

2023 Quick Tax Reference Guide

MARRIED FILING JOINT & SURVIVING SPOUSES

Taxable Income		Tax Rate	Ordinary Tax Calculation
Minimum	Maximum		
—	\$22,000	10%	10% of taxable income
\$22,001	\$89,450	12%	\$2,200 + 12% of the amount over \$22,000
\$89,451	\$190,750	22%	\$10,294 + 22% of the amount over \$89,450
\$190,751	\$364,200	24%	\$32,580 + 24% of the amount over \$190,750
\$364,201	\$462,500	32%	\$74,208 + 32% of the amount over \$364,200
\$462,501	\$693,750	35%	\$105,664 + 35% of the amount over \$462,500
\$693,751	—	37%	\$186,601.50 + 37% of the amount over \$693,750

SINGLE

Taxable Income		Tax Rate	Ordinary Tax Calculation
Minimum	Maximum		
—	\$11,000	10%	10% of taxable income
\$11,001	\$44,725	12%	\$1,100 + 12% of the amount over \$11,000
\$44,726	\$95,375	22%	\$5,147 + 22% of the amount over \$44,725
\$95,376	\$182,100	24%	\$16,290 + 24% of the amount over \$95,375
\$182,101	\$231,250	32%	\$37,104 + 32% of the amount over \$182,100
\$231,251	\$578,125	35%	\$52,832 + 35% of the amount over \$231,250
\$578,126	—	37%	\$174,238.25 + 37% of the amount over \$578,125

CAPITAL GAINS AND DIVIDENDS

Short-term capital gains are gains from property held one year or less. These gains are taxed at ordinary income tax rates (above).

Long-term capital gains are gains from property held longer than one year. These gains are taxed at 0%, 15%, or 20% (below).

Remember: Qualified dividends are taxed at long-term capital gains rates, and non-qualified dividends are taxed at ordinary income tax rates.

Tax Rate	Married Filing Joint & Surviving Spouses		Single	
	Taxable Income			
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
0%	—	\$89,250	—	\$44,625
15%	\$89,251	\$553,850	\$44,626	\$492,300
20%	\$553,851	—	\$492,301	—

STANDARD DEDUCTIONS

Filing Status	Standard Deduction
Married Filing Joint & Surviving Spouses	\$27,700
Single	\$13,850
Dependents	\$1,250 - \$13,850

* The greater of (a) \$1,250 or (b) earned income plus \$400, not to exceed the standard deduction amount for a single taxpayer.

ADDITIONAL STANDARD DEDUCTIONS

Filing Status	Standard Deduction
Married, age 65 or older or blind*	\$1,500
Married, age 65 or older and blind	\$3,000
Single, age 65 or older or blind	\$1,850
Single, age 65 or older and blind	\$3,700

*Per person

Remember: Taxpayers can deduct the greater of their (a) applicable standard deduction or (b) total itemized deductions. Itemized deductions include unreimbursed medical and dental expenses in excess of 7.5% of AGI, state and local taxes paid, interest paid, gifts to charity, and other miscellaneous items.

CONTRIBUTION LIMITS

Elective Deferral (401(k), 403(b) & 457)	\$22,500	Catch-Up Contributions (401(k), 403(b) & 457)	\$7,500
SIMPLE IRA Deferral	\$15,500	Catch-Up Contribution (SIMPLE IRA)	\$3,500
SEP IRA Contribution Lesser of 25% of net earnings or \$66,000		Traditional IRA/Roth IRA Contribution	\$6,500
Traditional IRA/Roth IRA Catch-Up Contribution	\$1,000		
Health Savings Account – Individual	\$3,850		
Family	\$7,750		

*Retirement plan catch-up contributions are allowed for taxpayers age 50 or older.

*HSA catch-up contributions of \$1,000 are allowed for tax payers 55 or older.

Traditional IRA	Deductibility Phaseout	
	Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI)	
	Married Filing Joint*	Single**
Full Deduction	< \$116,000	< \$73,000
Partial Deduction	\$116,000 - \$136,000	\$73,000 - \$83,000
No Deduction	> \$136,000	> \$83,000

Roth IRA	Contribution Phaseout	
	Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI)	
	Married Filing Joint*	Single**
Full Deduction	< \$218,000	< \$138,000
Partial Deduction	\$218,000 - \$228,000	\$138,000 - \$153,000
No Deduction	> \$228,000	> \$153,000

Contribution Limit helpful notes continued:

* If one spouse is covered by an employer-sponsored plan, the phaseout range for a deductible contribution by the non-covered spouse is \$218,000 - \$228,000. If neither spouse is covered, contributions are fully deductible regardless of MAGI.
 ** If the individual is not covered by an employer-sponsored plan, the contribution is fully deductible regardless of MAGI.

Social Security updates

As your Provisional Income increases through the above income brackets, the taxable portion of your Social Security benefit also gradually increases. No more than 85% of your benefit will be taxable. Provisional Income is your Adjusted Gross Income + Tax-Exempt Interest + 50% of your Annual Social Security benefit.

Taxation of Social Security Benefits

	0%	Up to 50%	Up to 85%
Single	< \$25,000	\$25,000 – \$34,000	> \$34,000
Married	< \$32,000	\$32,000 – \$44,000	> \$44,000

ESTATES & TRUSTS QUICK REFERENCE INFO BELOW

INCOME TAX EXEMPTION AMOUNTS

Estates \$600

Simple Trusts \$300

Complex and Other Trusts \$100

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Remember: Qualified dividends are taxed at the long-term capital gains rates, and non-qualified dividends are taxed at the ordinary income tax rates.

Tax Rate	Taxable Income	
	Minimum	Maximum
0%	—	\$3,000
15%	\$3,001	\$14,650
20%	\$14,651	—

ESTATE & GIFT TAX EXEMPTION

\$12,920,000 per person

An individual may transfer up to the amount of this exemption during life or at death without any estate or gift tax consequences. Portability allows a surviving spouse to use a deceased spouse's unused unified estate and gift tax exemption amount.

GENERATION-SKIPPING TRANSFER TAX EXEMPTION

\$12,920,000 per person

An individual may transfer up to the amount of this exemption to grandchildren or more remote descendants without generation-skipping transfer tax consequences. Portability does not apply to the generation-skipping transfer tax exemption.

WHEN TO FILE (NOT INCLUDING EXTENSIONS)

Income Tax Returns for Estates and Trusts (Form 1041) are due by the 15th day of the fourth month following the close of the tax year (calendar or fiscal).

Estate (and GST) Tax Returns (Form 706) are due nine months after the date of the decedent's death.

Gift (and GST) Tax Returns (Form 709) are due by the earlier of (a) the due date for filing the donor's estate tax return or (b) April 15 of the year after the gift was made.

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