# Addendum: Annual Federal Tax Refresher Self-Study Course 

## Revision 1.1

The text has been updated to reflect the mid-year standard mileage rate.
Examples for QBI were updated to reflect the correct threshold amounts.

## Page 4

The mileage rates referenced were updated to reflect the mid-year increase for July 1 - Dec. 31, 2022.

New Table

| Standard mileage rates | 2022 Jan. 1 - <br> Jun. 30 | 2022 July 1 - <br> Dec. 31 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Business mileage | $58.5 ¢$ | $62.5 ¢$ |
| Medical and moving mileage | $18 \phi$ | $22 \phi$ |
| Charity | $14 \phi$ | $14 \phi$ |

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## Page 47

The standard mileage rate reference was updated to reflect the mid-year increase to 62.5 中 per mile for July 1 - Dec. 31, 2022.

## Page 72

The medical mileage rate reference was updated to reflect the mid-year increase to $22 \phi$ per mile for July 1 - Dec. 31, 2022.

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## Page 84

The moving mileage rate reference was updated to reflect the mid-year increase to $22 \$$ per mile for July 1 - Dec. 31, 2022.

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## Page 175

Example 13 was updated for clarity and to correct the threshold amount used.
Alex, an attorney, files a joint return with his wife in 2022. Their taxable income consists of $\$ 351,700$ of income from his law firm. Since Alex is an attorney, an SSTB, the phase-out rule applies. Her taxable income above the threshold amount is \$11,600 (\$351,700-\$340,100). The $20 \%$ is reduced to $17.68 \%$ which is $20 \%-2.32 \% ~(\$ 11,600 / \$ 5,000$ ).

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## Page 176

Example 18 was updated to use the correct threshold amounts for 2022.
Ray and Lisa are MFJ with modified taxable income before the QBID of $\$ 365,000$. Ray has product sales profit (not a SSTB) from his business of $\$ 150,000$. He paid wages of $\$ 40,000$.

- Step one determines CQBIA:
- Since their TI exceeds the threshold of \$340,100, compare QBI limit \$30,000 (20\% x $\$ 150,000)$ to $W-2 / Q P$ limit $\$ 20,000(50 \% \times \$ 40,000)$.
- Since the W-2/QP limit is less, CQBIA is \$30,000 reduced by $\$ 1,590[(\$ 365,000$ $\$ 340,100) / \$ 100,000) \times(\$ 30,000-\$ 20,000)$ to equal $\$ 28,410$ [step one].
- Step two multiplies $20 \% \times \$ 365,000$ modified taxable income $=\$ 73,000$.
- Step three determines the QBID by comparing the smaller of step one or two $(\$ 28,410)$ with $\$ 73,000$ and selecting the smaller $=\$ 28,410$.

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