



Tax Basics Workshop, for Students at UCSF

DISCLAIMER: This presentation is not meant to replace professional tax advice. Do not depend on this slide deck alone for your tax filing. This informational workshop does not replace actual tax assistance.

Our Agenda

1. Some definitions
2. Who has to file?
3. Summary of forms
4. Is my scholarship / grant / stipend taxable?
5. Education Tax Credits (1098-T)
6. Student Loan Interest Deduction (1098-E)
7. Other tax items and state tax information
8. A note on retirement
9. Resources



Financial Aid cannot
serve as a tax advisor.

1. Terms to Know

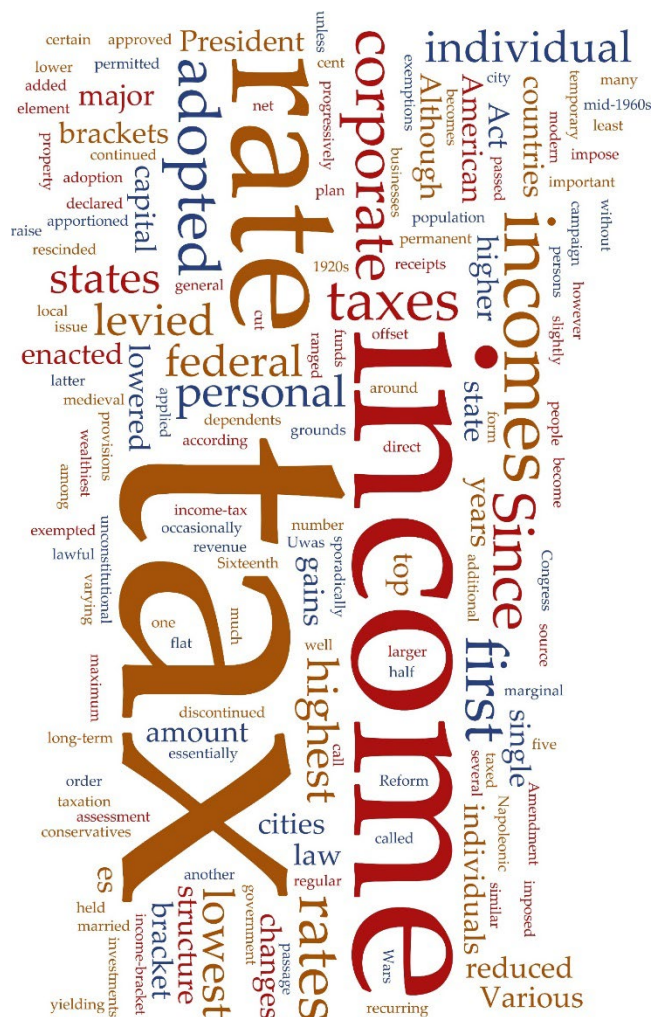
Adjusted Gross Income (AGI): Total income you receive in the calendar year, including wages, interest, and capital gains, minus allowable reductions such as non-taxable income and some business expenses.

Earned income: This includes salaries, wages, professional fees. “Earned income (only for purposes of filing requirements and the standard deduction) also includes any part of taxable scholarship.” – Pub 501

Unearned income: Income that is not from work, such as interest, dividends, and royalties.

Nontaxable Income: This is income not subject to tax, or already taxed, including, tuition-specific gift aid, some interest income, payments to tax-deferred retirement, child support, and veterans non-education benefits.

Taxable Income: Taxable income is your overall (gross) income minus adjustments, deductions and exemptions. It is the amount of income used to calculate how much you owe in taxes.



1. Terms to Know

Credit: Tax credits reduce the amount of tax you owe dollar for dollar. A \$2,000 credit, for example, will reduce a \$2,500 tax bill to \$500. Some credits can generate a refund, others are non-refundable even if they zero out taxes owed.

Deduction: Subtractions from your taxable income. If you had AGI of \$41,475 and had a \$2,000 deduction, You would only be taxed on \$39,475. This is beneficial because the amount over \$39,475 is taxed at 10% MORE than income below that threshold.

Progressive Tax: In the US, the more money you make, the higher the tax rate. If your taxable income (after deductions and exemptions) is \$20,000, the first \$9,700 is taxed at 10% and the rest falls in the next bracket and that portion is taxed at 12%.

Qualified Tuition & Related Expenses (QTRE): Mainly tuition and fees paid in the calendar year. This does not include student activity fees, athletic fees, health insurance, or room and board expenses, but could include books & supplies is documented.

Withholding: The amount taken out of your paycheck for anticipated taxes owed. Taxes may be withheld from other income such as dividends and interest too.

1. Terms to Know

The word “stipend” is not in the IRS publications. Ergo, you must use the alternate IRS terms for the amounts you received in excess of QTRE .

https://www.irs.gov/site-index-search?search=stipend&field_pup_historical_1=1&field_pup_historical=1

An official website of the United States Government

IRS Help | News | English | Charities & Nonprofits | Tax Pros

File | Pay | Refunds | Credits & Deductions | Forms & Instructions | stipend

Home / Site Index Search

Search Results

stipend

Sort By: Relevance

Filter by...

General Information (4)

News (2)

Found 6 Matching Items; Displaying 1 - 6.

[Au pairs](#)

Au pairs are J-1 visa exchange visitors in the United States who are employed and taxed the same as household employees.

General Information | Nonresidents

[Canyon Lake tax preparer sentenced for submitting false tax returns](#)

Feb. 26, 2024 — A Canyon Lake woman was sentenced in a federal court in El Paso to 24 months in prison for aiding and assisting in the preparation of a false tax return.

News | News Media

[Completing Form SS-8](#)

This page walks people through the steps necessary to complete Form SS-8 to request a determination of the status of a worker for purposes of federal employment taxes and income tax withholding.

General Information | Individuals, Businesses

Information for...

Individuals (2)

News Media (2)

Governments (1)

Businesses (1)

1. Federal Income Tax Brackets

Tax brackets for 2023 filing.

Tax Rate	Single filer	Married, filing jointly (MFJ)	Married, filing separately (MFJ)	Head of Household (HoH)
10%	\$0 to \$11,000	\$0 to \$22,000	\$0 to \$11,000	\$0 to \$15,700
12%	\$11,001 to \$44,725	\$22,201 to \$89,450	\$11,001 to \$44,725	\$17,701 to \$59,850
22%	\$44,726 to \$95,375	\$80,451 to \$190,750	\$44,726 to \$95,375	\$59,851 to \$95,350
24%	\$95,376 to \$182,100	\$190,751 to \$364,200	\$95,376 to \$182,100	\$95,351 to \$182,100
32%	\$182,101 to \$231,250	\$364,201 to \$462,500	\$182,101 to \$231,250	\$182,101 to \$231,250
35%	\$231,251 to \$578,125	\$462,501 to \$693,750	\$231,251 to \$346,875	\$231,251 to \$578,100
37%	\$578,126 And up	\$693,751 And up	\$346,876 And up	\$578,101 And up

Are you a small business owner? Effective 2018, you may be able to deduct an extra 20% of your gross income! See Publication 535 for instructions!

2. Who has to file?

Who must file

[Most U.S. citizens](#) or [permanent residents](#) who work in the U.S. have to file a tax return.

Generally, you need to file if:

- Your [income is over the filing requirement](#)
 - You have over \$400 in net earnings from [self-employment](#) (side jobs or other independent work)
 - You had [other situations that require you to file](#)
- It might pay you to [file even if you don't have to](#).

If you are not a dependent on someone else's return and under 65 years old, you must file if your gross income was at least... (2023)

If your filing status is:	File a tax return if your gross income is:
Single	\$13,850 or more
Head of household	\$20,800 or more
Married filing jointly	\$27,700 or more (both spouses under 65) \$29,200 or more (one spouse under 65)
Married filing separately	\$5 or more
Qualifying surviving spouse	\$27,700 or more

2. Who has to file?

Non-Resident and Resident Aliens

1. Non-Resident Aliens are usually F-1, J-1, L-1 visa holders. You usually receive a 1042-S. The refund is based on your tax treaty from completed GLACIER paperwork. You can file a 1040NR. See Pub 901 (on tax treaties, last revised 2016) and Pub 519.
2. Resident Aliens, such as Permanent Residents / green card holders, often file as a US Citizen would using the 1040. Also see Pub 519 for details.

Other reasons such as...self-employment income.

See Pub 17 pages 9-12 for details!

<https://www.irs.gov/help/ita/do-i-need-to-file-a-tax-return>

2. Who has to file?

For 2023, if you're single and your parent (or someone) can claim you as dependent on the tax return, you still must file if any situations apply below:

1. Your **earned income** was over \$13,850 (includes taxable portion of gift aid/stipend.)
 2. Your **unearned income** was over \$1,250
 3. Your **gross income** was more than the larger of:
\$1,250 or your earned income of at least \$13,450 plus \$400.
-

The Kiddie Tax. yes, it's a thing.

A "Qualifying Child" can be claimed as a dependent, defined in part as someone under 19 years old, or under 24 years old and a student. This could impact your taxation of earned or unearned income including taxable gift aid.

- **Doesn't apply if you are filing a joint return with spouse.**
- **See Pub 929 for more details because it gets complicated quick.**

2. So should I file?

Even if you are not required to file, you SHOULD file if you can claim a refund. For example,

- You had taxes withheld from earnings but didn't make enough or work long enough to owe taxes at the rate you were taxed.
- You qualify for a refundable credit such as Earned Income Tax Credit (usu. modest income, with children). See: <https://www.irs.gov/credits-deductions/individuals/earned-income-tax-credit/eitc-income-limits-maximum-credit-amounts-next-year>

Even if you are not required to file, you MIGHT decide to file in your last year of school if you want the lowest possible initial payment.

- If you are considering the Income-Driven Repayment (IDR) plans for your Federal Direct Loans and/or Public Service Loan Forgiveness (PSLF) your reported income on the tax return is what is used to document income and consequently the minimum payments.

2. So should I file?

More about the Earned Income Refundable Tax Credit (EIC) (2024)

Find the maximum AGI, investment income and credit amounts for tax year 2024.

Children or relatives claimed	Filing as single, head of household, or widowed	Filing as married filing jointly
Zero	\$18,591	\$25,511
One	\$49,084	\$56,004
Two	\$55,768	\$62,688
Three	\$59,899	\$66,819

You could qualify for this credit

- With modest earnings
- With or without children
- Must file jointly if married
- Attach Form EIC to 1040
- Amount of credit, based on earnings, can be found in the IRS 1040 Instruction booklet available online.



Investment income limit: \$11,600 or less

Maximum credit amounts

The maximum amount of credit:

- No qualifying children: \$632
- 1 qualifying child: \$4,213
- 2 qualifying children: \$6,960
- 3 or more qualifying children: \$7,830



3. Building Block Approach (2023)

For 2023, you will use Form 1040 or, if you were born before January 2, 1959, you have the option to use Form 1040-SR.

You may only need to file Form 1040 or 1040-SR and none of the numbered schedules, Schedules 1 through 3. However, if your return is more complicated (for example, you claim certain deductions or credits or owe additional taxes), you will need to complete one or more of the numbered schedules. Below is a general guide to which schedule(s) you will need to file based on your circumstances. See the instructions for the schedules for more information.

If you *e-file* your return, the software you use will generally determine which schedules you need.

Schedule A: To Itemize Deductions
Schedule B: Interest and Dividends
Schedule C: Profit /Loss from Business
Schedule D: Capital Gains and Losses

Schedules E, EIC, F, H, J, R
Schedule SE: Self-Employment Tax
Schedule 8812: Child Tax Credit

Various Publications, Forms
(for an ITIN for example)

IF YOU...	THEN USE...
Have additional income, such as business or farm income or loss, unemployment compensation, or prize or award money.	Schedule 1, Part I
Have any adjustments to income, such as student loan interest, self-employment tax, or educator expenses.	Schedule 1, Part II
Owe alternative minimum tax (AMT) or need to make an excess advance premium tax credit repayment.	Schedule 2, Part I
Owe other taxes, such as self-employment tax, household employment taxes, additional tax on IRAs or other qualified retirement plans and tax-favored accounts.	Schedule 2, Part II
Can claim a nonrefundable credit (other than the child tax credit or the credit for other dependents), such as the foreign tax credit, education credits, or general business credit.	Schedule 3, Part I
Can claim a refundable credit (other than the earned income credit, American opportunity credit, or additional child tax credit), such as the net premium tax credit.	Schedule 3, Part II
Have other payments, such as an amount paid with a request for an extension to file or excess social security tax withheld.	

Filing Statuses:

- 1) Single
- 2) Married Filing Jointly (MFJ)
- 3) Married Filing Separately (MFS)
- 4) Head of Household (HOH)
- 5) Qualifying Widow(er)

3. The 1040 Form, pg1

Form 1040 Department of the Treasury—Internal Revenue Service **2023** U.S. Individual Income Tax Return OMB No. 1545-0074 IRS Use Only—Do not write or staple in this space.

For the year Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 2023, or other tax year beginning _____, 2023, ending _____, 2024. See separate instructions.

Your first name and middle initial		Last name		Your social security number	
If joint return, spouse's first name and middle initial		Last name		Spouse's social security number	

Home address (number and street). If you have a P.O. box, see instructions. Apt. no. _____

City, town, or post office. If you have a foreign address, also complete spaces below. State _____ ZIP code _____

Foreign country name _____ Foreign province/state/county _____ Foreign postal code _____

Filing Status ☐ Single ☐ Head of household (HOH) ☐ Married filing jointly (even if only one had income) ☐ Married filing separately (MFS) ☐ Qualifying surviving spouse (QSS)

Check only one box. If you checked the MFS box, enter the name of your spouse. If you checked the HOH or QSS box, enter the child's name if the qualifying person is a child but not your dependent: _____

Digital Assets At any time during 2023, did you: (a) receive (as a reward, award, or payment for property or services); or (b) sell, exchange, or otherwise dispose of a digital asset (or a financial interest in a digital asset)? (See instructions.) ☐ Yes ☐ No

Standard Deduction ☐ Someone can claim: ☐ You as a dependent ☐ Your spouse as a dependent ☐ Spouse itemizes on a separate return or you were a dual-status alien

Age/Blindness You: ☐ Were born before January 2, 1959 ☐ Are blind **Spouse:** ☐ Was born before January 2, 1959 ☐ Is blind

Dependents (see instructions):

(1) First name	Last name	(2) Social security number	(3) Relationship to you	(4) Check the box if qualifies for (see instructions):
				Child tax credit
				Credit for other dependents

If more than four dependents, see instructions and check here ☐

Income

1a	Total amount from Form(s) W-2, box 1 (see instructions)	1b	Household employee wages not reported on Form(s) W-2
1c	Tip income not reported on line 1a (see instructions)	1d	Medicaid waiver payments not reported on Form(s) W-2 (see instructions)
1e	Taxable dependent care benefits from Form 2441, line 26	1f	Employer-provided adoption benefits from Form 8839, line 29
1g	Wages from Form 8919, line 6	1h	Other earned income (see instructions)
1i	Nontaxable combat pay election (see instructions)	1j	Other income (see instructions)
1k	Add lines 1a through 1h	1l	Other income (see instructions)

Attach Form(s) W-2 here. Also attach Forms W-2G and 1099-R if tax was withheld. If you did not get a Form W-2, see instructions.

Attach Sch. B if required.

Standard Deduction for—

- Single or Married filing separately, \$13,850
- Married filing jointly or Qualifying surviving spouse, \$27,700
- Head of household, \$20,800
- If you checked any box under Standard Deduction, see instructions.

2a	Tax-exempt interest	2b	Taxable interest
3a	Qualified dividends <td>3b</td> <td>Ordinary dividends</td>	3b	Ordinary dividends
4a	IRA distributions <td>4b</td> <td>Taxable amount</td>	4b	Taxable amount
5a	Pensions and annuities <td>5b</td> <td>Taxable amount</td>	5b	Taxable amount
6a	Social security benefits <td>6b</td> <td>Taxable amount</td>	6b	Taxable amount
7	Capital gain or (loss). Attach Schedule D if required. If not required, check here	7	
8	Additional income from Schedule 1, line 10	8	
9	Add lines 12, 2b, 3b, 4b, 5b, 6b, 7, and 8. This is your total income	9	
10	Adjustments to income from Schedule 1, line 26	10	
11	Subtract line 10 from line 9. This is your adjusted gross income	11	
12	Standard deduction or itemized deductions (from Schedule A)	12	
13	Qualified business income deduction from Form 8995 or Form 8995-A	13	
14	Add lines 12 and 13	14	
15	Subtract line 14 from line 11. If zero or less, enter -0-. This is your taxable income	15	

For Disclosure, Privacy Act, and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see separate instructions. Cat. No. 11320B Form 1040 (2023)

3. The 1040 Form, pg2

Form 1040 (2023)		Page 2
Tax and Credits		
16	Tax (see instructions). Check if any from Form(s): 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 8814 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 4972 3 <input type="checkbox"/> _____	16
17	Amount from Schedule 2, line 3	17
18	Add lines 16 and 17	18
19	Child tax credit or credit for other dependents from Schedule 8812	19
20	Amount from Schedule 3, line 8	20
21	Add lines 19 and 20	21
22	Subtract line 21 from line 18. If zero or less, enter -0-	22
23	Other taxes, including self-employment tax, from Schedule 2, line 21	23
24	Add lines 22 and 23. This is your total tax	24
Payments		
25	Federal income tax withheld from:	
a	Form(s) W-2	25a
b	Form(s) 1099	25b
c	Other forms (see instructions)	25c
d	Add lines 25a through 25c	25d
26	2023 estimated tax payments and amount applied from 2022 return	26
27	Earned income credit (EIC)	27
28	Additional child tax credit from Schedule 8812	28
29	American opportunity credit from Form 8863, line 8	29
30	Reserved for future use	30
31	Amount from Schedule 3, line 15	31
32	Add lines 27, 28, 29, and 31. These are your total other payments and refundable credits	32
33	Add lines 25d, 26, and 32. These are your total payments	33
Refund		
34	If line 33 is more than line 24, subtract line 24 from line 33. This is the amount you overpaid	34
35a	Amount of line 34 you want refunded to you . If Form 8888 is attached, check here <input type="checkbox"/>	35a
b	Routing number _____	c Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Checking <input type="checkbox"/> Savings
d	Account number _____	
36	Amount of line 34 you want applied to your 2024 estimated tax	36
Amount You Owe		
37	Subtract line 33 from line 24. This is the amount you owe . For details on how to pay, go to www.irs.gov/Payments or see instructions	37
38	Estimated tax penalty (see instructions)	38
Third Party Designee		
Do you want to allow another person to discuss this return with the IRS? See instructions <input type="checkbox"/> Yes . Complete below. <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Designee's name _____	Phone no. _____	Personal identification number (PIN) _____
Sign Here		
Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this return and accompanying schedules and statements, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, they are true, correct, and complete. Declaration of preparer (other than taxpayer) is based on all information of which preparer has any knowledge.		
Your signature _____	Date _____	Your occupation _____
		If the IRS sent you an Identity Protection PIN, enter it here (see inst.) _____
Joint return? See instructions. Keep a copy for your records.		
Spouse's signature. If a joint return, both must sign. _____	Date _____	Spouse's occupation _____
		If the IRS sent your spouse an Identity Protection PIN, enter it here (see inst.) _____
Phone no. _____	Email address _____	
Paid Preparer Use Only		
Preparer's name _____	Preparer's signature _____	Date _____
	PTIN _____	Check if: <input type="checkbox"/> Self-employed
Firm's name _____	Phone no. _____	
Firm's address _____	Firm's EIN _____	

4. Is my grant/stipend taxable?

- 1) First, identify your sources of money, often found here.
 - a) Offsets & Awards: 1098-T Box 5
 - b) Employment: W-2 Box 1
 - c) Stipends: 1098-T Box 5 {other schools may put it on a 1099}
 - d) Student Loans: Student Portal
 - 2) Consider dependencies that impact taxability
 - a) Type of educational support.
 - Loans versus Gift Aid versus Earnings
 - b) Terms of the Funding
 - Tuition-specific versus other expenses
 - 3) Timing of disbursement/receipt
 - a) Usually funds received within the calendar year
- Generally tuition offsets are not taxable, but stipends are.
 - See also Topic #421: <https://www.irs.gov/taxtopics/tc421>

4. Is my grant/stipend taxable?

- Use the IRS worksheet 1.1 found in the 1040 Instructions designed to help answer the question. www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p970.pdf
 - Often yes, amounts received for teaching or research are taxable.
 - Amount would go on the 1040 Ln 1.
- If you receive your “stipend” via payroll, taxes are taken out in “pay-as-you-earn” taxation. Opting for a check from the stipend desk doesn’t avoid taxes. Instead you get the cash upfront and pay later when you file.
- Side notes
 - Work-Study may be exempt from certain tax withholdings such as social security (FICA taxes), but it’s still taxable income for income taxes and from what I understand it must be reported on your 1040 form.
 - Exception: VA Benefits aren’t taxable, even BAH not taxable
 - Funds such as NHSC, Nursing Corps and HPSP Scholarships may be taxable despite commitment to service.
 - Check with the organization directly for details.

5. Education Tax Credit

Lifetime Learning Credit (2024)

- Up to \$2,000 non-refundable credit
 - If you are listed as a dependent by someone else, they get to claim the credit. If not, but third party pays the tuition, you may get the credit.
 - MAGI must be less than \$90k single or Head of Household, below \$180k married filing jointly (MFJ) to obtain any deduction. *

☐ CORRECTED

FILER'S name, street address, city or town, state or province, country, ZIP or foreign postal code, and telephone number		1 Payments received for qualified tuition and related expenses \$ 2	OMB No. 1545-1574 2024 Form 1098-T
FILER'S employer identification no.	STUDENT'S TIN	3	Tuition Statement Copy B For Student This is important
STUDENT'S name		4 Adjustments made for a prior year \$	
Street address (including apt. no.)		5 Scholarships or grants \$	
City or town, state or province, country, and ZIP or foreign postal code		6 Adjustments to scholarships or grants for a prior year \$	
Service Provider/Acct. No. (see instr.)	8 Checked if at least half-time student <input type="checkbox"/>	9 Checked if a graduate student <input type="checkbox"/>	10 Ins. contract reimb./re

Form **1098-T** (keep for your records) www.irs.gov/Form1098T Department of the Treasury

UCSF provides the 1098-T to all students enrolled in the previous calendar year, accessible under the Finances tab in the Student Portal or www.tsc1098t.com

IRS Form 1098-T – Tuition Statement

Go Paperless!

We can notify you by e-mail in January when your Form 1098-T is available. You will be able to view, download, and print your form here in the student portal or at the Web site of our Form 1098-T services vendor.

To receive your Form 1098-T electronically, rather than by mail, please read the [Consent to Electronic Delivery](#).

After December 31, a request to change the delivery method may not take effect until the following tax year.



5. Education Tax Credit

SCHEDULE 3
(Form 1040)

Additional Credits and Payments

OMB No. 1545-0074
2023
Attachment Sequence No. 03

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service
Go to www.irs.gov/Form1040 for instructions and the latest information.

Name(s) shown on Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR Your social security number

Part I Nonrefundable Credits

1	Foreign tax credit. Attach Form 1116 if required	1	
2	Credit for child and dependent care expenses from Form 2441, line 11. Attach Form 2441	2	
3	Education credits from Form 8863, line 19	3	
4	Retirement savings contributions credit. Attach Form 8880	4	
5a	Residential clean energy credit from Form 5695, line 15	5a	
b	Energy efficient home improvement credit from Form 5695, line 32	5b	
6	Other nonrefundable credits:		
a	General business credit. Attach Form 3800	6a	
b	Credit for prior year minimum tax. Attach Form 8801	6b	
c	Adoption credit. Attach Form 8839	6c	
d	Credit for the elderly or disabled. Attach Schedule R	6d	
e	Reserved for future use	6e	
f	Clean vehicle credit. Attach Form 8936	6f	
g	Mortgage interest credit. Attach Form 8396	6g	
h	District of Columbia first-time homebuyer credit. Attach Form 8859	6h	
i	Qualified electric vehicle credit. Attach Form 8834	6i	
j	Alternative fuel vehicle refueling property credit. Attach Form 8911	6j	
k	Credit to holders of tax credit bonds. Attach Form 8912	6k	
l	Amount on Form 8978, line 14. See instructions	6l	
m	Credit for previously owned clean vehicles. Attach Form 8936	6m	
z	Other nonrefundable credits. List type and amount:	6z	
7	Total other nonrefundable credits. Add lines 6a through 6z	7	
8	Add lines 1 through 4, 5a, 5b, and 7. Enter here and on Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR, line 20	8	

(continued on page 2)

For Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see your tax return instructions. Cat. No. 71480G Schedule 3 (Form 1040) 2023

Box 1 (Payments received for qualified tuition and related expenses)

- **Box 5** (Scholarships or grants received) = *net amount. This amount can usually be put in line 31 of Form 8863.*

Remember, these amounts are based on the actual date that you paid your tuition and fees through December 31, 2023.

Use Form 8863 to determine eligible credit to enter on Schedule 3 Line 3.

<https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/f1040s3.pdf>

Schedule 3 (Form 1040) 2023 Page 2

Part II Other Payments and Refundable Credits

9	Net premium tax credit. Attach Form 8962	9	
10	Amount paid with request for extension to file (see instructions)	10	
11	Excess social security and tier 1 RRTA tax withheld	11	
12	Credit for federal tax on fuels. Attach Form 4136	12	
13	Other payments or refundable credits:		
a	Form 2439	13a	
b	Credit for repayment of amounts included in income from earlier years	13b	
c	Elective payment election amount from Form 3800, Part III, line 6, column (i)	13c	
d	Deferred amount of net 965 tax liability (see instructions)	13d	
z	Other payments or refundable credits. List type and amount:	13z	
14	Total other payments or refundable credits. Add lines 13a through 13z	14	
15	Add lines 9 through 12 and 14. Enter here and on Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR, line 31	15	

Schedule 3 (Form 1040) 2023

6. Student Loan Interest Deduction

Student Loan Interest Deduction

- You can deduct up to \$2,500 of interest **paid** during 2024.
 - You do not have to itemize to claim this deduction.
 - Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI) must be less than: \$85K single, \$170k married filing jointly (MFJ) to obtain any deduction.*

* Signifies an income “phase-out”

<input type="checkbox"/> CORRECTED (if checked)		OMB No. 1545-1576	
RECIPIENT'S/LENDER'S name, street address, city or town, state or province, country, ZIP or foreign postal code, and telephone number		<div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">2024</div> <div>Form 1098-E</div>	
RECIPIENT'S TIN	BORROWER'S TIN	1 Student loan interest received by lender	
		\$	
BORROWER'S name		This is important tax information and is being furnished to the IRS. If you are required to file a return, a negligence penalty or other sanction may be imposed on you if the IRS determines that an underpayment of tax results because you overstated a deduction for student loan interest.	
Street address (including apt. no.)			
City or town, state or province, country, and ZIP or foreign postal code			
Account number (see instructions)		2 If checked, box 1 does not include loan origination fees and/or capitalized interest for loans made before September 1, 2004 <input type="checkbox"/>	

Form **1098-E** (keep for your records) www.irs.gov/Form1098E Department of the Treasury - Internal Revenue Service

**Student
Loan Interest
Statement**

**Copy B
For Borrower**

Eligible deduction goes on Schedule 1 Line 20.
<https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/f1040s1.pdf>



6. Student Loan Interest Deduction

SCHEDULE 1
(Form 1040)

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

Additional Income and Adjustments to Income

Attach to Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR.
Go to www.irs.gov/Form1040 for instructions and the latest information.

OMB No. 1545-0074

2023

Attachment
Sequence No. **01**

Name(s) shown on Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR

Your social security number

Part I Additional Income

1	Taxable refunds, credits, or offsets of state and local income taxes	1	
2a	Alimony received	2a	
b	Date of original divorce or separation agreement (see instructions):		
3	Business income or (loss). Attach Schedule C	3	
4	Other gains or (losses). Attach Form 4797	4	
5	Rental real estate, royalties, partnerships, S corporations, trusts, etc. Attach Schedule E	5	
6	Farm income or (loss). Attach Schedule F	6	
7	Unemployment compensation	7	
8	Other income:		
a	Net operating loss	8a	()
b	Gambling	8b	
c	Cancellation of debt	8c	
d	Foreign earned income exclusion from Form 2555	8d	()
e	Income from Form 8853	8e	
f	Income from Form 8889	8f	
g	Alaska Permanent Fund dividends	8g	
h	Jury duty pay	8h	
i	Prizes and awards	8i	
j	Activity not engaged in for profit income	8j	
k	Stock options	8k	
l	Income from the rental of personal property if you engaged in the rental for profit but were not in the business of renting such property	8l	
m	Olympic and Paralympic medals and USOC prize money (see instructions)	8m	
n	Section 951(a) inclusion (see instructions)	8n	
o	Section 951A(a) inclusion (see instructions)	8o	
p	Section 461(l) excess business loss adjustment	8p	
q	Taxable distributions from an ABLE account (see instructions)	8q	
r	Scholarship and fellowship grants not reported on Form W-2	8r	
s	Nontaxable amount of Medicaid waiver payments included on Form 1040, line 1a or 1d	8s	()
t	Pension or annuity from a nonqualified deferred compensation plan or a nongovernmental section 457 plan	8t	
u	Wages earned while incarcerated	8u	
z	Other income. List type and amount:	8z	
9	Total other income. Add lines 8a through 8z	9	
10	Combine lines 1 through 7 and 9. This is your additional income . Enter here and on Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR, line 8	10	

7. More Deductions & Credits

Tuition and Fees Deduction

- It's back after a 2018 hiatus, but still a very gray area
- Enter amount from Form 8917 onto Sch 1 Ln 21
- Cannot use on top of 1098-T tax credit

Child Tax Credit

- \$2,000 per child. And refundable up to \$1,600
- Maximum credit income threshold lifted to \$200k, or \$400k MFJ.
- More info for families: [Child Tax Credit | Internal Revenue Service \(irs.gov\)](https://www.irs.gov/childtaxcredit)

Employer-Provided Educational Assistance

- Can exclude up to \$5,250 from income and other compensation
- Employer can provide more, but would count as salary
- As with other aid, non-taxable if for QTRE

Deduction for Work-Related Education

- For those self-employed, contractors, small business owners
- Only to enhance skills in current work not to change jobs.

www.irs.gov/help/ita/are-my-work-related-education-expenses-deductible

7. Other Tax Items

W-4 (different than the last 30 years)

- Predicting allowances for the future filing removed.
- Instead allows you to include more information on your household for more accurate withholding.
- Can adjust withholding if multiple jobs.
- Overall simpler version of form.

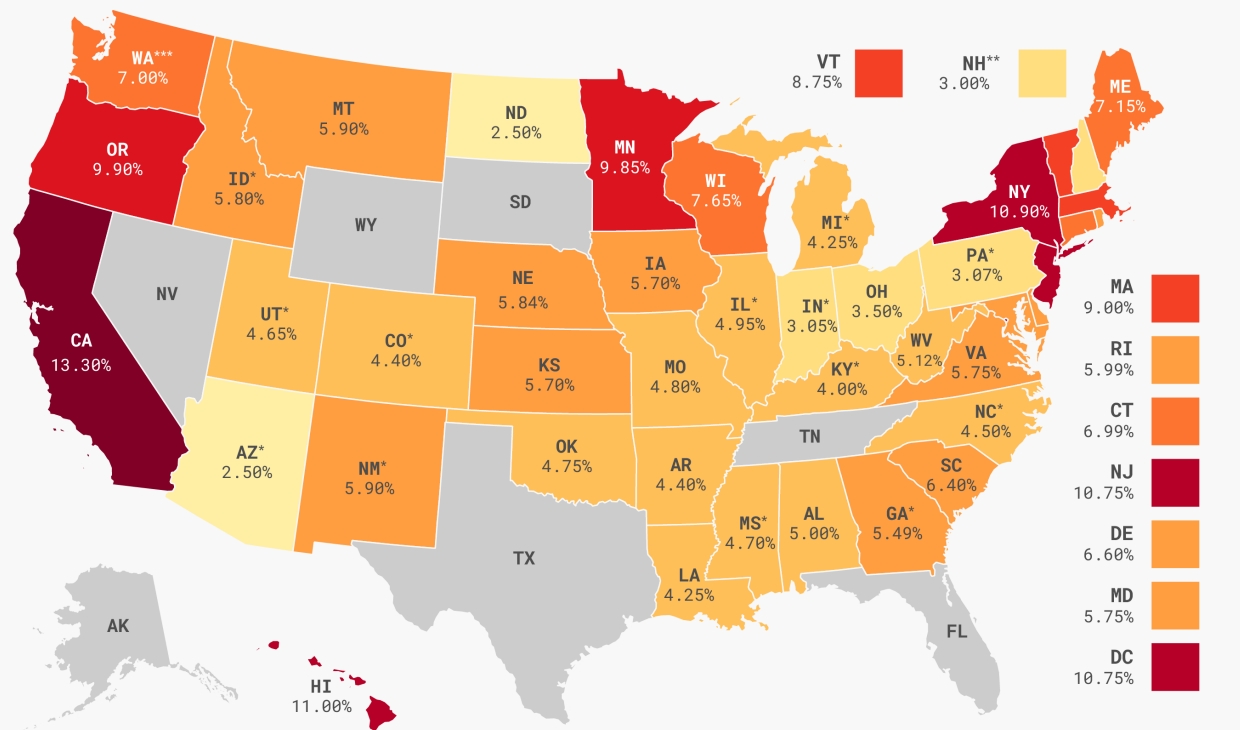
Form W-4		Employee's Withholding Certificate		OMB No. 1545-0074
Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service		Complete Form W-4 so that your employer can withhold the correct federal income tax from your pay. Give Form W-4 to your employer. Your withholding is subject to review by the IRS.		
Step 1: Enter Personal Information		(a) First name and middle initial Last name Address City or town, state, and ZIP code	(b) Social security number	2024 Does your name match the name on your social security card? If not, to ensure you get credit for your earnings, contact SSA at 800-772-1213 or go to www.ssa.gov.
		(c) <input type="checkbox"/> Single or Married filing separately <input type="checkbox"/> Married filing jointly or Qualifying surviving spouse <input type="checkbox"/> Head of household (Check only if you're unmarried and pay more than half the costs of keeping up a home for yourself and a qualifying individual.)		

(c) If there are only two jobs total, you may check this box. Do the same on Form W-4 for the other job. This option is generally more accurate than (b) if pay at the lower paying job is more than half of the pay at the higher paying job. Otherwise, (b) is more accurate ☐

Complete Steps 3–4(b) on Form W-4 for only ONE of these jobs. Leave those steps blank for the other jobs. (Your withholding will be most accurate if you complete Steps 3–4(b) on the Form W-4 for the highest paying job.)

Step 3: Claim Dependent and Other Credits	If your total income will be \$200,000 or less (\$400,000 or less if married filing jointly): Multiply the number of qualifying children under age 17 by \$2,000 \$ <input type="text"/> Multiply the number of other dependents by \$500 \$ <input type="text"/> Add the amounts above for qualifying children and other dependents. You may add to this the amount of any other credits. Enter the total here	3	\$ <input type="text"/>
Step 4 (optional): Other Adjustments	(a) Other income (not from jobs). If you want tax withheld for other income you expect this year that won't have withholding, enter the amount of other income here. This may include interest, dividends, and retirement income	4(a)	\$ <input type="text"/>
	(b) Deductions. If you expect to claim deductions other than the standard deduction and want to reduce your withholding, use the Deductions Worksheet on page 3 and enter the result here	4(b)	\$ <input type="text"/>
	(c) Extra withholding. Enter any additional tax you want withheld each pay period . .	4(c)	\$ <input type="text"/>

7. State Taxes Too!

Top Marginal State Individual Income Tax Rates
(as of January 1, 2024)

(*) State has a flat income tax.

(**) State only taxes interest and dividends income.

(***) State only taxes capital gains income.

Note: Map shows top marginal rates: the maximum statutory rate in each state. This map does not show effective tax rates, which would include the effects of various tax preferences. Local income taxes are not included.

Sources: Tax Foundation; state tax statutes, forms, and instructions.

Top Marginal Individual
Income Tax Rate



7. State Taxes Too!



Tax Year 2023 California Income Tax Brackets

TY 2023 - 2024

California - Single Tax Brackets

Tax Bracket	Tax Rate
\$0.00+	1%
\$10,099.00+	2%
\$23,942.00+	4%
\$37,788.00+	6%
\$52,455.00+	8%
\$66,295.00+	9.3%
\$338,639.00+	10.3%
\$406,364.00+	11.3%
\$677,275.00+	12.3%
\$1,000,000.00+	13.3%

California - Married Filing Jointly Tax Brackets

Tax Bracket	Tax Rate
\$0.00+	1%
\$20,198.00+	2%
\$47,884.00+	4%
\$75,576.00+	6%
\$104,910.00+	8%
\$132,590.00+	9.3%
\$677,278.00+	10.3%
\$812,728.00+	11.3%
\$1,000,000.00+	12.3%
\$1,354,550.00+	13.3%

Source: <https://www.tax-brackets.org/californiataxtable>

8. Retirement Accounts

**Retirement Accounts are helpful because mostly it's pre-tax.
Therefore it reduces your taxable income.**

Retirement Accounts, Pre-Tax

- ✓ *Payroll Deduction*
- ✓ *Employer match, sometimes*
- ✓ *Taxed when withdrawn*
- ✓ *Max contribution for 2024 is \$22,500k*
 - *401k usually for profit*
 - *403b usually non- profit*
 - *457 usually State agencies*
 - *TSP (Thrift Saving Plan) VA*

IRA – no payroll deduction, on your own.

Retirement Accounts, After Tax

- *Roth IRAs*
 - *May be able to withdraw gains early w/out penalty.**
 - *Income under \$138k single, or \$153K MFJ, to be allowed max contribution eff. 2023.*
 - *Limited contribution of \$7,000/yr. (2024)*

**Please note: some resources say Roth IRAs have restrictions on withdrawal time periods and some say there could be penalties while others claim no penalties. As always, please consult your retirement provider or your employer for details.*

9. Tips & Resources

IRS Federal returns, E-file for free

- www.irs.gov/uac/Free-File:-Do-Your-Federal-Taxes-for-Free
- Your local tax advocate's number is at www.TaxpayerAdvocate.IRS.gov
You can also call them at 1-877-777-4778.

Health Insurance Requirement

[Health care & insurance | UC Admissions \(universityofcalifornia.edu\)](http://universityofcalifornia.edu)

Protect Yourself, Beware of Tax Scams

- Any message asking for W-2 or other tax information.
- Use a different way to validate any request for W-2 or other tax information, even if it looks like a legitimate request.
- Do not reply to emails asking for your password or SSN.
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0y5z0kWgBcM>

9. Tips & Resources

Websites to look at while on the shuttle...

- UCSF Grad Division Information: <http://graduate.ucsf.edu/tax-info>
- UCSF 1098-T Info: <https://registrar.ucsf.edu/registration/form-1098-t>
- UCSF Financial Aid Office: <https://finaid.ucsf.edu/financial-literacy>
- UCSF Retirement Resource: netbenefits.fidelity.com
- Tax Benefits for Education: www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p970.pdf
- Tax tips for Single filers: <https://www.irs.gov/individuals/students>
- Is My Stipend Taxable? www.irs.gov/help/ita/do-i-include-my-scholarship-fellowship-or-education-grant-as-income-on-my-tax-return

Financial Aid cannot serve as a tax advisor.