



Alternative Minimum Tax

The AMT was designed to prevent wealthy taxpayers from using tax loopholes to avoid paying taxes. Because historically the exemption from the AMT had not been automatically adjusted for inflation and certain common deductions were not allowed in computing the AMT, millions of middle class taxpayers were finding themselves subject to the AMT. However, Congress previously provided some annual relief by installing "AMT patches" which increased the AMT exemption. The TCJA further closes the gap between the regular tax and the AMT by adjusting the AMT exemption and phase-out amounts.

Under the TCJA, the AMT exemption and phase-out amounts have increased significantly for tax years from 2018 through 2025 which will result in fewer people being subject to the AMT while paying a higher overall rate.

| What Triggers the AMT?

The AMT is computed separately from your regular tax. Using your regular taxable income as a starting point, adjustments are made to arrive at your alternative minimum taxable income (“AMTI”). Many deductions and tax credits that are used to calculate your regular tax are not deductible or allowable in computing AMTI. So, even though the AMT maximum tax rate is less than the regular maximum tax rate, your AMT liability may be higher than your regular tax. You will pay the higher of the regular tax or the AMT. However, certain itemized deductions that were added back in determining the AMTI are no longer applicable, such as all miscellaneous expenses subject to 2% AGI limitation. The addback for the state and local taxes deduction is now limited to a maximum of \$10,000.

Chart 3 shows most of the adjustments necessary to calculate your AMTI. As the chart illustrates, certain deductions, such as state and local income taxes and real estate taxes are not deductible when computing your AMTI. Other deductions, such as depreciation on business property, may be different for regular tax and AMT purposes. And some forms of income are exempt for regular tax purposes but taxable for AMT purposes. One example is the exercise of incentive stock options to the extent the fair market value exceeds the exercise price.

Tax Tip 5 explains how long-term capital gains and qualified dividends may no longer trigger the AMT.

| Private Activity Bond Interest

Tax-exempt interest on specified private activity bonds issued in 2009 and 2010 are no longer an item of tax preference and, therefore, not subject to the AMT. However, the interest on such bonds issued before 2009 and after 2010 is still subject to the AMT.

| AMT Rates

The AMT is taxed at two rates: 26% and 28%. For 2019, the 28% maximum tax rate applies to ordinary AMTI in excess of \$194,800 (\$197,900 in 2020) for joint returns and unmarried individuals and \$97,400 (\$98,950 in 2020) if married filing separately net of any allowable exclusion. Ordinary AMTI of \$194,800 (\$197,900 in 2020) or less is subject to a tax rate of 26% for married joint filers and unmarried individuals, whereas the 26% tax rate applies to married filing separately with ordinary AMTI of \$97,400 (\$98,950 in 2020) or less in 2019. Net long-term capital gains and qualified dividends are taxed at the same maximum 20% rate for both the AMT and regular tax.

| AMT Exemptions

For tax years beginning after December 31, 2017 and before January 1, 2026, the AMT exemption and phase-out amounts have increased significantly. For 2019, you are allowed an AMT exemption of up to \$111,700 (\$113,400 in 2020) if married filing jointly or surviving spouse, \$71,700 (\$72,900 in 2020) if filing single or head of household or \$55,850 (\$56,700 in 2020) if married filing separately. The exemption begins to phase out at \$1,020,600 (\$1,036,800 in 2020) for married filing jointly or surviving spouse, \$510,300 (\$518,400 in 2020) for all other filers (single, head of household or married filing separately).

The exemptions are completely phased out for taxpayers when their AMTI reaches \$1,467,400 (married filing jointly or surviving spouse), \$797,100 (single or head of household) or \$733,700 (married filing separately) for 2019. The AMT exemption amount is reduced 25% for every dollar of AMTI above the threshold amount for the taxpayer’s filing status. The AMT exemption and phase-out amounts are subject to inflation adjustment annually.

Fewer taxpayers will be subject to the AMT due to the increase of the AMT exemption and threshold

amounts for tax years after 2017 and before 2026, as well as the elimination or scaling back of certain itemized deductions.

Planning for AMT Scenarios

Tax planning can help you determine whether or not you will be subject to the AMT. This can enable you to take steps to reduce your overall tax liability. Using Chart 3 to guide you, here are three possible AMT scenarios to plan for:

You are subject to the AMT in the current year, but don't expect to be next year:

- Defer until the following year any deductions that are not deductible for AMT purposes. Note that state and local income taxes and property taxes are not deductible for AMT purposes and only deductible up to \$10,000 for regular tax purposes.
- Accelerate certain deductions, such as charitable contributions, that are allowed for AMT purposes, in order to take the itemized deductions instead of the standard deductions in current year.
- Accelerate ordinary income into the current year to benefit from the lower AMT rate.
- Realize net short-term capital gains this year to benefit from the lower AMT rates, unless these gains will offset short-term losses next year or would otherwise be held long-term.
- Delay exercising any incentive stock options ("ISOs") since you could wind up paying the AMT on the spread between the fair market value and the exercise price. If you have already exercised the options, consider a disqualifying disposition as discussed in the chapter on stock options. Also, see the rule discussed later in this chapter that may offer some credit relief for the AMT resulting from the exercise of ISOs.
- Take IRA or retirement plan distributions if in AMT; tax paid may be at a lower rate.

You are not subject to the AMT in the current year and will be taxed at the regular tax rate of 37% (2019) but expect to be subject to the AMT next year:

- Prepay deductions that are not deductible for AMT purposes to get the full tax benefit in the current year rather than lose the tax benefit next year.
- Prepay deductions that are deductible against the AMT, such as charitable contributions, to gain the benefit of the higher ordinary tax rate in the current year.
- Defer ordinary income, such as bonuses if possible, to the following year to take advantage of the lower AMT rate.
- Review your ISO awards to determine if you can exercise any shares before the end of the year. The exercise will be tax-free this year up to the extent of the break-even point between your regular tax and the AMT. In the following year, any exercises will result in an AMT liability based on the fair market value of the shares at the time of exercise over the exercise price.

You are not subject to the AMT in either year:

- You have avoided the AMT, but you still want to reduce your regular tax liability in the current year. Turn to the chapter on tax planning strategies for year-end planning ideas that can minimize your tax exposure.

AMT Credit Can Reduce Future Taxes

If you pay the AMT, you may be entitled to a tax credit against your regular tax in a subsequent year. You qualify for an AMT credit based on "deferral items" that contributed to your AMT liability. The most common deferral items are depreciation adjustments, passive activity adjustments and the tax preference on the exercise of ISOs. Other deductions, such as state and local income taxes and investment fees, are called exclusion items. You cannot get an AMT credit from these deductions.



Tax Tip

5. Long-Term Capital Gains and Qualifying Dividend Income No Longer Will Put You in the AMT (Through 2025)

In prior years, long-term capital gains and qualifying dividend income may have resulted in the taxpayer being subject to the AMT, even though both were taxed at the maximum tax rate of 20% for regular tax purposes and for the AMT. The reason for this is that when the taxpayer paid the state and local taxes on the income, it reduced the regular tax liability, but did not reduce the AMTI. Therefore, the AMT taxable income was higher than the regular taxable income.

This is no longer the case as a result of the TCJA. Because state and local taxes are no longer a deduction in computing the regular income tax (except for \$10,000), it will most likely not cause a taxpayer to be subject to the AMT. This provision is in effect for the tax years 2018 through 2025.

Keep in mind that if you are subject to the Medicare Contribution Tax on net investment income, consideration should be given to paying

expenses that are allocable in arriving at net investment income even if they are not deductible for regular tax and AMT purposes. State and local taxes on net investment income can be deducted in the computation of the Medicare Contribution Tax.

The reason a deduction is classified as a deferral item is because over time you will end up with the same total deductions for both regular tax and AMT purposes. As an example, a depreciation difference is a deferral item if it is calculated using a different asset life and method for AMT purposes than used for regular tax purposes. However, over the life of the asset, the total depreciation will be the same under either tax computation. Special rules apply for bonus depreciation. See the chapter on business owner issues and depreciation deductions.

Chart

3. AMT vs. Regular Tax

Description	Deductible in Computing		Taxable for AMT Only	Other AMT Differences
	Regular Tax	AMT		
State and local income taxes (non-business); up to \$10,000 (\$5,000 MFS) for combined state and local income and real estate taxes	•			
Real estate taxes (personal); up to \$10,000 (\$5,000 MFS) for combined state and local income and real estate taxes	•			
Qualified Motor Vehicle Tax (state or local sales tax or excise tax on purchase)	•			
Investment interest expense	•	•		
Charitable contributions	•	•		
Investment advisory fees (no longer deductible for either AMT or regular tax purposes)				
Employee business expenses (W-2) (no longer deductible for either AMT or regular tax purposes)				
Mortgage interest on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualified acquisition and equity debt up to \$750,000 used to buy, build or improve your residence • Equity debt used to buy, build or substantially improve your residence only 	• •	• •		
Note: Interest on acquisition debt in excess of \$750,000 entered into after December 15, 2017 is not deductible as mortgage interest, but the debt is subject to the interest tracing rules to determine if deductible as interest on other debt, such as investment interest.				
Medical expenses in excess of 7.5% of AGI*	•	•		
Exercise of ISOs (to the extent the fair market value exceeds the exercise price)			•	
Depreciation (subject to different AMT rules)				•
Gain or loss on disposition of certain assets, including sale of small business stock				•
Passive activity adjustments				•
Interest on private activity bonds issued before 2009 and after 2010				•
Net operating losses (subject to different AMT rules)				•

*As a result of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, the medical threshold for both regular and alternative minimum tax purposes is 7.5% for 2019 and 2020.



