# **2023 Tax Planning Quick Reference Guide**



### FEDERAL INCOME TAX RATES

<b>Single</b> \$0 - \$11,000	10%	Married, filing jointly \$0 - \$22,000	10%	Married, filing separately \$0 - \$11,000	10%	Head of household (HOH) \$0 - \$15,700	10%	Estates, trusts and unearned income of children	
\$11,001 - \$44,725	12%	\$22,001 - \$89,450	12%	\$11,001 - \$44,725	12%	\$15,701 - \$59,850	12%	\$0 - \$2,900	10%
\$44,726 - \$95,375	22%	\$89,451 - \$190,750	22%	\$44,726 - \$95,375	22%	\$59,851 - \$95,350	22%	\$2,901 - \$10,550	24%
\$95,376 - \$182,100	24%	\$190,751- \$364,200	24%	\$95,376 - \$182,100	24%	\$95,351 - \$182,100	24%	\$10,551 - \$14,450	35%
\$182,101 - \$231,250	32%	\$364,201 - \$462,500	32%	\$182,101 - \$231,250	32%	\$182,101 - \$231,250	32%	\$14,451 or more	37%
\$231.251 - \$578.125	35%	\$462,501 - \$693,750	35%	\$231,251 - \$346,875	35%	\$231,251 - \$578,100	35%	The amount used to reduce unearned income on a child	
\$578,126 or more	37%	\$693,751 or more	37%	\$346,876 or more	37%	\$578,101 or more	37%	subject to the "kiddie tax" is	

# FEDERAL INCOME TAX DEDUCTIONS AND CREDITS

Standard deductions	
Single	\$13,850
Married, filing jointly	\$27,700
Head of household (HOH)	\$20,800
Married, filing separately	\$13,850
Additional standard deduction for taxpayers we or are blind:	ho are age 65
Single or HOH	\$1,850
All other statuses	\$1,500

#### Child tax credit

The refundable portion of the credit cannot exceed \$1,600 for a qualifying child.

\$2.000

#### Long-term care premium deductibility limits<sup>1</sup>

For HSA reimbursement or Section 213 medical deduction (subject to income limits)

Attained age before end of tax year	Limit
40 or less	\$480
More than 40 but not more than 50	\$890
More than 50 but not more than 60	\$1,790
More than 60 but not more than 70	\$4,770
More than 70	\$5,960

# OTHER FEDERAL TAX RATES

#### Rates for long-term capital gains and qualified dividends

Capital gains rate/ filing status	Single filer (income amount)	Married, filing jointly (income amounts)
0%	\$0 - \$44,625	\$0 - \$89,250
15%	\$44,626 - \$492,300	\$89,251 - \$553,850
20%	\$492,301 or more	\$553,851 or more

Investment income Medicare tax	3.8%		
Applies to the lesser of (a) net investment income or (b) modified adjusted gross income (MAGI) exceeding:			
Individuals	\$200,000		
<ul> <li>Married, filing jointly</li> </ul>	\$250,000		
<ul> <li>Married, filing separately</li> </ul>	\$125,000		
<ul> <li>Estates and trusts</li> </ul>	\$14,451		
Federal gift and estate tax			
Gift tax annual exclusion	\$17,000		
Annual exclusion for gift to noncitizen spouse	\$175,000		
Estate tax exclusion amount	\$12,920,000		
Lifetime gifting exclusion amount	\$12,920,000		
Highest gift tax rate	40%		
Highest estate tax rate	40%		
Highest generation-skipping transfer tax rate	40%		
Social Security			
Annual cost-of-living adjustment	8.7%		
Maximum earnings (during working years) subject to FICA tax	\$160,200		
Income <sup>2</sup> causing Social Security benefits to be taxable:			
Single or HOH			
F00(1) 111	#74000 MAACI		

	- 50% taxable	\$25,000 - \$34,000 MAGI
	- 85% taxable	More than \$34,000
•	Married, filing jointly	
	- 50% taxable	\$32,000 - \$44,000 MAGI
	- 85% taxable	More than \$44,000

\$21,240 Maximum earnings (from a job) between age 62 and normal Social Security retirement age before Social Security benefits are reduced \$1 for every additional \$2 earned

251 - \$578.100	35%	The amo
101 or more	37%	unearne subject

# CONTRIBUTION LIMITS

#### IRA

IRA contribution (under age 50) IRA contribution (50 and older) IRA deduction phaseout (qualified plan participant):	\$6,500 \$7,500
<ul> <li>Single or HOH</li> <li>Married, filing jointly</li> <li>Married, filing separately</li> <li>Spousal IRA deduction phaseout</li> </ul>	\$73,000 - \$83,000 \$116,000 - \$136,000 \$0 - \$10,000 \$218,000 - \$228,000
Phaseout of Roth IRA contributions eligibility Single Married, filing jointly Married, filing separately	\$138,000 - \$153,000 \$218,000 - \$228,000 \$0 - \$10,000
SEP SEP contribution limit is the lesser of 25% of compensa Minimum compensation for SEP participant	tion, or: \$66,000 \$750
SIMPLE SIMPLE elective deferral (under age 50) SIMPLE elective deferral (50 and older)	\$15,500 \$19,000
<b>Retirement plans</b> 401(k), 403(b), <sup>3</sup> 457 and SARSEP elective deferral (uno 401(k), 403(b), <sup>3</sup> 457 <sup>4</sup> and SARSEP elective deferral (50 and Limit on additions to defined contribution plans Annual benefit limit on defined benefit plans Highly compensated employee threshold Maximum compensation taken into account for qualified	d older) \$30,000 \$66,000 \$265,000 \$150,000
Health savings accounts (HSAs) Individual limit (under age 55) Family limit Catch-up contribution (55 and older)	\$3,850 \$7,750 \$1,000

# 2023 required minimum distribution summary

# **Uniform lifetime table**

For use by:

- Unmarried owners
- Married owners whose spouses are not more than 10 years younger
- Married owners whose spouses are not the sole beneficiaries of their IRAs

For married owners whose spouses are more than 10 years younger and are the sole beneficiary of the IRA, use the Joint Life Table from IRS Publication 590.

This uniform lifetime table reflects the new life expectancy factors used to calculate required minimum distributions beginning in 2023.

Under the Setting Every Community Up for Retirement Enhancement (SECURE) Act passed at the end of 2019, participants reaching age 70½ after December 31, 2020, are not required to take required minimum distributions until April 1 of the calendar year following their 72nd birthday.

- <sup>1</sup> The IRS considers the premiums for traditional long-term care insurance contracts to be a qualified medical expense that may be paid for or reimbursed from an HSA on a tax-free basis, subject to age-based limitations. LTC riders on life insurance have additional considerations. Consult your tax advisor for additional details.
- <sup>2</sup> This is your adjusted gross income, plus nontaxable interest, plus half of your Social Security benefits.
- <sup>3</sup> Additional catch-up contributions may be available for 403(b) participants with 15 or more years of service.
- <sup>4</sup> In the last 3 years before retirement, 457 plan participants may be able to increase their elective deferrals if needed to catch up on missed contributions.

Source: IRS.gov. Information is accurate as of December 2022. This document is designed to provide general information on the subjects covered.

This material is not a recommendation to buy or sell a financial product or to adopt an investment strategy. Investors should discuss their specific situation with their financial professional.

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# **Uniform lifetime table**

Age	Distribution period
72	27.4
73	26.5
74	25.5
75	24.6
76	23.7
77	22.9
78	22.0
79	21.1
80	20.2
81	19.4
82	18.5
83	17.7
84	16.8
85	16.0
86	15.2
87	14.4
88	13.7
89	12.9
90	12.2
91	11.5
92	10.8
93	10.1
94	9.5
95	8.9
96	8.4
97	7.8
98	7.3
99	6.8
100	6.4
101	6.0
102	5.6
103	5.2
104	4.9
105	4.6
106	4.3
107	4.1
108	3.9
109	3.7
110	3.5
111	3.4
112 113	3.3
	3.1 3.0
114 115	3.0 2.9
115	2.9
116	2.8
117	2.1