

Single	
\$0 – \$11,925	10%
\$11,926 - \$48,475	12%
\$48,476- \$103,350	22%
\$103,351 - \$197,300	24%
\$197,301 - \$250,525	32%
\$250,526 - \$626,350	35%
\$626,351 or more	37%

Head of Household	
\$0 – \$17,000	10%
\$17,001 - \$64,850	12%
\$64,851 - \$103,350	22%
\$103,351 - \$197,300	24%
\$197,301 - \$250,500	32%
\$250,501 - \$626,350	35%
\$626,351 or more	37%

Married, Filing Jointly	
\$0 – \$23,850	10%
\$23,851 - \$96,950	12%
\$96,951 - \$206,700	22%
\$206,701 - \$394,600	24%
\$394,601 - \$501,050	32%
\$501,051 - \$751,600	35%
\$751,601 or more	37%

Married Filing Separately	
\$0 – \$11,925	10%
\$11,926 - \$48,475	12%
\$48,476 - \$103,350	22%
\$103,351 - \$197,300	24%
\$197,301 - \$250,525	32%
\$250,526 - \$375,800	35%
\$375,801 or more	37%

Standard Deductions	
Married, Filing Jointly; Surviving Spouse	\$30,000
Head of Household	\$22,500
Single; Married, Filing Separately	\$15,000
Blind; Over 65 – Married: Additional Standard Deduction	\$1,600
Blind; Over 65 – Single; Additional Standard Deduction	\$2,000

Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) Exemptions	Amount	Phase Out Begins
Married, Filing Jointly & Surviving Spouse	\$137,000	\$1,252,700
Single & Head of Household	\$88,100	\$626,350
Married, Filing Separately	\$68,650	\$626,350
Estates and Trusts	\$30,700	\$102,500

Itemized Deductions	
Medical Expenses	Excess of 7.5% AGI
State & Local Tax Deductions	\$10,000
Mortgage Interest Deduction Limit	Up to \$750,000 indebtedness (up to \$375,000 if married filing separately)
Mortgage Interest Deduction Limit (made prior to 12/15/2017)	Up to \$1,000,000 indebtedness (up to \$500,000 if married filing separately)

Charitable Contributions Limits	
Cash	60% of AGI
Property (limited to basis)	50% of AGI
Appreciated Property	30% of AGI

Mileage Deductions	
Business Mileage Rate	\$0.70
Medical & Moving Mileage Rate	\$0.21
Charitable Mileage Rate	\$0.14

Estate & Gift Taxes	
Estate Tax Exclusion Amount (per individual)	\$13,990,000
Gift Tax Exclusion Amount	\$19,000
Max. Transfer Tax Rate	40%

Qualified Charitable Distribution (from IRA)	
\$108,000 per Individual (to reduce required minimum distribution)	

Estates & Trusts Income Tax & Kiddie Tax	
\$0 – \$3,150	10%
\$3,151 - \$11,450	24%
\$11,451 - \$15,650	35%
\$15,651 or more	37%
Estate Exemption Amount	\$600
Simple Trust Exemption Amount	\$300
Complex Trust Exemption Amount	\$100
Kiddie Tax Exemption Amount	\$1,350

Social Security	
Social Security Wage Base	\$176,100

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**Retirement Plans**
**IRA and Roth Contribution Limits**

Under Age 50	\$7,000
Age 50 and over	\$8,000
Catch-up Contributions (Ages 50 and over)	\$1,000

**401(k) and 403(b) Contribution Limits**

Under age 50	\$23,500
Age 50 and over	\$31,000
Catch-up Contributions (Ages 50 to 59)	\$7,500
Catch-up Contributions (Ages 60 to 63)	\$11,250

**SEP-IRA Contribution Limit**

All Ages	The lesser of 25% of compensation or \$70,000
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**SIMPLE Elective Deferral Limit**

Under Age 50	\$16,500
Age 50 and over	\$20,000
Catch-up Contributions	\$3,500
Catch-up Contributions (Ages 60 to 63)	\$5,250

**Phase-Outs for Deducting IRA Contributions (Modified AGI)**

Married, Filing Jointly	\$126,000-\$146,000
Single; Head of Household	\$79,000-\$89,000
Spousal IRA	\$236,000-\$246,000

**Phase-Out of Roth Contribution Eligibility (AGI Limit)**

Married, Filing Jointly	\$236,000-\$246,000
Single	\$150,000-\$165,000

**Health Saving Account Maximum Contributions**

Single	\$4,300
Family	\$8,550
Catch-up Provision (age 55 +)	\$1,000

**Child Tax Credit**

Child Tax Credit	\$2,000
Qualifying Dependent Tax Credit (per dependent)	\$500
Phase-Out Begins (Single)	\$200,000 of MAGI
Phase-Out Begins (Married, Filing Jointly)	\$400,000 of MAGI
Maximum Refundable Amount	\$1,700

**Affordable Care Act Tax Provisions**
**Net Investment Income Tax (aka Medicare Surtax)**

Individual filers will pay an additional 3.8% on Net Investment Income (NII) above certain "Modified Adjusted Gross Income" thresholds (see table below).

**Additional Medicare Tax (aka Hospital Insurance Tax)**

An additional 0.9% Medicare Tax will apply to wages and compensation, as well as self-employment income, above certain "earned income" thresholds (see table below).

Filing Status	Threshold
Married, Filing Jointly & Qualifying Widow(er) w/dependent child	\$250,000
Married, Filing Separately	\$125,000
Single & Head of Household	\$200,000

*All wages that are currently subject to Medicare Tax are subject to Additional Medicare Tax if they exceed the applicable threshold.*

**Qualified Business Income Deduction**
**Flow Through S-Corp, Partnership and Sole Proprietorship**

Taxable Income	Qualified Trade or Business	Specified Service Trade or Business
Less than or equal to: \$197,300 (single) \$394,600 (joint)	20% of QBI, no W-2 limit applied	20% of QBI, no W-2 limit applied
Between: \$197,300 - \$247,300 (single) \$394,600 - \$494,600 (joint)	20% deduction subject to phase out	20% deduction subject to phase out
Greater than: \$247,300 (single) \$494,600 (joint)	The lesser of (1) 20% of QBI or (2) the greater of (a) 50% of W-2 wages or (b) 25% of W-2 wages plus 2.5% of qualified property	Completely Phased Out

**Education**
**529 Plan Contributions (annual exclusion per individual)**

Individual (per recipient)	\$19,000
Married (per recipient)	\$38,000

**529 Superfunding Contribution Limits (combining 5 years of contributions into 1 year)**

Individual	\$95,000
Joint	\$190,000
American Opportunity Credit	Up to \$2,500*
Lifetime Learning Credit	Up to 20% of the first \$10,000 of qualified expenses*
Coverdell Education Savings Contribution	\$2,000
Student Loan Interest Deduction	Up to \$2,500

*\*Both credits phase out for taxpayers with modified adjusted gross income between \$80,000 and \$90,000 (single) and \$160,000 and \$180,000 (joint).*

Long-Term Capital Gains Rate	
If taxable income falls below \$48,350 (single/married-filing separately), \$96,700 (joint), \$64,750 (head of household), \$3,250 (estates/trusts)	0%
If taxable income falls at or above \$48,351 (single/married-filing separately), \$96,701 (joint), \$64,751 (head of household), \$3,251 (estates/trusts)	15%
If taxable income falls at or above \$533,401 (single), \$600,051 (joint), \$566,701 (head of household), \$300,001 (married filing separately), \$15,900 (estates/trusts)	20%
Collectibles (coins, art, antiques)	28%
Unrecaptured gain on real estate	25%

**Holding Period**

The long-term rate generally applies to gains on the sale of capital assets held for more than one year.

**Short-Term Capital Gains**

Net short-term capital gains (on sales of capital assets held for one year or less) are taxed at ordinary income rates.

**Capital Losses**

After capital gains and losses are netted against one another, any remaining net loss may be used to offset ordinary income up to \$3,000 per year. Any excess net loss may be used in future years.

**MEDICARE INCOME RELATED MONTHLY ADJUSTMENT AMOUNTS**

*at a Glance*

Modified Adjusted Gross Income in 2023 (determines 2025 premiums)			Monthly Premium	
File individual tax return	File joint tax return	File married & separate tax return	Part B	Part D
\$106,000 or less	\$212,000 or less	\$106,000 or less	\$185.00	Plan Premium
\$106,001 to \$133,000	\$212,001 to \$266,000	Not applicable	\$259.00	\$13.70 + plan premium
\$133,001 to \$167,000	\$266,001 to \$334,000	Not applicable	\$370.00	\$35.30 + plan premium
\$167,001 to \$200,000	\$334,000 to 400,000	Not applicable	\$480.90	\$57.00 + plan premium
\$200,001 to \$499,999	\$400,001 to \$749,999	\$106,001 to \$394,000	\$591.90	\$78.60 + plan premium
\$500,000 or above	\$750,000 or above	\$394,001 or above	\$628.90	\$85.80 + plan premium

## REQUIRED MINIMUM DISTRIBUTIONS

Example: To calculate RMDs, use the following formula for each

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Account} \\ \text{Balance} \\ \text{as of} \\ \text{December} \\ \text{31 last year}^* \end{array} \div \begin{array}{c} \text{Life Expectancy} \\ \text{Factor} \\ \text{see the Uni-} \\ \text{form Lifetime} \\ \text{Table}^{**} \text{ below to} \\ \text{find the factor} \\ \text{using the age} \\ \text{you turn this} \\ \text{year} \end{array} = \text{Your RMD}$$

### EXAMPLE

$$\begin{array}{c} \$1,000,000 \\ \text{as of December} \\ \text{31 last year}^* \end{array} \div \begin{array}{c} 26.5 \\ \text{IRA owner turned} \\ \text{73 this year} \end{array} = \$37,735.85$$

For use by: unmarried owners, married owners whose spouses aren't more than 10 years younger, and married owners whose spouses aren't the sole beneficiaries.

Uniform Lifetime Table		Uniform Lifetime Table		Uniform Lifetime Table		Uniform Lifetime Table	
Age	Life Expectancy Factor	Age	Life Expectancy Factor	Age	Life Expectancy Factor	Age	Life Expectancy Factor
73	26.5	85	16.0	97	7.8	109	3.7
74	25.5	86	15.2	98	7.3	110	3.5
75	24.6	87	14.4	99	6.8	111	3.4
76	23.7	88	13.7	100	6.4	112	3.3
77	22.9	89	12.9	101	6.0	113	3.1
78	22.0	90	12.2	102	5.6	114	3.0
79	21.1	91	11.5	103	5.2	115	2.9
80	20.2	92	10.8	104	4.9	116	2.8
81	19.4	93	10.1	105	4.6	117	2.7
82	18.5	94	9.5	106	4.3	118	2.5
83	17.7	95	8.9	107	4.1	119	2.3
84	16.8	96	8.4	108	3.9	120 and older	2.0

Source: Publication 590-B (2023), Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs) | Internal Revenue Service. (n.d.). [https://www.irs.gov/publications/p590b#en\\_US\\_2023\\_publink1000129520](https://www.irs.gov/publications/p590b#en_US_2023_publink1000129520)

\* Adjust if you have assets that were in the process of being recharacterized, transferred or rolled over on December 31.

\*\* The Uniform Lifetime Table can be used by all IRA owners, unless their sole beneficiary for the entire year is their spouse who is more than 10 years younger. In that case, the regular Joint Life Expectancy Table should be used.

## ADDITIONAL TAX INFORMATION TO KNOW

We additionally provide a summary of the major tax provisions proposed by former President Trump who will be sworn back into office on January 20, 2025. Knowing that the Republican Party will control the presidency, the House, and the Senate, it is believed that President Trump's Tax Cuts and Jobs Act from 2017 will be extended and made permanent.

We detail the likely tax provisions that could be made permanent on January 1, 2026.

### Rates and brackets

The top rate for individuals was reduced from 39.6% to 37%, with reductions in some of the lower brackets as well.

### Standard deduction

The standard deduction was significantly increased for all filers, close to doubling the existing deductions.

### Personal exemptions

Personal exemptions were eliminated, with the increase in the standard deduction mentioned above partially meant to offset this change.

### Child tax credit/other dependent tax credit

- The child tax credit was increased from \$1,000 to \$2,000, and a \$500 nonrefundable credit for other dependents (such as elderly parents) was introduced.
- The income threshold was increased, allowing more higher-income families to benefit.

### Limitation on itemized deductions and elimination of the Pease limitation

- **The state and local income/sales tax and property tax deduction was capped at \$10,000. It is thought that this cap will be removed as part of any tax legislation.**
- The mortgage interest deduction was limited to interest on mortgages of up to \$750,000 (down from \$1 million).
- Miscellaneous itemized deductions subject to the 2% of AGI (adjusted gross income) floor, such as unreimbursed employee expenses and advisor fees, were eliminated.
- The Pease limitation, which reduced itemized deductions by the lesser of 3% of the taxpayer's AGI in excess of a threshold, capped at 80% of the total value of itemized deductions, was eliminated.

### Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) reforms

The AMT exemption was increased and the income threshold for the phaseout of the exemption was decreased, significantly reducing the number of filers subject to alternative minimum tax.

### Section 199A pass-through deduction

- A 20% deduction for pass-through business income (for sole proprietors, partnerships, S corporations, etc.) was introduced, subject to certain restrictions based on income levels and business type.

### Noncorporate loss limitation

- A \$500,000 limitation was imposed on the amount of business losses noncorporate taxpayers could deduct each year.

### Estate Tax (to be effective 1/1/2026)

The estate/gift/generation-skipping tax exemption was doubled for individuals and was set to an inflationary adjustment so that the 2024 exemption is \$12.92 million for an individual and \$25.84 million for a married couple.

### Business Taxes Changes (to be effective 1/1/2026)

- Bonus depreciation: 100% bonus depreciation applied to new and used property purchased between September 27, 2017 and December 31, 2022, with the 100% rate decreasing by 20% each year starting in 2023. It is expected that 100% bonus depreciation will be restored.
- R&D expensing: Starting in 2022, businesses were required to capitalize and amortize R&D expenditures over 5 years (15 years for foreign expenditures). Previously, R&D expenditures were deductible, and it's expected that the ability to deduct such expenditures will be restored.
- Interest expense limitation: The deduction for business interest is limited to 30% of EBIT (earnings before interest and taxes). Previously, under the TCJA, the deduction was limited to EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization), which allowed for a higher interest deduction. It is expected that the limitation will be increased back to EBITDA.

### Other Changes Expected/Proposed by Candidate and/or President-Elect Trump

- The corporate tax rate was permanently reduced by the TCJA from 35% to a flat 21% effective for years beginning after December 31, 2017. It is expected that the domestic production activities deduction (DPAD) will be reinstituted at 28.5% to lower the effective corporate tax rate for domestic production to 15%.
- Tips, Social Security benefits, and overtime pay may be exempted from income taxes.
- An itemized deduction for auto loan interest may be created.

### The following have been suggested to pay for the above proposals (but these suggestions are not projected to completely pay for the tax proposals)

- The elimination of green energy subsidies from the Inflation Reduction Act
- Increase in current tariffs on goods imported from China to 60%
- Imposition of a universal tariff on all US imports of 20%