



1. Enter the total premiums the estate or trust paid in 2021 for qualified mortgage insurance for a contract issued after December 31, 2006 1. _____
2. Enter the estate's or trust's AGI 2. _____
3. Enter \$100,000 3. _____
4. Is the amount on line 2 more than the amount on line 3?
No. The deduction is not limited. Include the amount from line 1 above on Form 1041, line 10. **Don't** complete the rest of this worksheet.
Yes. Subtract line 3 from line 2. If the result is not a multiple of \$1,000, increase it to the next multiple of \$1,000. For example, increase \$425 to \$1,000, increase \$2,025 to \$3,000, etc. 4. _____
5. Divide line 4 by \$10,000. Enter the result as a decimal. If the result is 1.0 or more, enter 1.0 5. _____
6. Multiply line 1 by line 5 6. _____
7. **Qualified mortgage insurance premiums deduction.** Subtract line 6 from line 1. Enter the result here and include the amount on Form 1041, line 10 7. _____

more than \$100,000, its deduction is limited and you must use the Qualified Mortgage Insurance Premiums Deduction Worksheet above to figure the deduction. See *Adjusted gross income (AGI)*, later, for information on figuring AGI.

Line 11—Taxes



The deduction for state and local taxes is limited to \$10,000. The limitation applies to the total of your state and local income taxes (or general sales taxes, if elected instead of income taxes), real estate taxes, and personal property taxes. The limitation does not apply to foreign income taxes, and state and local taxes paid or accrued in carrying on a trade or business or for the production of income.

Enter any deductible taxes paid or incurred during the tax year that aren't deductible elsewhere on Form 1041. Deductible taxes include the following:

- State and local income taxes. You can deduct state and local income taxes unless you elect to deduct state and local general sales taxes. You can't deduct both.
- State and local general sales taxes. You can elect to deduct state and local general sales taxes instead of state and local income taxes. Generally, you can elect to deduct the actual state and local general sales taxes (including compensating use taxes) you paid in 2021 if the tax rate was the same as the general sales tax rate. However, sales taxes on food, clothing, medical supplies, and motor vehicles are deductible as a general sales tax even if

the tax rate was less than the general sales tax rate. Sales taxes on motor vehicles are also deductible as a general sales tax if the tax rate was more than the general sales tax rate, but the tax is deductible only up to the amount of tax that would have been imposed at the general sales tax rate. Motor vehicles include cars, motorcycles, motor homes, recreational vehicles, sport utility vehicles, trucks, vans, and off-road vehicles. Also include any state and local general sales taxes paid for a leased motor vehicle.

Do not include sales taxes paid on items used in a trade or business. An estate or trust **cannot** use the Optional Sales Tax Tables for individuals in the Instructions for Schedule A (Form 1040), Itemized Deductions, to figure its deduction.

- State and local real property taxes.

Note. The deduction for foreign real property taxes is no longer allowed.

- State and local personal property taxes.
- Foreign or U.S. possession income taxes. You may want to take a credit for the tax instead of a deduction. See the instructions for Schedule G, Part I, line 2a, later, for more details.
- The generation-skipping transfer (GST) tax imposed on income distributions.

Don't deduct:

- Federal income taxes;
- Estate, inheritance, legacy, succession, and gift taxes;
- Federal duties and excise taxes; or
- Foreign real property taxes.

Safe harbor for certain charitable contributions made in exchange for a state or local tax credit.

If you made a charitable contribution in exchange for a state or local tax credit and your charitable contribution deduction must be reduced as a result of receiving or expecting to receive the tax credit, you may qualify for a safe harbor that allows you to treat some or all of the disallowed charitable contribution as a payment of state and local taxes. The safe harbor applies if you meet the following conditions.

1. You made a cash contribution to an entity described in section 170(c).
2. In return for the cash contribution, you received a state or local tax credit.
3. You must reduce your charitable contribution deduction by the amount of the state or local tax credit you receive.

If you meet these conditions, and to the extent you apply the state or local tax credit to this or a prior year's state or local tax liability, you may include this amount on line 11. To the extent you apply a portion of the credit to offset your state or local tax liability in a subsequent year (as permitted by law), you may treat this amount as state or local tax paid in the year the credit is applied. For more information about this safe harbor and examples, see [Notice 2019-12](#).

Line 12—Fiduciary Fees

Enter the deductible fees paid or incurred to the fiduciary for administering the estate or trust during the tax year.