## Contribution limits and tax reference

## Tax-advantaged accounts

Traditional IRA
Under age 50: \$7,000 Age 50 and above: $\$ 8,000^{*}$ Phase-out ranges for IRA contribution deductibility for individuals covered by an employer plan:
Married, filing jointly or
\$123,000 - \$143,000 MAGI
qualifying widow(er)
\$0 - \$10,000 MAGI
Married, filing separately
\$77,000 - \$87,000 MAGI
of household
Full deduction is permitted below phase-out range, scaled partial deduction is permitted within range and no deduction is permitted above range.
Taxpayers can instruct the IRS to directly deposit their tax refund into their IRA. Current contribution limits apply

## Roth IRA

Under age 50: $\$ 7,000$
Age 50 and above: $\$ 8,000$ *

## Phase-out ranges for Roth contribution eligibility:

Married, filing jointly $\quad \$ 230,000-\$ 240,000$ MAG
Married, filing separately \$0 - \$10,000 MAGI
Single or head
\$146,000 - \$161,000 MAG
Full contribution is permitted below phase-out range, scaled partial contribution is permitted within range and no contribution is permitted above range.

## SEP IRA

- Up to the lesser of \$69,000 or 25\% of eligible compensation with a $\$ 345,000$ compensation cap per employee.
- Minimum of $\$ 750$ in compensation required to participate in SEP


## SIMPLEIRA

Under age 50: $\$ 16,000$ Age 50 and above: $\$ 19,500^{*}$

## 401(k), 403(b), 457³, SARSEP

Under age 50: $\$ 23,000$ Age 50 and above: $\$ 30,500^{\prime \prime}$

## Uni-k Plans

Under age 50: $\$ 23,000$ Age 50 and above: $\$ 30,500^{\prime \prime}$ Plus an additional $25 \%$ of income as defined by the plan, or approximately $20 \%$ of your self-employment income. Total contributions to a participant's account, not counting catch-up contributions for those age 50 and over, cannot exceed \$69,000.

## Defined benefit plan

\$275,000
For a participant who separated from service before January 1, 2024, the limitation for defined benefit plans under Section 415(b)(1)(B) is computed by multiplying the participant's compensation limitation, as adjusted through 2023, by 1.0351.

## 囱PRENTICE

## Education accounts

## 529 college savings account

No age or income restrictions for contributions
or beneficiaries.

|  | Annual gift <br> tax exclusion <br> amount | Five-year <br> per beneficiary <br> accelerated gifting <br> amount** <br> per beneficiary |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Single | $\$ 18,000$ | $\$ 90,000$ |
| Married, filing <br> jointly | $\$ 36,000$ | $\$ 180,000$ |

Check with your 529 plan on maximum aggregate limits.
Tax-free withdrawals for qualified higher-education expenses; for up to $\$ 10,000$ in tuition expenses (per student per year) at elementary or secondary public, private or parochial schools; for fees, books and supplies for a registered apprenticeship program; and for repaying up to $\$ 10,000$ in qualified education loans. The earnings portion of withdrawals used for non-qualified expenses are subject to federal income taxes plus an additional $10 \%$ tax penalty and may be subject to state income or other taxes.

| Coverdell education savings account |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Beneficiaries under age |  |
| 18 and special-need |  |
| beneficiaries of any age: |  |
| Phase-out ranges: |  |
| Single | $\$ 95,000-\$ 110,000$ MAGI |
| Married, filing jointly | $\$ 190,000-\$ 220,000$ MAGI |

"Includes $\$ 1,000$ "catch-up." " Modified adjusted gross income (MAGI) is found by taking adjusted gross income (AGI) and adding back certain items such as foreign income, foreign-housing deductions, student-loan deductions, IRA-contribution
 and are removed from the contributor's federal estate. Any contributions above this amount will apply against the lifetime gift tax exemption. " Under a special rule, contributions of $\$ 90,000$ ( $\$ 180,000$ for married, filing jointly) can be made in one year and prorated over a five-year period without incurring gift taxes or reducing your unified estate and gift tax credit. If the contributor dies before the five-year prorating period expires, the contributions allocated to the remaining years move back into the contributor's taxable estate. Any appreciation on the entire original gift is not considered part of the estate.

## Federal tax brackets

| Married, filling jointly (and surviving spouses) <br> Taxable income | Tax rate |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\$ 0-\$ 23,200$ | $10 \%$ of the taxable income |
| $\$ 23,200-\$ 94,300$ | $\$ 2,320$ plus $12 \%$ of the excess over $\$ 23,200$ |
| $\$ 94,300-\$ 201,050$ | $\$ 10,852$ plus $22 \%$ of the excess over $\$ 94,300$ |
| $\$ 201,050-\$ 383,900$ | $\$ 34,337$ plus $24 \%$ of the excess over $\$ 201,050$ |
| $\$ 383,900-\$ 487,450$ | $\$ 78,221$ plus $32 \%$ of the excess over $\$ 383,900$ |
| $\$ 487,450-\$ 731,200$ | $\$ 111,357$ plus $35 \%$ of the excess over $\$ 487,450$ |
| Over $\$ 731,200$ | $\$ 196,669.50$ plus $37 \%$ of the excess over $\$ 731,200$ |


| Head of household |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Taxable income | Tax rate |  |  |
| \$0-\$16,550 | 10\% of the taxable income |  |  |
| \$16,550-\$63,100 | \$1,655 plus $12 \%$ of the excess over \$ 16,550 |  |  |
| \$63,100-\$100,500 | \$7,241 plus 22\% of the excess over \$63,100 |  |  |
| \$100,500-\$191,950 | \$15,469 plus $24 \%$ of the excess over \$100,500 |  |  |
| \$191,950-\$243,700 | \$37,417 plus 32\% of the excess over \$ 191,950 |  |  |
| \$243,700-\$609,350 | \$53,977 plus 35\% of the excess over \$ 243,700 |  |  |
| Over \$609,350 | \$181,954.50 plus 37\% of the excess over \$609,350 |  |  |
| Estates and trusts |  |  |  |
| Taxable income | Tax rate |  |  |
| \$0-\$3,100 | 10\% of the taxable income |  |  |
| \$3,100-\$11,150 | \$310 plus 24\% of the excess over \$3,100 |  |  |
| \$11,150-\$15,200 | \$2,242 plus 35\% of the excess over \$11,150 |  |  |
| Over \$15,200 | \$3,659.50 plus $37 \%$ of the excess over $\$ 15,200$ |  |  |
| Long-term capital gains rate |  |  |  |
|  | 0\% | 15\% | 20\% |
| Married, filing jointly | \$0-\$94,050 | \$94,050-\$583,750 | Over \$583,750 |
| Married, filing separately | \$0-\$47,025 | \$47,025-\$291,850 | Over \$291,850 |
| Single | \$0-\$47,025 | \$47,025-\$518,900 | Over \$518,900 |
| Head of household | \$0-\$63,000 | \$63,000-\$551,350 | Over \$551,350 |
| Estates and trusts | \$0-\$3,150 | \$3,150-\$15,450 | Over \$15,450 |
| Gift tax exclusions |  |  |  |
| Annual exclusion | \$18,000 |  |  |
| Lifetime exemption | \$13.61 million |  |  |
| Standard deductions* |  |  |  |
| Married, filing jointly |  |  | \$29,200 |
| Married, filing separately |  |  | \$14,600 |
| Single |  |  | \$14,600 |
| Head of household |  |  | \$21,900 |

Source: Internal Revenue Service. *The additional standard deduction amount for the aged or the blind is $\$ 1,550$. These amounts are increased to $\$ 1,950$ if the individual is also unmarried and not a surviving spouse.

 this type of advice.
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