

Federal Income Taxes, Standard Deductions

Over	But not over	Tax +	% on excess	Of the amount over
Single Filers				
\$0	\$11,000	\$0.00	10%	\$0
\$11,000	\$44,725	\$1,100.00	12%	\$11,000
\$44,725	\$95,375	\$5,147.00	22%	\$44,725
\$95,375	\$182,100	\$16,290.00	24%	\$95,375
\$182,100	\$231,250	\$37,104.00	32%	\$182,100
\$231,250	\$578,125	\$52,832.00	35%	\$231,250
\$578,125	∞	\$174,238.25	37%	\$578,125

Married Filing Jointly & Surviving Spouses

\$0	\$22,000	\$0.00	10%	\$0
\$22,000	\$89,450	\$2,200.00	12%	\$22,000
\$89,450	\$190,750	\$10,294.00	22%	\$89,450
\$190,750	\$364,200	\$32,580.00	24%	\$190,750
\$364,200	\$462,500	\$74,208.00	32%	\$364,200
\$462,500	\$693,750	\$105,664.00	35%	\$462,500
\$693,750	∞	\$186,601.50	37%	\$693,750

Head of Household

\$0	\$15,700	\$0.00	10%	\$0
\$15,700	\$59,850	\$1,570.00	12%	\$15,700
\$59,850	\$95,350	\$6,868.00	22%	\$59,850
\$95,350	\$182,100	\$14,678.00	24%	\$95,350
\$182,100	\$231,250	\$35,498.00	32%	\$182,100
\$231,250	\$578,100	\$51,226.00	35%	\$231,250
\$578,100	∞	\$172,623.50	37%	\$578,100

Married Filing Separately

\$0	\$11,000	\$0.00	10%	\$0
\$11,000	\$44,725	\$1,100.00	12%	\$11,000
\$44,725	\$95,375	\$5,147.00	22%	\$44,725
\$95,375	\$182,100	\$16,290.00	24%	\$95,375
\$182,100	\$231,250	\$37,104.00	32%	\$182,100
\$231,250	\$346,875	\$52,832.00	35%	\$231,250
\$346,875	∞	\$93,300.75	37%	\$346,875

Trusts & Estates

\$0	\$2,900	\$0.00	10%	\$0
\$2,900	\$10,550	\$290	24%	\$2,900
\$10,550	\$14,450	\$2,126	35%	\$10,550
\$14,450	∞	\$3,491	37%	\$14,450

Taxes for Gifts & Estates

	2023	2022
Annual Gift Tax Exclusion	\$17,000	\$16,000
Unified Credit Amount	\$12,920,000	\$12,060,000
Gift to Non-Citizen Spouse	\$175,000	\$164,000
Highest Estate Tax Bracket	40%	40%

States with Estate & Inheritance Tax

States with State Estate Tax	CT, DC, HI, IL, MA, MD, ME, MN, NY, OR, RI, VT, WA
States with Inheritance Tax	IA, KY, NE, PA, NJ, MD
Community Property State	AK*, AZ, CA, ID, LA, NM, NV, TX, WA, WI * Opt-in community property state

Standard Deductions

	2023	2022
Single / Married Filing Separately	\$13,850	\$12,950
Married Filing Jointly	\$27,700	\$25,900
Head of Household	\$20,800	\$19,400

Additional Deduction for Blind or Aged (over age 65)

Single or Head of Household	\$1,850	\$1,750
Married or Qualifying Widow(er)	\$1,500	\$1,400

Retirement Plans & Medicare Premium

IRA & Roth IRA Annual Contribution Limit	2023	2022
	Contribution Limit	\$6,500
50+ Catch-up	\$1,000	\$1,000

Traditional IRA Deductibility Phase-Out Based on MAGI

Participants in Employers Plans	2023	2022
Married Filing Jointly or Qualifying Widow(er)	\$116,000 - \$136,000	\$109,000 - \$129,000
Married Filing Separately	\$0 - \$10,000	\$0 - \$10,000
Single or Head of Household	\$73,000 - \$83,000	\$68,000 - \$78,000

Nonparticipant married to participant

Married Filing Jointly	\$218,000 - \$228,000	\$204,000 - \$214,000
Married Filing Separately	\$0 - \$10,000	\$0 - \$10,000

Roth IRA Phase-Out Based on MAGI

	2023	2022
Married Filing Jointly or Qualifying Widow(er)	\$218,000 - \$228,000	\$204,000 - \$214,000
Married Filing Separately and Lived w/ Spouse	\$0 - \$10,000	\$0 - \$10,000
Single or Head of Household, or Married Filing Separately and Lived Apart from Spouse	\$138,000 - \$153,000	\$129,000 - \$144,000

Qualified Plans

	2023	2022
401(k), 403(b), 457(b) salary deferral ¹	\$22,500	\$20,500
50+ Catch-up	\$7,500	\$6,500
SIMPLE IRA salary deferral amount	\$15,500	\$14,000
SIMPLE salary deferral 50+ Catch-up	\$3,500	\$3,000
Maximum annual additions in a defined contribution plan	\$66,000	\$61,000
Maximum annual benefit in defined benefit plan	\$265,000	\$245,000
Maximum compensation considered	\$330,000	\$305,000
Highly compensated employee	\$150,000	\$135,000
Key employee - Officer	\$215,000	\$200,000

¹ Special catch-up rules applies to certain 403(b) contributors with 15 or more years of service and governmental 457(b) participants in the last 3 years before retirement.

SEP IRA & Simple IRA Contribution Limits

	2023	2022
Maximum annual additions to a SEP IRA	\$66,000	\$61,000
Maximum compensation considered for a SEP IRA	\$330,000	\$305,000
SIMPLE IRA salary deferral amount	\$15,500	\$14,000
50+ Catch-up	\$3,500	\$3,000

Medicare Part B Premiums

Individual Return	Joint Return	Mo. Pymt
\$0 - \$97,000	\$0-\$194,000	\$164.90
\$97,001-\$123,000	\$194,001-\$246,000	\$230.80
\$123,001-\$153,000	\$246,001-\$306,000	\$329.70
\$153,001-\$183,000	\$306,001-\$366,000	\$428.60
\$183,001-\$499,999	\$366,001-\$749,999	\$527.50
\$500,000+	\$750,000+	\$560.50
Married Filing Separately	\$0-\$97,000	\$164.90
Married Filing Separately	\$97,000-\$402,999	\$527.50
Married Filing Separately	\$403,000+	\$560.50

Education & Health Deductions, Business Taxes

529 Plan Contributions (2023)

529 Plan Contributions per Individual	\$17,000
529 Plan Contributions per Couple	\$34,000
Accelerate 5 years of gifting into 1 year per individual	\$85,000
Per Couple	\$170,000

Student Loan Interest Deduction

Phase-Out	2023	2022
Single Return	\$75,000 - \$90,000	\$70,000 - \$85,000
Joint Return	\$155,000 - 185,000	\$145,000 - \$175,000

The maximum deduction for student loan interest is \$2,500.

Health Savings Accounts (Contribution Limits)

	2023	2022
Single	\$3,850	\$3,650
Family	\$7,750	\$7,300
Age 55+ Catch-up	\$1,000	\$1,000

Business Income Taxes

C Corporations	
Taxable Net Income	21% Tax Rate

S Corporations & LLCs	
Taxable K-1 Pass-Through Income to Shareholders	Individual Tax Rates

- "Qualified Business Income" is eligible for a 20% K-1 deduction (ie. 37% bracket 29.6% net marginal rate)
- Generally, "Specified Service Businesses are not eligible for a 20% K-1 deduction unless entire taxable income (including K-1 pass-through profits) falls below certain thresholds.

FICA Tax Rates

	Self-Employed	Employee
Social Security (OASDI)	12.40%	6.20%
HI (Medicare)	2.90%	1.45%
Additional Medicare Tax	0.90%	0.90%

Additional Medicare Tax of 0.9% on earned income:

Married-jointly	MAGI above \$250,000
Married-Separately	MAGI above \$125,000
Single / Head of Household	MAGI above \$200,000

Uniform Lifetime Table

Age	Life Expectancy Factor	% Account	Age	Life Expectancy Factor	% Account
72*	27.4	3.65	87	14.4	6.95
73	26.5	3.78	88	13.7	7.30
74	25.5	3.93	89	12.9	7.76
75	24.6	4.07	90	12.2	8.20
76	23.7	4.22	91	11.5	8.70
77	22.9	4.37	92	10.8	9.26
78	22.0	4.55	93	10.1	9.91
79	21.1	4.74	94	9.5	10.53
80	20.2	4.96	95	8.9	11.24
81	19.4	5.16	96	8.4	11.91
82	18.5	5.41	97	7.8	12.83
83	17.7	5.65	98	7.3	13.70
84	16.8	5.96	99	6.8	14.71
85	16.0	6.25	100	6.4	15.63
86	15.2	6.58	101	6.0	16.67

*SECURE 2.0 ACT increased RMD age from 72 to 73 starting January 1, 2023

Capital Gains & Social Security

Single Filers	Married Filing Jointly & Qualifying Widow(er)	Tax Rate
\$0 - \$44,625	\$0 - \$89,250	0%
\$44,626 - \$492,300	\$89,251 - \$553,850	15%
Over \$492,301	Over \$553,850	20%

Married Filing Separately	Head of Household	Trusts & Estates	Tax Rate
\$0 - \$44,625	\$0 - \$59,750	\$0 - \$3,000	0%
\$44,626 - \$276,900	\$59,751 - \$523,050	\$3,001 - \$14,650	15%
Over \$276,900	Over \$523,050	Over \$14,650	20%

Medicare Tax on Net Investment Income

Additional 3.8% Tax on Net Investment Income

Married Filing Jointly	MAGI above \$250,000
Married Filing Separately	MAGI above \$125,000
Single / Head of Household	MAGI above \$200,000
Trusts & Estates	MAGI above \$12,500

AMT Exemptions

Single	\$81,300
Married Filing Jointly & Qualifying Widow(er)s	\$126,500

Phases out beginning with alternative minimum taxable income over \$1,156,300 (married/filing jointly and qualifying widow(er)s) or \$578,150 (single filers); AMT ordinary income rate increases from 26% to 28% for alternative minimum taxable income over \$220,700 (single; married/filing jointly; and qualifying widow(er)s).

Social Security

Taxable Wage Base

	2023	2022
Social Security (OASDI)	\$160,200	\$147,000
Medicare (HI only)	No Limit	No Limit
Quarter of Coverage	\$1,510	\$1,470

Retirement Earning Test

Under full retirement age:	\$21,240/\$1,770 (yr./mo.)	\$19,560/\$1,630 (yr./mo.)
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Note: One dollar in benefits will be withheld for every \$2 in earnings above the limit

Year reaching full retirement age:	\$56,520/\$4,710 (yr./mo.)	\$51,960/\$4,330 (yr./mo.)
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Note: Applies only to earnings for months prior to attaining full retirement age. One dollar in benefits will be withheld for every \$3 in earnings above the limit

Age to Receive Full Benefits

Year of birth	Full retirement age	% reduced at age 62
1943 - 1954	66	25.00%
1955	66 and 2 months	25.83%
1956	66 and 4 months	26.67%
1957	66 and 6 months	27.50%
1958	66 and 8 months	28.33%
1959	66 and 10 months	29.17%
1960 and later	67	30.00%

Delayed Retirement Credits

Year of Birth	Yearly Rate of Increase
1943 or later	8.00%

Accrues when you reach full retirement age until you start receiving benefits or reach age 70.

Taxability of Benefits (Based on Provisional Income)

	Individual	Married Filing Jointly
Not taxable	Less than \$25,000	Less than \$32,000
Up to 50% taxable	\$25,000 - \$34,000	\$32,000 - \$44,000
Up to 85% taxable	Greater than \$34,000	Greater than \$44,000

Married Filing Separately, Up to 85% of benefits are taxable

$$\text{Provisional Income} = \text{Adjusted Gross Income} + \text{Nontaxable Income} + \frac{1}{2} \text{Social Security Benefits}$$

Deductions, Credits, Tax

Deduction for State & Local Taxes

Individuals may deduct state and local income (or sales) taxes and real and personal property taxes up to \$10,000 (\$5,000 if married filing separately) in the aggregate.

Child Tax Credit

- \$2,000 per “qualifying child” (who has not attained age 17 during the year); phased out as modified AGI exceeds \$400,000 (married/filing jointly) or \$200,000 (all other); \$1,600 per child is refundable
- \$500 nonrefundable credit for qualified dependents other than qualifying children (with some modified AGI phaseouts)

Kiddie Tax

Earned income is taxed at single tax bracket rates.
Unearned income in excess of \$2,500, taxed at child’s parents rates.

Deduction for Mortgage Interest

- Deduction on interest for qualifying mortgages up to \$750,000 (\$375,000 if married/filing separately); homes under agreement before 12/15/17 for purchase prior to 1/1/18 (provided purchase occurred by 4/1/18) grandfathered under previous \$1,000,000 (\$500,000 if married/filing separately) limits
- Interest on home equity lines of credit (HELOC) deductible in certain cases where proceeds are utilized to acquire or improve a residence

High Deductible Health Plans	2023	2022
Minimum Deductible - Single	\$1,500	\$1,400
Minimum Deductible - Family	\$3,000	\$2,800
Maximum Out of Pocket - Single	\$7,500	\$7,050
Maximum Out of Pocket - Family	\$15,000	\$14,100

Deduction for Long-Term Care Insurance Premiums (2023)

Age	40 or Less	41 - 50	51 - 60	61 - 70	Over 70
2023	\$480	\$890	\$1,790	\$4,770	\$5,960
2022	\$450	\$850	\$1,690	\$4,520	\$5,640

Qualified Longevity Annuity

Maximum Premium Allowed \$200,000

American Opportunity Tax Credit (2023)

Maximum Credit	\$2,500
Phase-Out - Single	\$80,000 - \$90,000
Phase-Out - Joint	\$160,000 - \$180,000

Lifetime Learning Credit (2023)

Maximum Credit	\$2,000
Phase-Out - Single	\$80,000 - \$90,000
Phase-Out - Joint	\$160,000 - \$180,000

Deductions for Public Charitable Contributions

Type of Property Contributed	Deemed Amount of Contribution	Percentage Limitation ¹
Cash	Actual dollar amount	60%
Appreciated ordinary income property ² or appreciated short-term capital gain property ³	Donor’s tax basis	50%
Appreciated long-term capital gain property ⁴		
(a) General rule	Fair market value	30%
(b) Election made to reduce amount of contribution	Donor’s tax basis	50%
(c) Tangible personal property put to unrelated use by donee charity	Donor’s tax basis	50%

1) The applicable “percentage limitation” applies to the donor’s contribution base, which is the donor’s adjusted gross income (AGI) determined without regard to any net operating loss carryback. The limitation is applied on an annual basis. Any deductible contributions that exceed the current year’s limitations may be carried over and deducted in the five succeeding tax years, subject to the percentage limitations in those years.

2) “Ordinary income property” property that would produce ordinary income if sold by the individual.

3) “Short-term capital gain property” property that would produce short-term capital gain if sold by the individual.

4) “Long-term capital gain property” property that would produce long-term capital gain if sold by the individual.

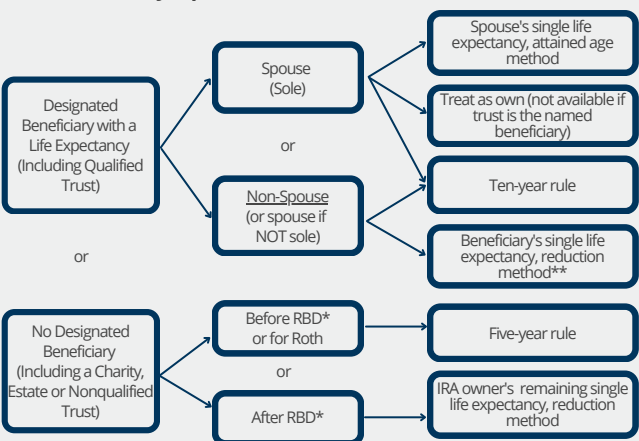
Phase-Out of U.S. Savings Bond Income (2023)

Phase-Out - Single	\$91,850 - \$106,850
Phase-Out - Joint	\$137,800 - \$167,800

Coverdell Education Savings Account (2023)

Maximum Credit	\$2,000
Phase-Out - Single	\$95,000 - \$110,000
Phase-Out - Joint	\$190,000 - \$220,000

IRA Beneficiary Options



* RBD defined as “Required Beginning Date” (April 1 following the year a Traditional IRA owner reaches age 72; age 73 if attain age 72 after 2022).

** Method only available if the non-spouse beneficiary is the minor child of the deceased IRA owner (until the child’s age of majority), disabled, chronically ill, or not more than 10 years younger than the deceased IRA owner.



RETIREMENT PLAN ADVISORS

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