

Alternative Minimum Tax



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Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT)

The alternative minimum tax was originally enacted to ensure that high-income taxpayers pay at least a minimum amount of tax if they benefit from certain deductions and other tax preference items.

The AMT tax computation is a parallel system to the regular tax system with its own definitions of income and expenses, rules for income recognition and timing, and exemptions and tax rates. Although every taxpayer is subject to AMT rules, the additional tax is paid only if the tax computation under AMT rules is higher than the tax computed under regular rules.

Even though the AMT was originally targeted toward high-income taxpayers, factors, including inflation and treatment of certain tax credits, can sometimes push lower-income taxpayers into an AMT situation.

How AMT Works

Certain items called “adjustments and preferences” are added to federal gross income. Personal exemptions that reduce taxable income for regular tax purposes are not allowed for AMT purposes and are added back to taxable income. A separate AMT exemption amount is allowed, depending on the taxpayer’s filing status. After the AMT adjustments and preferences are added to income, and the AMT exemption amount is subtracted, an AMT tax rate of 26% to 28% is applied. If the resulting tax is greater than regular tax, the difference is added to regular tax on line 45, Form 1040.

Example #1: When computed under regular rules, John’s income tax is \$4,700. When computed under AMT rules, the tax amount is \$3,900. Since his tax computed under AMT rules is less than his tax computed under regular rules, John will not pay any additional amount for AMT.

Example #2: Assume the same facts as Example #1, except when computed under AMT rules, John’s tax amount is \$5,100. Since his tax computed under AMT rules is higher than his tax computed under regular rules, John must pay the difference in additional tax. John must report additional AMT tax on line 45, Form 1040, in the amount of \$400.

AMT Triggers

Items that commonly trigger AMT include high deductions for state income tax, dependent exemptions, exercise of incentive stock options, and large miscellaneous itemized deductions reported on Schedule A, Form 1040. Other AMT adjustments and preferences include:

- Taxes from Schedule A, Form 1040.
- Certain mortgage interest deductions.
- Tax refunds reported on Form 1040.
- Certain investment interest expense.
- Certain depletion expense.
- Net operating losses.
- Interest from specified private activity bonds.
- A portion of gain from section 1202 small business stock.
- Certain gains from dispositions of property.
- Certain depreciation adjustments.
- AMT loss limitations.
- Certain circulation costs.
- Long-term contracts.
- Certain mining costs.
- Certain research and experimental costs.
- Pre-1987 installment sale income.
- Intangible drilling cost preferences.



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AMT Exemption Amounts

Filing Status	2017	2016
Single or Head of Household	\$54,300	\$53,900
Married Filing Jointly	\$84,500	\$83,800
Married Filing Separately	\$42,250	\$41,900

Incentive Stock Options—AMT Adjustments

The bargain element resulting from exercise of incentive stock options (ISO) is equal to the fair market value (FMV) of the stock minus the exercise price and is a deferral item for AMT purposes.

Event	Regular Tax Treatment	AMT Adjustment
Exercise of ISO	No tax due on ISO exercise.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positive AMT adjustment on line 14, Form 6251, equal to bargain element.* Increase AMT basis of stock by amount of adjustment.
Sale of stock	Tax treatment depends on whether required holding period is met.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negative AMT adjustment on line 17, Form 6251, equal to bargain element.* Adjustment is result of previous increase in AMT basis.

* No adjustment is made if exercise and sale occur in the same tax year.

Potential tax credit. If the AMT adjustment due to exercise of an ISO results in an AMT liability, an AMT credit may be available in subsequent tax years.

Personal Credits

The following nonrefundable credits are allowed to offset AMT.

Nonrefundable Personal Credits

	Form/Sch.
Adoption Credit.....	8839
Alternative Fuel Vehicle Refueling Property Credit.....	8911
Alternative Motor Vehicle Credit.....	8910
America Opportunity (Hope) Credit and Lifetime Learning Credit.....	8863
Child and Dependent Care Expense Credit.....	2441
Child Tax Credit.....	1040
Credit for the Elderly and the Permanently and Totally Disabled.....	Sch. R
Foreign Tax Credit (see <i>Foreign tax credit and AMT</i> , below).....	1116
Mortgage Interest Credit.....	8396
Nonbusiness Energy Property Credit.....	5695
Qualified Plug-in Electric Drive Motor Vehicle Credit.....	8936
Residential Energy Efficient Property Credit.....	5695
Retirement Savings Contribution Credit.....	8880

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Foreign Tax Credit and AMT

The AMT treatment of the Foreign Tax Credit depends on whether Form 1116, *Foreign Tax Credit*, is being filed.

<i>Taxpayer elects not to file Form 1116.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report Foreign Tax Credit on line 48, Form 1040. Credit is limited to amount of regular tax. Unused foreign tax may not be carried over.
<i>Taxpayer elects to file Form 1116.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recalculate Foreign Tax Credit using AMT rules. AMT Foreign Tax Credit is used to offset AMT in Part II, Form 6251. Unused AMT Foreign Tax Credit may be carried back one year and carried forward ten years. [IRC §904(c)]

Credit for Prior Year AMT

The adjustments and preferences that result in AMT are of two types.

- 1) Deferral items, such as AMT basis adjustments, are temporary and do not cause a permanent difference in taxable income over time.
- 2) Exclusion items, such as personal exemptions, are not allowed for AMT and therefore cause a permanent difference in taxable income.

The potential exists for income from deferral items to be taxed twice—first under AMT, and again in a later year under regular tax. A credit against regular tax for prior year AMT is available to address this problem.

Contact Us

There are many events that occur during the year that can affect your tax situation. Preparation of your tax return involves summarizing transactions and events that occurred during the prior year. In most situations, treatment is firmly established at the time the transaction occurs. However, negative tax effects can be avoided by proper planning. Please contact us in advance if you have questions about the tax effects of a transaction or event, including the following:

- Pension or IRA distributions.
- Significant change in income or deductions.
- Job change.
- Marriage.
- Attainment of age 59½ or 70½.
- Sale or purchase of a business.
- Sale or purchase of a residence or other real estate.
- Retirement.
- Notice from IRS or other revenue department.
- Divorce or separation.
- Self-employment.
- Charitable contributions of property in excess of \$5,000.