

Quick Reference Guide

A tool for preparing 2021 returns

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At the close of every year, NATP's Tax Knowledge Center pulls together a list of common facts and figures that tax professionals can reference throughout the coming tax season while preparing returns and advising clients.

Personal exemption

For 2018–2025, the personal exemption deduction for taxpayer, spouse and dependents is zero. However, the personal exemption amount for other purposes (for example, the qualifying relative gross income test) is \$4,300 for 2021 (\$4,400 for 2022).

Standard deduction

The standard deduction amounts increased in 2021.

Filing Status	2021	2022
MFJ/Surviving Spouse (SS)	\$25,100	\$25,900
HH	\$18,800	\$19,400
Single	\$12,550	\$12,950
MFS	\$12,550	\$12,950
Additional for age or blindness		
MFJ/SS	\$1,350	\$1,400
Single or HH	\$1,700	\$1,750

The standard deduction for dependents who only have unearned income is \$1,100. If the dependent has both earned and unearned income, the standard deduction is the greater of:

- \$1,100 (\$1,150 for 2022), or
- The dependent's earned income plus \$350 (\$400 for 2022), but not more than the basic standard deduction for their filing status

Itemized deductions

For 2018–2025, the overall limitation (Pease limitation) on itemized deductions for taxpayers with AGI exceeding an applicable threshold does not apply.

Medical expense deduction: The limitation is permanently set for deducting medical expenses to 7.5% of AGI, regardless of age.

Capital gains rates

The top tax rate for capital gains and qualified dividends is permanently set at 20% for taxpayers with taxable income in the highest tax bracket. The net investment income tax (NIIT) of 3.8% makes the overall capital gain rate for higher income taxpayers effectively 23.8%.

For tax years beginning after 2017, the 0% rate applies to capital gain below the maximum 0% rate amount. The 15% rate applies to capital gain at or above the 0% rate amount and below the maximum 15% rate amount. The 20% rate applies to capital gain at or above the 15% rate amount. These amounts will be indexed for inflation.

Beginning of Capital Gain Tax Brackets

2021	0%	15%	20%
MFJ, SS	\$0	\$80,801	\$501,601
HH	\$0	\$54,101	\$473,751
S	\$0	\$40,401	\$445,851
MFS	\$0	\$40,401	\$250,801
Estates and Trusts	\$0	\$2,701	\$13,251

2022	0%	15%	20%
MFJ, SS	\$0	\$83,350	\$517,200
HH	\$0	\$55,800	\$488,500
S	\$0	\$41,675	\$459,750
MFS	\$0	\$41,675	\$258,600
Estates and Trusts	\$0	\$2,800	\$13,700

The ordinary income tax rates for short-term capital gain, the unrecaptured §1250 rate of 25% and the collectible rate of 28% continue to apply.

Additional Medicare tax

An additional Medicare tax of 0.9% applies to an individual's wages, *Railroad Retirement Tax Act* compensation and self-employment income if such compensation exceeds the following threshold amounts, which are not indexed for inflation:

- \$250,000 for MFJ
- \$125,000 for MFS
- \$200,000 for all others (SS, HH, S)

Net investment income tax (NIIT)

A 3.8% Medicare tax is applied against net investment income of individuals, estates and trusts. For this purpose, "individual" means any person except those who are nonresident aliens. As such, NIIT applies only to citizens or residents of the U.S. The NIIT is 3.8% of the lesser of:

- Net investment income for the year
- The excess of modified adjusted gross income over the threshold amount of \$250,000 for MFJ and SS, \$125,000 for MFS, and \$200,000 for HH and S
- Estates and trusts do not have any threshold as defined in §1411. They pay tax on the lesser of undistributed net investment income or the amount of adjusted gross income that exceeds the highest tax bracket of \$13,050 for 2021, and \$13,450 for 2022.

Alternative minimum tax (AMT)

	2021 Exemption	2021 Phaseout
MFJ, SS	\$114,600	\$1,047,200-\$1,505,600
S, HH	\$73,600	\$523,600-\$818,000
MFS	\$57,300	\$523,600-\$752,800
Estates and Trusts	\$25,700	\$85,650-\$188,450

	2022 Exemption	2022 Phaseout
MFJ, SS	\$118,100	\$1,079,800-\$1,552,200
S, HH	\$75,900	\$539,900-\$843,500
MFS	\$59,050	\$539,900-\$776,100
Estates and Trusts	\$26,500	\$88,300-\$194,300

Note: For tax years beginning after 2017 and before Jan. 1, 2026, the AMT exemption amount for certain children with unearned income is no longer limited to their earned income plus the additional AMT exemption amount.

Income Tax Rates

2021 Threshold for Tax Rates							
	10%	12%	22%	24%	32%	35%	37%
S	\$0	\$9,951	\$40,526	\$86,376	\$164,926	\$209,426	\$523,601
MFJ, QW	\$0	\$19,901	\$80,051	\$172,751	\$329,851	\$418,851	\$628,301
MFS	\$0	\$9,951	\$40,526	\$86,376	\$164,926	\$209,426	\$314,151
HH	\$0	\$14,201	\$54,201	\$86,351	\$164,901	\$209,401	\$523,601
Estates and Trusts	\$0	N/A	N/A	\$2,651	N/A	\$9,551	\$13,051

2022 Threshold for Tax Rates							
	10%	12%	22%	24%	32%	35%	37%
S	\$0	\$10,276	\$41,776	\$89,076	\$170,051	\$215,951	\$539,901
MFJ, QW	\$0	\$20,551	\$83,551	\$178,151	\$340,101	\$431,901	\$647,851
MFS	\$0	\$10,276	\$41,776	\$89,076	\$170,051	\$215,951	\$323,926
HH	\$0	\$14,651	\$55,901	\$89,051	\$170,051	\$215,951	\$539,901
Trusts and Estates	\$0	N/A	N/A	\$2,750	N/A	\$9,850	\$13,450

Kiddie tax

For 2021, kiddie tax applies to a child who is required to file a tax return, does not file a joint return, has at least one living parent, has more than \$2,200 (\$1,150 for 2022) of unearned income and is any one of the following:

- Under age 18 at the end of the year
- Age 18 and did not have earned income that was more than half of their support
- A full-time student over age 18 and under age 24 at the end of the year, and did not have earned income that was more than half of their support
- For tax years beginning after 2019, the child's unearned income is taxed at the parents' tax rates if the parents' rates are higher than the child's rates

Adoption credit

The maximum nonrefundable credit increased to \$14,440 for 2021. The credit begins to phase out when MAGI exceeds \$216,660 and is completely phased out when MAGI reaches \$256,660.

The maximum credit increases to \$14,890 for 2022. The credit begins to phase out when MAGI exceeds \$223,410 and completely phases out when MAGI reaches \$263,410.

Child and dependent care credit

For 2021, the child and dependent care credit is fully refundable, and the dollar limit for eligible expenses increases from \$3,000 to \$8,000 for one eligible child and from \$6,000 to \$16,000 for two or more eligible children. The maximum credit rate also increases from 35% to 50%, and the AGI level increases substantially from \$15,000 to \$125,000.

After applying the dollar limit and the earned income limit, multiply the taxpayer's work-related expenses by the applicable percentage, which depends upon the taxpayer's AGI.

AGI	Credit Percentage
\$0-\$125,000	50%
\$125,001-\$183,000	50% reduced by 1% for every \$2,000 (or fraction thereof) of AGI over \$125,000 down to 20%
\$183,001-\$400,000	20%
\$400,001-\$438,000	20% reduced by 1% for every \$2,000 (or fraction thereof) of AGI over \$400,000 down to 0%
\$438,000+	0%

Child tax credit

For 2021 only, the *American Rescue Plan Act* (ARP Act) expanded the child tax credit (CTC) to include 17-year-olds and increased the CTC from \$2,000 per eligible child to:

- \$3,600 for each child under age 6
- \$3,000 for each child age 6 to 17

The increased credit amount (additional \$1,000 or \$1,600 per child in excess of the present law, which is \$2,000 per child) begins to phase out at:

- \$75,000 for S
- \$112,500 for HOH
- \$150,000 for MFJ and QW

Once the increased credit amount is reduced, the regular \$2,000 credit begins to phase out at:

- \$400,000 for MFJ
- \$200,000 for all others

The *Tax Cuts and Jobs Act* also added a \$500 nonrefundable credit for each dependent who is not a qualifying child for purposes of the child tax credit. In other words, taxpayers can claim the \$500 other dependent credit (ODC) for qualifying children age 17 (18 for 2021 only) or older and for qualifying relatives.

Beginning with tax year 2018, no child tax credit is allowed for a qualifying child if such child does not have a Social Security number (SSN) by the due date of the tax return (including extensions). However, children without a valid SSN may still qualify for the ODC if they have an individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN) or adoption taxpayer identification number (ATIN) by the due date, including extensions.

The child tax credit phaseout for the \$2,000 credit begins at:

Filing Status	MAGI
MFJ	\$400,000
All Others	\$200,000

Phaseout for additional \$1,600 and \$1,500 child tax credit amounts:

Filing Status	MAGI
MFJ/QW	\$150,000
HOH	\$112,500
S/MFS	\$75,000

For 2022, the refundable portion of the child tax credit is up to \$1,500.

Earned income tax credit

The maximum amount of income a taxpayer can earn and still be eligible for the earned income tax credit increased. The earned income tax credit is zero if earned income or AGI exceeds the following amounts:

2021

Taxpayer	MFJ	Other Than MFJ	Max. Credit
With One Child	\$48,108	\$42,158	\$3,618
With Two Children	\$53,865	\$47,915	\$5,980
With Three or More Children	\$57,414	\$51,464	\$6,728
With No Children	\$27,930	\$21,430	\$1,502

2022

Taxpayer	MFJ	Other Than MFJ	Max. Credit
With One Child	\$49,622	\$43,492	\$3,733
With Two Children	\$55,529	\$49,399	\$6,164
With Three or More Children	\$ 59,187	\$53,057	\$6,935
With No Children	\$22,610	\$16,480	\$560

The maximum amount of investment income a taxpayer may have and still be eligible for the credit is \$10,000 for 2021.

Education credits

2021 and 2022

Credit	Maximum Amount
Lifetime Learning Credit	\$2,000
American Opportunity Tax Credit	\$2,500

The maximum lifetime learning credit is the lesser of 20% of the first \$10,000 of qualified higher education expenses, or \$2,000.

The maximum American opportunity tax credit (AOTC) is 100% of the first \$2,000 of qualified higher education tuition and related expenses, plus 25% of the next \$2,000 of such expenses paid during the tax year, equaling a maximum credit of \$2,500. Up to 40% of the credit may be refundable, unless it is claimed by a child who could be subject to the kiddie tax provisions no matter how much unearned income the child has.

2021 and 2022 Phaseout

Filing Status	AOTC	Lifetime Learning Credit
MFJ	\$160,000-\$180,000	\$160,000-\$180,000
S, HH, QW	\$80,000-\$90,000	\$80,000-\$90,000
MFS	Not available	Not available

Educator expense deduction

An eligible educator can take an above-the-line deduction for out-of-pocket classroom-related expenses. For 2021, the deduction may not exceed \$250 (\$300 for 2022).

Student loan interest deduction

Taxpayers can deduct up to \$2,500 of interest paid on qualified education loans that were used for qualified education expenses of the taxpayer, spouse or dependents when the loan was taken out. To deduct the amount paid, the taxpayer must be legally liable for the loan.

2021

Filing Status	Phaseout
MFJ	\$140,000-\$170,000
All Others	\$70,000-\$85,000
MFS	Not available

2022

Filing Status	Phaseout
MFJ	\$145,000-\$175,000
All Others	\$70,000-\$85,000
MFS	Not available



Health savings account (HSA)

Like IRAs, funds in HSAs are 100% tax-deferred until distributed. A non-dependent taxpayer insured by a high deductible health plan (HDHP) may deduct monthly HSA contributions up to an annual limit.

2021 HSA

Coverage	Annual Contribution Limit	HDHP Minimum Deductible	HDHP Max. Out of Pocket
Individual	\$3,600	\$1,400	\$7,000
Family	\$7,200	\$2,800	\$14,000

2022 HSA

Coverage	Annual Contribution Limit	HDHP Minimum Deductible	HDHP Max. Out of Pocket
Individual	\$3,650	\$1,400	\$7,050
Family	\$7,300	\$2,800	\$14,100

If the HSA beneficiary is age 55 or older at the end of the year, the annual contribution limit is increased by \$1,000 [§223(b)(3)]. If both spouses are age 55 or older and eligible individuals, they can each contribute an additional \$1,000 to their own HSA.

Long-term care premiums annual deductible limit

Taxpayer's age at the close of the tax year	2021	2022
40 or under	\$450	\$450
More than 40 but not more than 50	\$850	\$850
More than 50 but not more than 60	\$1,690	\$1,690
More than 60 but not more than 70	\$4,520	\$4,510
More than 70	\$5,640	\$5,640



Archer medical savings account (MSA)

2021

Health Plan	Annual Deductible	Max. Out-of-Pocket Expenses	Annual Maximum Deduction*
Individual	\$2,400-\$3,600	\$4,800	65% of deductible
Family	\$4,800-\$7,150	\$8,750	75% of deductible

2022

Health Plan	Annual Deductible	Max. Out-of-Pocket Expenses	Annual Maximum Deduction*
Individual	\$2,450-\$3,700	\$4,950	65% of deductible
Family	\$4,950-\$7,400	\$9,050	75% of deductible

* If the plan is established by a self-employed individual, the limit is the lesser of the related trade or business's earned income or the applicable percentage.

Health flexible spending arrangement (FSA)

Voluntary employee salary reduction contributions to a health FSA cannot exceed \$2,750 for 2021 (\$2,850 for 2022).

New law: Under the *Consolidated Appropriations Act 2021*, employers may permit extended grace periods or expanded carryovers for health and dependent care flexible spending accounts (FSAs) for plan years ending in 2021. This will allow active participants to use FSA funds during a health care FSA grace period of up to 12 months, or temporarily permit unlimited carryovers (without regard to the \$550 (\$570 for 2022) limit generally imposed on an FSA carryover) for health care FSAs (HFSA) and dependent care FSAs (DFSA).

QSEHRA

For 2021, the total amount of payments and reimbursements under a qualified small employer health reimbursement arrangement (QSEHRA) cannot exceed \$5,300 (\$10,700 for family coverage). For 2022, this amount increases to \$5,450 (\$11,050 for family coverage).



IRA: Contribution limit to traditional and Roth IRAs

For 2021, the contribution limit to a traditional or Roth IRA is \$6,000 (\$7,000 for taxpayers age 50 or older). Amounts remain the same for 2022. There is no age limit on making contributions to a traditional IRA if the taxpayer has earned income, such as wages or self-employment.

IRA: Deduction phaseout for traditional IRAs

2021

Filing Status	Taxpayer Covered by Employer Plan
S, HH	\$66,000-\$76,000
MFJ, QW	\$105,000-\$125,000
MFS*	\$0-\$10,000

Filing Status	Spouse of Covered Employee
S, HH	N/A
MFJ, QW	\$198,000-\$208,000
MFS*	\$0

2022

Filing Status	Taxpayer Covered by Employer Plan
S, HH	\$68,000-\$78,000
MFJ, QW	\$109,000-\$129,000
MFS*	\$0-\$10,000

Filing Status	Spouse of Covered Employee
S, HH	N/A
MFJ, QW	\$204,000-\$214,000
MFS*	\$0

IRA: MAGI phaseout for Roth IRA contributions

2021

Filing Status	Phaseout
MFJ	\$198,000-\$208,000
MFS (lived with spouse)	\$0-\$10,000
S, HH, QW, MFS*	\$125,000-\$140,000

2022

Filing Status	Phaseout
MFJ	\$204,000-\$214,000
MFS (lived with spouse)	\$0-\$10,000
S, HH, QW, MFS*	\$129,000-\$144,000

* Taxpayers who are filing MFS and did not live with their spouse at any time during the year are considered single for IRA deduction purposes.

Social Security

For 2021, the maximum wages subject to Social Security tax is \$142,800. For 2022, the maximum wage amount increases to \$147,000.

Annual gift tax exclusion

For 2021, the annual gift tax exclusion is \$15,000 per person. For 2022, the annual gift tax exclusion increases to \$16,000.

The 2021 annual exclusion to a spouse who is not a citizen of the United States is \$159,000. For 2022, the annual exclusion increases to \$164,000.

Estate tax exclusion

The estate tax exclusion is \$11,700,000 for 2021. For 2022, this amount increases to \$12,060,000.

Foreign earned income exclusion

For 2021, a qualified individual may exclude up to \$108,700 of qualified foreign earned income using Form 2555, *Foreign Earned Income*. For 2022, this amount increases to \$112,000.



Saver's credit

A saver's credit can be claimed using Form 8880, *Credit for Qualified Retirement Savings Contributions*. The credit is calculated by multiplying the applicable rate by the qualified retirement plan contributions, not to exceed \$2,000. The maximum credit is \$1,000 per person. The applicable credit rate determined by filing status and MAGI for 2021 and 2022 are shown below:

2021

Filing Status	50%	20%	10%	No Credit
MFJ	\$0-\$39,500	\$39,501-\$43,000	\$43,001-\$66,000	Over \$66,000
HH	\$0-\$29,625	\$29,626-\$32,250	\$32,251-\$49,500	Over \$49,500
All Others	\$0-\$19,750	\$19,751-\$21,500	\$21,501-\$33,000	Over \$33,000

2022

Filing Status	50%	20%	10%	No Credit
MFJ	\$0-\$41,000	\$41,001-\$44,000	\$44,001-\$68,000	Over \$68,000
HH	\$0-\$30,750	\$30,751-\$33,000	\$33,001-\$51,000	Over \$51,000
All Others	\$0-\$20,500	\$20,501-\$22,000	\$22,001-\$34,000	Over \$34,000

BUSINESS TAX ISSUES

Cash method of accounting

The gross receipts limit under §448(c) for using the cash method of accounting for corporations and partnerships increased to \$26 million for 2021 (\$27 million for 2022).

§179 expensing

For 2021, taxpayers may expense up to \$1,050,000 of qualifying property acquired for use in a trade or business, while the SUV limit is \$26,200. The deduction phaseout begins at \$2,620,000 on purchases of qualifying property, including qualified real property.

For property placed in service in tax years beginning after 2017, qualified real property means:

- Qualified improvement property, and
- Any of the following improvements to nonresidential real property: roofs, heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) property, fire protection and alarm systems, security systems

For 2022, the aggregate amount taxpayers may expense increases to \$1,080,000, and the SUV limit increases to \$27,000. The deduction is reduced when the cost of qualifying property exceeds \$2,700,000.

Luxury automobile depreciation limits for vehicles first placed in service in 2021

Passenger autos and light trucks and vans all have the same limits.

	Purchased after 9/27/17
First Year – 2021	\$10,200
First Year With Bonus	\$18,200
Second Year	\$16,400
Third Year	\$9,800
Succeeding Years	\$5,860

Standard mileage rates

	2021
Business Mileage	56c
Medical or Moving Mileage	16c
Charity	14c
Depreciation Component	26c

Per diem allowance substantiation method

Standard Rate*	M&IE	Lodging	Total
Oct. 1, 2020- Sept. 30, 2021	\$55	\$96	\$151
Oct. 1, 2021- Sept. 30, 2022	\$59	\$96	\$155

* See gsa.gov for rates for specific cities.

The incidentals allowance is \$5 for travel both inside and outside the United States.

Per diem meal allowance for transportation industry

	2020-2021	2021-2022
Travel Inside the U.S.	\$66	\$69
Travel Outside the U.S.	\$71	\$74

Day care per diem for meals

The standard meal and snack rates allowed for day care facilities are equal to the Tier 1 reimbursement rates established by the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP). The Department of Agriculture changes the rates every July; therefore, the IRS uses the rates in effect as of Dec. 31 of the prior year for the entire year (for example, Dec. 31, 2021, rates apply for all of 2022), even though the CACFP rates change in July (<http://www.fns.usda.gov/cacfp/reimbursement-rates>).

The taxpayer is required to keep a log for the number of meals and snacks served to each child. The rate represents the amount allowed as a deduction per child for the corresponding type of meal served.

2021

Meal	Contiguous States	Alaska	Hawaii
Breakfast	\$1.39	\$2.22	\$1.62
Lunch and Supper	\$2.61	\$4.24	\$3.06
Snack	78¢	\$1.26	91¢

2022

Meal	Contiguous States	Alaska	Hawaii
Breakfast	\$1.40	\$2.23	\$1.63
Lunch and Supper	\$2.63	\$4.26	\$3.08
Snack	78¢	\$1.27	91¢

Qualified business income (QBI) deduction

The QBI deduction may be phased out or limited when taxable income exceeds the following thresholds.

Filing Status	2021	2022
S, HH, QW	\$164,900	\$170,050
MFJ	\$329,800	\$340,100
MFS	\$164,925	\$170,050

Excess business loss

For 2018-2025, an excess business loss limitation applies to taxpayers (other than C corporations). Section 461(l) limits the ability of noncorporate taxpayers to use trade or business losses against other sources of income, such as wages, interest, dividends and capital gains.

The CARES Act suspended the excess business loss limitations for tax years 2018-2020.

For 2021, noncorporate business losses are limited to \$262,000 (\$524,000 if MFJ).

For 2022, noncorporate business losses are limited to \$270,000 (\$540,000 if MFJ).

Self-employment optional methods

In 2021, the following dollar limits apply:

- Under the farm optional method, if the individual's gross farm income is \$8,820 or less, or net farm income is less than \$6,367, net earnings from self-employment equals the smaller of two-thirds of gross farm income (not less than zero) or \$5,880. The individual can use this method year after year. There is no limit on the number of years a taxpayer can use this method.
- Under the nonfarm optional method, if net non-farm profits are less than \$6,367, and also less than 72.189% of gross nonfarm income, and net earnings from self-employment were at least \$400 in two of the prior three years, net earnings from self-employment equal the smaller of two-thirds of gross nonfarm income (not less than zero) or \$5,880. There is a five-year lifetime limit on the use of the nonfarm optional method. However, the five years do not have to be consecutive.

In 2022, the following dollar limits apply:

- Under the farm optional method, if the individual's gross farm income is \$9,060 or less, or net farm income is less than \$6,540.34, net earnings from self-employment equal the smaller of two-thirds of gross farm income (not less than zero) or \$6,040.

The individual can use this method year after year. There is no limit on the number of years a taxpayer can use this method.

- Under the nonfarm optional method, if net nonfarm profits are less than \$6,540.34, and also less than 72.189% of gross nonfarm income, and net earnings from self-employment were at

least \$400 in two of the prior three years, net earnings from self-employment equal the smaller of two-thirds of gross nonfarm income (not less than zero) or \$6,040. There is a five-year lifetime limit on the use of the nonfarm optional method. However, the five years do not have to be consecutive.

Cost-of-Living Adjustments for Qualified Retirement Plans

Annual Elective Deferral Limit	2022	2021	2020	2019
§401(k)	\$20,500	\$19,500	\$19,500	\$19,000
§401(k) age 50 or older*	\$26,500	\$26,000	\$26,000	\$25,000
§403(b) annuity	\$20,500	\$19,500	\$19,500	\$19,000
§403(b) age 50 or older*	\$26,500	\$26,000	\$26,000	\$25,000
SARSEP	\$20,500	\$19,500	\$19,500	\$19,000
SARSEP age 50 or older*	\$26,500	\$26,000	\$26,000	\$25,000
SIMPLE and SIMPLE 401(k)	\$14,000	\$13,500	\$13,500	\$13,000
SIMPLE and SIMPLE 401(k) age 50 or older*	\$17,000	\$16,500	\$16,500	\$16,000
§457 (government and exempt organizations)	\$20,500	\$19,500	\$19,500	\$19,000
§457 age 50 or older*	\$26,500	\$26,000	\$26,000	\$25,000
Annual benefit limit for defined benefit plan	\$245,000	\$230,000	\$230,000	\$225,000
Annual benefit limit for defined contribution plan	\$61,000	\$58,000	\$57,000	\$56,000
Annual benefit limit for defined contribution plan age 50 or older	\$67,500	\$64,500	\$63,500	\$62,000
Annual compensation limit	\$305,000	\$290,000	\$285,000	\$280,000
SEP minimum compensation limit	\$650	\$650	\$600	\$600
Highly compensated employee (based on previous year's compensation)	\$135,000	\$130,000	\$130,000	\$125,000
Key employee compensation in top-heavy plan	\$200,000	\$185,000	\$185,000	\$180,000
IRA or Roth**	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000
IRA or Roth age 50 or older**	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$7,000

* A participant who is projected to attain age 50 before the end of a calendar year is deemed to be age 50 as of Jan. 1 of that year.

This optional provision must first be elected by the pension plan sponsor (employer).

** Lesser of this or earned income.

