

### 2025 Tax Rate Schedule

Taxable income (\$)	Base amount of tax (\$)	Plus	Marginal tax rate	Of the amount over (\$)
<b>Single</b>				
0 to 11,925		+	10.0	
11,926 to 48,475	1,192.50	+	12.0	11,925.00
48,476 to 103,350	5,578.50	+	22.0	48,475.00
103,351 to 197,300	17,651.00	+	24.0	103,350.00
197,301 to 250,525	40,199.00	+	32.0	197,300.00
250,526 to 626,350	57,231.00	+	35.0	250,525.00
Over 626,350	188,769.75	+	37.0	626,350.00
<b>Married filing jointly and surviving spouses</b>				
0 to 23,850		+	10.0	
23,851 to 96,950	2,385.00	+	12.0	23,850.00
96,951 to 206,700	11,157.00	+	22.0	96,950.00
206,701 to 394,600	35,302.00	+	24.0	206,700.00
394,601 to 501,050	80,398.00	+	32.0	394,600.00
501,051 to 751,600	114,462.00	+	35.0	501,050.00
Over 751,600	202,154.50	+	37.0	751,600.00
<b>Head of household</b>				
0 to 17,000		+	10.0	
17,001 to 64,850	1,700.00	+	12.0	17,000.00
64,851 to 103,350	7,442.00	+	22.0	64,850.00
103,351 to 197,300	15,912.00	+	24.0	103,350.00
197,301 to 250,500	38,460.00	+	32.0	197,300.00
250,501 to 626,350	55,484.00	+	35.0	250,500.00
Over 626,350	187,031.50	+	37.0	626,350.00
<b>Married filing separately</b>				
0 to 11,925		+	10.0	
11,926 to 48,475	1,192.50	+	12.0	11,925.00
48,476 to 103,350	5,578.50	+	22.0	48,475.00
103,351 to 197,300	17,651.00	+	24.0	103,350.00
197,301 to 250,525	40,199.00	+	32.0	197,300.00
250,526 to 375,800	57,231.00	+	35.0	250,525.00
Over 375,800	101,077.25	+	37.0	375,800.00
<b>Estates and trusts</b>				
0 to 3,150		+	10.0	
3,151 to 11,450	315.00	+	24.0	3,150.00
11,451 to 15,650	2,307.00	+	35.0	11,450.00
Over 15,650	3,777.00	+	37.0	15,650.00

### Standard Deductions & Child Tax Credit

Filing Status	Standard deduction
Married, filing jointly and qualifying widow(er)s	\$30,000
Single or married, filing separately	\$15,000
Head of household	\$22,500
Dependent filing own tax return	\$1,350*
<b>Additional deductions for non-itemizers</b>	
Blind or over 65	Add \$1,600
Blind or over 65, unmarried & not a surviving spouse	Add \$2,000
<b>Child Tax Credit</b>	
Credit per child under 17	\$2,000 (\$1,700 refundable)
Income phaseouts begin at AGI of:	\$400,000 joint, \$200,000 all other
<b>Tax Rates on Long-Term Capital Gains and Qualified Dividends</b>	
If taxable income falls below \$48,350 (single/married-filing separately), \$96,700 (joint), \$64,750 (head of household), \$3,250 (estates)	0%
If taxable income falls at or above \$48,350 (single/married-filing separately), \$96,700 (joint), \$64,750 (head of household), \$3,250 (estates)	15%
If income falls at or above \$533,400 (single), \$300,000 (married-filing separately), \$600,050 (joint), \$566,700 (head of household), \$15,900 (estates)	20%
<b>3.8% Tax on Lesser of Net Investment Income or Excess of MAGI Over</b>	
Married, filing jointly	\$250,000
Single	\$200,000
Married, filing separately	\$125,000
<b>Exemption Amounts for Alternative Minimum Tax**</b>	
Married, filing jointly or surviving spouses	\$137,000
Single	\$88,100
Married, filing separately	\$68,500
Estates and trusts	\$30,700
<b>28% tax rate applies to income over:</b>	
Married, filing separately	\$119,550
All others	\$239,100
<b>Exemption amounts phase out at:</b>	
Married, filing jointly or surviving spouses	\$1,252,700
Single and married, filing separately	\$626,350
Estates and trusts	\$102,500



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## KEY FINANCIAL DATA 2025

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**Check with your financial advisor for updates.**  
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<b>Gift and Estate Tax Exclusions and Credits</b>		
Maximum estate, gift & GST rates		40%
Estate, gift & GST exclusions		\$13,990,000
Gift tax annual exclusion		\$19,000
Exclusion on gifts to non-citizen spouse		\$190,000
<b>Education Credits, Deductions, and Distributions</b>		
Credit/Deduction/Account	Maximum credit/deduction/distribution	Income phaseouts begin at AGI of:
American Opportunity Tax Credit/Hope	\$2,500 credit	\$160,000 joint \$80,000 all others
Lifetime learning credit	\$2,000 credit	\$160,000 joint \$80,000 all others
Savings bond interest tax-free if used for education	Deduction limited to amount of qualified expenses	\$149,250 joint \$99,500 all others
Coverdell	\$2,000 maximum; not deductible	\$190,000 joint \$95,000 all others
529 plan (K-12)	\$10,000 distribution	None
529 plan (Higher Ed.) †	Distribution limited to amount of qualified expenses	None

\* Greater of \$1,350 or \$450 plus the individual's earned income.

\*\* Indexed for inflation and scheduled to sunset at the end of 2025.

† \$10,000 lifetime 529 distribution can be applied to student loan debt.

Tax Deadlines			
January 15 – 4th installment of the previous year's estimated taxes due			
April 15 – Tax filing deadline, or request extension to Oct. 15. 1st installment of 2025 taxes due. Last day to file amended return for 2021. Last day to contribute to: Roth or traditional IRA for 2024; HSA for 2024; Keogh or SEP for 2024 (unless tax filing deadline has been extended).			
June 16 – 2nd installment of estimated taxes due.			
September 15 – 3rd installment of estimated taxes due.			
October 15 – Tax returns due for those who requested an extension. Last day to contribute to SEP or Keogh for 2024 if extension was filed.			
December 31 – Last day to: 1) pay expenses for itemized deductions; 2) complete transactions for capital gains or losses; 3) establish a Keogh plan for 2025; 4) establish and fund a solo 401(k) for 2025; 5) complete 2025 contributions to employer-sponsored 401(k) plans; 6) correct excess contributions to IRAs and qualified plans to avoid penalty.			
Retirement Plan Contribution Limits			
Annual compensation used to determine contribution for most plans	\$350,000		
Defined-contribution plans, basic limit	\$70,000		
Defined-benefit plans, basic limit	\$280,000		
401(k), 403(b), 457(b), Roth 401(k) plans elective deferrals	\$23,500		
Catch-up provision for individuals 50-59 and 64+, 401(k), 403(b), 457(b), Roth 401(k) plans	\$7,500		
Catch-up provision for individuals 60-63, 401(k), 403(b), 457(b), Roth 401(k) plans	\$11,250		
SIMPLE plans, elective deferral limit	\$16,500		
SIMPLE plans, catch-up contribution for individuals 50 and over	\$3,500		
Individual Retirement Accounts			
IRA Type	Contribution limit	Catch-up at 50+	Income limits
Traditional nondeductible	\$7,000	\$1,000	None
Traditional deductible	\$7,000	\$1,000	If covered by a plan: \$126,000 - \$146,000 joint \$79,000 - \$89,000 single, HOH 0 - \$10,000 married filing separately If one spouse is covered by a plan: \$230,000 - \$240,000 joint
Roth	\$7,000	\$1,000	\$236,000 - \$246,000 joint \$150,000 - \$165,000 single & HOH 0 - \$10,000 married filing separately
Roth conversion			No income limit

Health Savings Accounts			
Annual limit	Maximum deductible contribution	Expense limits (deductibles and co-pays)	Minimum annual deductible
Individuals	\$4,300	\$8,300	\$1,650
Families	\$8,550	\$16,600	\$3,300
Catch-up for 55+	\$1,000		
Deductibility of Long-Term Care Premiums on Qualified Policies			
Attained age before close of tax year	Amount of LTC premiums that qualify as medical expenses in 2025		
40 or less	\$480		
41 to 50	\$900		
51 to 60	\$1,800		
61 to 70	\$4,810		
Over 70	\$6,020		
Medicare Deductibles			
Part B deductible	\$257.00		
Part A (inpatient services) deductible for first 60 days of hospitalization	\$1,676.00		
Part A deductible for days 61-90 of hospitalization	\$419.00/day		
Part A deductible for more than 90 days of hospitalization	\$838.00/day		
Social Security			
Benefits			
Estimated maximum monthly benefit if turning full retirement age (66) in 2025	\$4,018		
Retirement earnings exempt amounts	\$23,400 under FRA \$62,160 during year reach FRA No limit after FRA		
Tax on Social Security benefits: income brackets			
Filing status	Provisional income*	Amount of Social Security subject to tax	
Married filing jointly	Under \$32,000	0	
	\$32,000-\$44,000 Over \$44,000	up to 50% up to 85%	
Single, head of household, qualifying widow(er), married filing separately and living apart from spouse	Under \$25,000	0	
	\$25,000-\$34,000 Over \$34,000	up to 50% up to 85%	
Married filing separately and living with spouse	Over \$0	up to 85%	
Tax (FICA)			
SS tax paid on income up to \$176,100	% withheld	Maximum tax payable	
Employer pays	6.2%	\$10,918.20	
Employee pays	6.2%	\$10,918.20	
Self-employed pays	12.4%	\$21,836.40	

\*Provisional income = adjusted gross income (not incl. Social Security) + tax-exempt interest + 50% of Social Security benefit

Medicare tax			
Employer pays	1.45%	varies per income	
Employee pays	1.45% plus 0.9% on income over \$200,000 (single) or \$250,000 (joint)	varies per income	
Self-employed pays	2.90% plus 0.9% on income over \$200,000 (single) or \$250,000 (joint)	varies per income	
Medicare Premiums			
2023 MAGI single	2023 MAGI joint	Part B Premium	Part D income adjustment
\$106,000 or less	\$212,000 or less	\$185.00	\$0
106,001-133,000	212,001-266,000	\$259.00	\$13.70
133,001-167,000	266,001-334,000	\$370.00	\$35.30
167,001-200,000	334,001-400,000	\$480.90	\$57.00
200,001-500,000	400,001-750,000	\$591.90	\$78.60
Above 500,000	Above 750,000	\$628.90	\$85.80
Uniform Lifetime Table (partial)			
Age of IRA owner or plan participant	Life expectancy (in years)	Age of IRA owner or plan participant	Life exp. (in years)
73	26.5	89	12.9
74	25.5	90	12.2
75	24.6	91	11.5
76	23.7	92	10.8
77	22.9	93	10.1
78	22.0	94	9.5
79	21.1	95	8.9
80	20.2	96	8.4
81	19.4	97	7.8
82	18.5	98	7.3
83	17.7	99	6.8
84	16.8	100	6.4
85	16.0	101	6.0
86	15.2	102	5.6
87	14.4	103	5.2
88	13.7	104	4.9

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## Are you ready? SECURE Act 2.0 provisions taking effect in 2025

The Setting Every Community Up for Retirement Enhancement (SECURE) Act 2.0 was signed into law at the end of 2022, bringing many current and future enhancements to qualified retirement plans. Several of the law's provisions that take effect in 2025 could make it easier for some older Americans to save. Here's a look at 2025's key changes, followed by others that are either still pending or have already taken effect.

### Expanding automatic features

Starting in 2025, employers offering new 401(k) and 403(b) plans are required to automatically enroll workers at 3% to 10% of the employee's pay. Automatic escalation is also required for these plans, increasing contributions by 1% a year, up to 10% to 15% of compensation.

### Increased catch-up contributions

Beginning in 2025, people ages 60 to 63 have increased catch-up contribution limits. For tax year 2025, the higher limit for these taxpayers is \$11,250.

## Further ahead

### Saver's Credit to be payable as a match

Starting in 2027, the existing retirement savings contributions credit (Saver's Credit) will become a matching contribution from the federal government available for lower- and middle-income workers.

## SECURE Act 2.0 provisions that have already taken effect

### Increased ages for RMDs

Effective in 2023, for individuals born after 1950, the age when they must begin taking required minimum distributions (RMDs) rose from 72 to 73. A person born in 1951 doesn't have to take an RMD until 2024 and can delay the first RMD until April 1, 2025. Based on proposed regulations issued by the IRS, beginning in 2034, the minimum age will rise to 75. In addition, the excise tax for delayed or insufficient RMDs was reduced from 50% to 25%, effective in 2023.

### Emergencies become exempt from 10% penalty

Effective in 2024, Americans under age 59½ can withdraw up to \$1,000 for an unforeseeable personal or family expense (subject to certain conditions) without paying the additional 10% tax on early withdrawals.

### Roth enhancements

For 401(k), 403(b), and governmental 457(b) plans:

- Roth distributions are no longer subject to RMD rules, aligning with Roth IRAs.
- Employers may now make Roth matching or nonelective contributions, if they choose to.

### 529 account proceeds may be rolled over to the beneficiary's Roth IRA

Effective in 2024, Roth IRA rollovers are limited to the annual Roth maximum contribution limit and aggregate lifetime limit of \$35,000.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Other restrictions apply. Please consult your tax advisor for more information.