a nonrefundable credit but it can be carried forward.	Residential Clean Energy Credit—As part of the Inflation Reduction Act, starting in 2023, biomass systems will no longer be eligible for the credit. Items that do qualify are the following: • Qualified solar electric property • Solar water heating property • Small wind energy property • Geothermal heat pump property • Fuel cell property • Battery storage technology (new for 2023) The credit remains available for qualifying expenditures incurred for installing new clean energy property in an existing home or for a newly constructed home. This credit has no annual or lifetime dollar limit except for fuel cell property. The credit amount for costs paid for qualified fuel cell property is limited to \$500 for each one-half kilowatt of capacity of the property. This credit remains a nonrefundable credit but it can be carried forward to future years to offset future income tax liability.

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Energy Efficient Home Improvement Credits—Form 5695 Part II

2021 Provisions—Claimed on the 2021 tax return	2022 Provisions—Claimed on 2022 tax return	2023 Provisions—Claimed on the 2023 tax return
Nonbusiness Energy Property Credit—This credit is claimed in Part II of Form 5695—Residential Energy Credits. The taxpayer could take this credit if they made energy saving improvements to their principal residence during the taxable year. This credit is limited to an overall lifetime limit of \$500 (\$200 lifetime limit for windows). If this amount has been claimed on previous tax return (since 2006), no credit is available. There are also other individual credit limitations on specific types of home improvements. Taxpayers may claim the following amounts: • \$50 for any advanced main air circulating fan • \$150 for any qualified natural gas, propane, or oil furnace or hot water boiler • \$300 for any item of energy-efficient building property (central air conditioning units & heat pumps) The nonbusiness energy property credit is a nonrefundable credit and cannot be carried forward.	Nonbusiness Clean Energy Credit—As part of the Inflation Reduction Act, this credit was extended through 2034 and it was renamed the Energy Efficient Home Improvement Credit. Most of the enhancements to this credit are not effective in 2022, but are made effective for tax years starting after December 31, 2022. In 2022, taxpayers remained subject to the overall lifetime limit of \$500 (\$200 lifetime limit for windows) and if this amount had been claimed on previous tax return (since 2006), no additional credit is available. The individual credit limitations on specific home improvements, which follow, remained in effect. • \$50 for any advanced main air circulating fan • \$150 for any qualified natural gas, propane, or oil furnace or hot water boiler • \$300 for any item of energy-efficient building property The residential energy property credit is a nonrefundable credit and cannot be carried forward.	Energy Efficient Home Improvement Credit— This credit is claimed in Part II of Form 5695—Residential Energy Credits. The lifetime limit of \$500 has been eliminated and replaced with an annual limit of \$1,200. The credit is equal to 30% of the cost of various energy-efficient products up to a maximum \$1,200 credit. The amounts that can be claimed on your primary residence for each type of improvement are as follows: • \$600 for any single energy property item such as advanced main air circulating fans; central air conditioning; hot-water boilers, furnaces, or electric heat pump water heaters fueled by gas, propane, or oil; insulation materials, metal or asphalt roofing. • \$600 for windows or skylights • \$500 for exterior doors at \$250 per door • \$150 for energy audits. The taxpayer can also claim up to \$2,000 for heat pumps; air source heat pumps; biomass stoves and boilers. If the taxpayer has both type of expenses, they can claim up to \$3,200 in total. This credit is not available on new construction. Only on an existing primary residence. The energy efficient home improvement credit is a non-refundable credit and cannot be carried forward.

Tax Provision Comparison for Tax Years 2021, 2022, and 2023

Clean (Electric) Vehicle Credits—New Vehicles

2021 Provisions—Claimed on the 2021 tax return	2022 Provisions—Claimed on 2022 tax return	2023 Provisions—Claimed on the 2023 tax return
In 2021, the available credit was the Qualified Plug-in Electric Vehicle Credit. This non-refundable tax credit was for four-wheeled plug-in electric vehicles that met particular battery specifications. The credit was up to \$7,500 (depending on battery capacity) and a manufacturing limit applied. No Tesla or GM vehicles purchased in 2021 were eligible for the credit. Other manufacturers may have a reduced credit amount based on the number of vehicles previously sold.	In 2022, the available credit was the Qualified Plug-in Electric Vehicle Credit. This non-refundable tax credit was for four-wheeled plug-in electric vehicles that met particular battery specifications. The credit was up to \$7,500 (depending on battery capacity) and a manufacturing limit applied. No Tesla or GM vehicles purchase in 2022 were eligible for the credit. Other manufacturers had a reduced credit amount based on the number of vehicles previously sold. Vehicles bought after August 16, 2022, must also meet a requirement that the vehicle's final assembly occurred in North America.	The credit is renamed the Clean Vehicles Credit and remains a non-refundable credit of a maximum of \$7,500. The manufacturer limitations (Tesla & GM) that applied to the old credit are no longer in effect and some models by Tesla and GM may be eligible based on MSRP. To qualify for the Clean Vehicle Credit, the taxpayer must purchase and place in service a qualified motor vehicle during 2023 and each of the following conditions must be satisfied: 1. The taxpayer purchased the vehicle new. 2. The taxpayer started using the vehicle in 2023. 3. The taxpayer's modified adjusted gross income (MAGI) is equal to or less than \$300,000 (Married Filing Jointly and Qualifying Surviving Spouse), \$225,000 (Head of Household), or \$150,000 for all other filers. 4. The vehicle meets one or both of the following (up to \$3,750 each for meeting each part): • Critical mineral specifications • Battery components specifications 5. Vehicle must be assembled in North America. 6. Vehicle must have a manufacturer-suggested retail price (MSRP) of no more than \$80,000 for vans, SUVs, and pick-ups, and \$55,000 for other vehicles.

Tax Provision Comparison for Tax Years 2021, 2022, and 2023

Clean (Electric) Vehicle Credits—Commercial Clean Vehicle Credit

2021 Provisions—Claimed on the 2021 tax return	2022 Provisions—Claimed on 2022 tax return	2023 Provisions—Claimed on the 2023 tax return
Clean Vehicle Credit (Used Vehicles)—There was no credit available for the purchase of a used electric vehicle in 2021.	Commercial Clean Vehicle Credit—There was no credit available for the purchase of a used electric vehicle in 2022.	Commercial Clean Vehicle Credit—Starting in 2023, businesses (including pass-through entities) and tax-exempt organizations that buy a qualified commercial clean vehicle that is used in the United States may qualify for a clean vehicle tax credit. Taxpayers claiming the credit on Form 8936 will be required to provide the VIN on Schedule A (Form 8936) and only one credit per VIN is available. Tax-exempt entities have the option to receive direct payments of the credit amount rather than a credit. The credit equals the lesser of: • 15% of your basis in the vehicle (30% if the vehicle is not powered by gas or diesel) • The incremental cost of the vehicle over the cost of a comparable vehicle powered solely by a gas or diesel engine. • The maximum credit is \$7,500 for qualified vehicles with gross vehicle weight ratings (GVWRs) of under 14,000 pounds and \$40,000 for all other vehicles. There is no limit on the number of credits a business can claim, but the credits are nonrefundable. However, the credit can be carried over as a general business credit on Form 3800. Any credit received will reduce the depreciable basis of the vehicle.

Tax Provision Comparison for Tax Years 2021, 2022, and 2023

Clean (Electric) Vehicle Credits—Used Vehicles

2021 Provisions—Claimed on the 2021 tax return	2022 Provisions—Claimed on 2022 tax return	2023 Provisions—Claimed on the 2023 tax return
Clean Vehicle Credit (Used Vehicles)—There was no credit available for the purchase of a used electric vehicle in 2021.	Clean Vehicle Credit (Used Vehicles)—There was no credit available for the purchase of a used electric vehicle in 2022.	Clean Vehicle Credit (Used Vehicles)—Qualified buyers can claim a credit of up to \$4,000. The credit for a used electric vehicle is limited to 30% of the purchase price of the used vehicle. This credit can only be claimed every three years starting in 2023. The used vehicle must also satisfy the following conditions: 1. The vehicle must be at least two years old. 2. The taxpayer started using the vehicle in 2023 3. The vehicle must have an eligible VIN. 4. The vehicle must be purchased through a dealer (no private sales) and 5. No credit (either new or used) was previously claimed for the vehicle. To claim the credit there is a \$25,000 price cap on the used vehicle. There are the following income limitations based on filing status: • \$150,000 for joint returns • \$112,500 for HOH • \$75,000 for all single filers.

Tax Provision Comparison for Tax Years 2021, 2022, and 2023

Coronavirus-Related Retirement Plan Distributions

2021 Provisions—Claimed on the 2021 tax return	2022 Provisions—Claimed on 2022 tax return	2023 Provisions—Claimed on the 2023 tax return
Retirement plan and IRA distributions that are taken at any time after December 30, 2020 are not considered Coronavirus-Related Distributions. Only distributions taken in connection with a FEMA designated disaster will be eligible for deferral treatment in 2021. No distribution from any retirement plans or IRAs for Coronavirus layoffs or illness will be deemed a qualified disaster distribution and eligible for any waiver of the 10% penalty for early withdrawal. The recognition of second installment of income from a 2020 Coronavirus-Related Distribution was reported on Form 8915-F in 2021.	Retirement plan or IRA distributions taken after December 30, 2020 are not considered Coronavirus-Related Distributions. The recognition of third and final installment of income from a 2020 Coronavirus-Related Distribution was to be reported on Form 8915-F in 2022.	This provision has expired and the final installments were made on the 2022 tax return.

Charitable Contributions

2021 Provisions—Claimed on the 2021 tax return	2022 Provisions—Claimed on 2022 tax return	2023 Provisions—Claimed on the 2023 tax return
Taxpayers that used the Standard Deduction were allowed to deduct \$300 in cash contributions for all filing statutes other than MFJ as a below the line Deduction. Taxpayers filing as MFJ and using the Standard Deduction were allowed to deduct \$600 in cash contributions. For Taxpayers using Schedule A, the limitation on cash contributions remained 100% of their adjusted gross income.	The Charitable Deduction for non-itemizers of \$300 (\$600 for MFJ) has not been extended for 2022. The only deduction for charitable contributions will be on Schedule A—Itemized Deductions. For Taxpayers using Schedule A, the limitation on cash contributions will be 60% of their adjusted gross income.	The Charitable Deduction for non-itemizers of \$300 (\$600 for MFJ) has not been extended for 2023. The only deduction for charitable contributions will be on Schedule A—Itemized Deductions. For Taxpayers using Schedule A, the limitation on cash contributions will be 60% of their adjusted gross income.

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Other Miscellaneous Tax Provisions

2021 Provisions—Claimed on the 2021 tax return	2022 Provisions—Claimed on 2022 tax return	2023 Provisions—Claimed on the 2023 tax return
Bonus Depreciation—Under Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, businesses could write off 100% of the cost of eligible new and used property placed into service after September 27, 2017 and before January 1, 2023. Eligible property is Modified Accelerated Cost Recovery System (MACRS) property with a recovery period of twenty years or less.	Bonus Depreciation—Under Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, businesses could write off 100% of the cost of eligible new and used property placed into service after September 27, 2017 and before January 1, 2023. Eligible property is Modified Accelerated Cost Recovery System (MACRS) property with a recovery period of twenty years or less.	Bonus Depreciation—Eligible property remains property subject to Modified Accelerated Cost Recovery System (MACRS) property with a recovery period of twenty years or less but the bonus depreciation percentage for such property acquired and put in use in 2023 is 80%. Bonus Depreciation will be reduced by 20% each year after 2023 until it is eliminated as a deduction at the end of 2026.
Meals Deduction—Taxpayers can deduct 100% of the cost of business meals purchased from a restaurant or food deliveries from a restaurant or catering service.	Meals Deduction—Taxpayers can deduct 100% of the cost of business meals purchased from a restaurant or food deliveries from a restaurant or catering service.	Meals Deduction—Taxpayers can only deduct 50% of the cost of business meals.
Premium Tax Credit—Premium Tax Credits (PTC) were enhanced for Taxpayers that received unemployment and for Taxpayers with Household Income (HI) between 100% and 150% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for their family size. Taxpayers with HI over 400% of the FPL are required to contribute 8.5% of their income towards their health coverage purchased through the Marketplace.	Premium Tax Credit—Taxpayers with Household Income (HI) between 100% and 150% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for their family size are eligible for zero-premium coverage depending on the plan selected. Taxpayers with Household Income (HI) over 400% of the FPL will contribute 8.5% of their HI towards their health coverage purchased through the Federal Marketplace or State Exchanges. The enhanced Premium Tax Credit for taxpayers that received unemployment no longer apply.	Premium Tax Credit—Taxpayers with Household Income (HI) between 100% and 150% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for their family size are eligible for zero-premium coverage depending on the plan selected. Through 2025, taxpayers with Household Income (HI) over 400% of the FPL will contribute 8.5% of their HI towards their health coverage purchased through the Federal Marketplace or State Exchanges. Starting in 2026, taxpayers with Household Income (HI) over 400% of the FPL will no longer be eligible for any PTC.
Form 1099-K Payment Card and Third Party Network Transactions—Threshold requirements were \$20,000 in gross payments and 200 transactions.	Form 1099-K Payment Card and Third Party Network Transactions—Threshold requirements were \$20,000 in gross payments and 200 transactions.	Form 1099-K Payment Card and Third Party Network Transactions—Threshold requirements are \$600 in gross payments. The number of transaction requirement has been eliminated.

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Other Miscellaneous Tax Provisions (continued)

2021 Provisions—Claimed on the 2021 tax return	2022 Provisions—Claimed on 2022 tax return	2023 Provisions—Claimed on the 2023 tax return
Additional Tax on Qualified Plans —A 10% penalty is assessed on early distributions unless the taxpayer qualified for an exception to the penalty.	Additional Tax on Qualified Plans —A 10% penalty is assessed on early distributions unless the taxpayer qualified for an exception to the penalty.	Additional Tax on Qualified Plans —New Exceptions to the 10% penalty on early distributions. • Private Sector Firefighters • Public Safety Officers • State and Local Government Correction Officers • Terminally ill individuals • Corrective distributions of excess contributions
Retirement Plan and IRA Required Minimum Distributions (RMDs)—RMDs are the minimum amounts a taxpayer must withdraw from their retirement accounts each year. Participants in such plans must start taking withdrawals from traditional IRA, SEP IRA, SIMPLE IRA, and retirement plan accounts If an account owner fails to withdraw the full amount of the RMD by the due date, the amount not withdrawn is subject to a 50% excise tax. Participants who reached age 72 after June 30, 2021 but before January 1, 2022, had until April 1, 2022 to take their 2021 RMD. Participants who reached age 72 June 30, 2021 and earlier, should have taken their 2021 RMD by December 31, 2021.	Retirement Plan and IRA Required Minimum Distributions (RMDs)—Participants who reached age 72 in 2022 should have taken their 2022 RMD by April 15, 2023, and their second RMD by December 31, 2023. If an account owner fails to withdraw the full amount of the RMD by the due date, the amount not withdrawn is subject to a 50% excise tax.	Retirement Plan and IRA Required Minimum Distributions (RMDs)—Beginning in 2023, the SECURE 2.0 Act raised the age for taking RMDs to age 73. Participants who reach age 72 in 2023 their first RMD will not occur until 2024, the year the participant reaches 73. For such participants the first RMD is due by April 1, 2025, and their second RMD by December 31, 2025. SECURE 2.0 Act also drops the excise tax rate from 50% to 25%. Additionally, the excess tax can possibly be reduced to 10% if the RMD is timely corrected within two years. The penalty may be waived in its entirety if the account owner establishes that the shortfall in distributions was due to reasonable error and that reasonable steps are being taken to remedy the shortfall.