



EASY REFERENCE TAX GUIDE 2023

2023 ESTATE AND GIFT TAX RATES

The top tax rate applicable to estates and living gifts will be subject to a maximum tax rate of 40%.

Estate Tax	Exclusion Amount	Federal Credit	Gift Tax Exclusion
2023	\$12,920,000 ¹	\$5,113,800 ¹	\$12,920,000 ¹

States with Estate or Inheritance Taxes

CT, DC, HI, IL, IA,² KY, ME, MD, MA, MN, NE, NJ, NY, OR, PA, RI, VT, WA.

Other Estate and Gift Planning Items

	2023
Annual gift tax exclusion	\$17,000
Annual gift tax exclusion for non-U.S. citizen spouses	\$175,000
Generation-skipping tax (GST) exemption	\$12,920,000 ¹
IRC §6166 2% limit for deferred estate tax payments	\$1,750,000
Special use valuation for qualified real property	\$1,310,000

Investment and Insurance Products:

Not Insured by FDIC, NCUSIF, or Any Federal Government Agency. May Lose Value. Not a Deposit of or Guaranteed by Any Bank, Credit Union, Bank Affiliate, or Credit Union Affiliate.



Prudential

TRADITIONAL AND ROTH IRAS

Traditional and Roth Contribution Limits

	2023
Regular	\$6,500
Catch-Up**	\$1,000

**Only taxpayers age 50 and over are eligible to make catch-up contributions.

Roth Contribution Phaseout

MAGI phaseout range for contributions to Roth IRAs in 2023		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Married filing jointly: \$218,000 – \$228,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Married filing separately: \$0 – \$10,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single/HOH: \$138,000 – \$153,000

No annual income limit for determining ability to convert traditional IRA to Roth IRA. Roth contributions are now allowed for SIMPLE and SEP IRAs.
10% Saver's Credit AGI Limits: \$73,000 (MFJ); \$36,500 (S, MFS); \$54,750 (HOH).

Traditional IRA Deductibility Rules⁴

Filing Status	Covered by Employer's Retirement Plan?	Modified AGI 2023	2023 Deductibility
Single	No	Any amount	Full deduction
		\$73,000 or less	Full deduction
	Yes	\$73,001 – \$82,999	Partial deduction
		\$83,000 or more	No deduction
Married Filing Jointly	Neither Spouse Covered	Any amount	Full deduction
	Both Spouses Covered	\$116,000 or less	Full deduction
		\$116,001 – \$135,999	Partial deduction
		\$136,000 or more	No deduction
	One Spouse Covered for Covered Spouse	\$116,000 or less	Full deduction
		\$116,001 – \$135,999	Partial deduction
		\$136,000 or more	No deduction
	One Spouse Covered for Non-Covered Spouse	\$218,000 or less	Full deduction
		\$218,001 – \$227,999	Partial deduction
		\$228,000 or more	No deduction

QUALIFIED PLANS

	2023
Maximum elective deferral to retirement plans (e.g., 401(k), 403(b), and 457 plans, and SARSEPs)	\$22,500
Maximum elective deferral to SIMPLE 401(k) plans	\$15,500
Limit on annual additions to SEP plans	\$66,000
Annual compensation threshold requiring SEP contribution	\$750
Limit on annual additions to defined contribution plans	\$66,000
Maximum annual compensation taken into account for contributions	\$330,000
Annual benefit limit under defined benefit plans	\$265,000
Threshold amount for definition of highly compensated employee	\$150,000
Threshold amount for definition of key employee/officer in top-heavy plans	\$215,000

Catch-Up Contribution Limits for Other Qualified Plan Types

	2023
401(k), 403(b), SARSEP, and 457 Plans	\$7,500
SIMPLE Plans	\$3,500

PERSONAL TAX ITEMS

Standard Deductions	Annual	Add'l Age 65 or Older, or Blind
Married, Filing Jointly	\$27,700	\$1,500
Head of Household	\$20,800	\$1,850
Single / Married Filing Separately	\$13,850	\$1,850 (S) / \$1,500 (MFS)

Dependents—\$1,250 or \$400 plus earned income, if greater. Tax return is generally not required if income is less than the standard deduction.

Qual. Dividends and Long-Term Capital Gains >= 12-Month Holding Period		
Tax	Single	Married Filing Jointly
0%	\$0 – \$44,625	\$0 – \$89,250
15%	\$44,626 – \$492,300	\$89,251 – \$553,850
20%	above \$492,300	above \$553,850

Short-term capital gains at ordinary rates, less than 12-month holding period.

ACA Surtax 3.8% on Net Investment Income: Single \$200,000, MFJ \$250,000

Alternative Minimum Tax (Flat Rate 26%)	Exemption	28% Above	Phaseout Begins
Single	\$81,300	\$220,700	\$578,150
Married, Filing Jointly	\$126,500	\$220,700	\$1,156,300
Married, Filing Separately	\$63,250	\$110,350	\$578,150
Estates and Trusts	\$28,400	\$220,700	\$94,600

Kiddie Tax ¹ (more than \$1,250 and less than \$12,500) ⁵	
Earned Income	Taxed according to unmarried taxpayers (brackets and rates)
Unearned Income	Taxed according to parents' personal brackets and rates

Child's tax is unaffected by tax situation of child's parents.

Child Credit ¹	Credit	Refundable
Child, under age 16	\$2,000	\$1,600
Other dependents	\$500	\$0

MAGI Threshold: \$400,000 (MFJ), \$200,000 (S). Phaseout begins after exceeding threshold.

Earned Income Credit				
Qualifying Children	None	One	Two	Three or more
Earned Income	\$7,840	\$11,750	\$16,510	\$16,510
Maximum Credit	\$600	\$3,995	\$6,604	\$7,430
Begin Phaseout (Single)	\$9,800	\$21,560	\$21,560	\$21,560
Begin Phaseout (MFJ)	\$16,370	\$28,120	\$28,120	\$28,120

Medicare Premiums – Modified AGI in 2021 was		Your Monthly	
Single	Married	Part B Premium is	Part D IRMAA*
\$97,000 or less	\$194,000 or less	\$164.90	\$0
\$97,001 – \$123,000	\$194,001 – \$246,000	\$230.80	\$12.20
\$123,001 – \$153,000	\$246,001 – \$306,000	\$329.70	\$31.50
\$153,001 – \$183,000	\$306,001 – \$366,000	\$428.60	\$50.70
\$183,001 – \$500,000	\$366,001 – \$750,000	\$527.50	\$70.00
\$500,000 or over	\$750,000 or over	\$560.50	\$76.40

*Part D premium determined by vendor. IRMAA surcharge added to vendor premium.

Maximum Qualified LTC Premium Eligible for Deduction

Age	40 or less	41 – 50	51 – 60	61 – 70	Over 70
Amount	\$480	\$890	\$1,790	\$4,770	\$5,960

Qualified LTC contract per diem limit: \$420.

Personal Tax Items¹

- Personal exemptions and limitation on itemized deductions repealed.
- Medical expenses deductible above 7.5% AGI.
- State, local, real estate taxes limited to \$10,000.
- Mortgage interest limited to \$750,000, home equity loans excluded.
- Casualty losses only allowed for federal disaster areas.
- Theft losses, moving and miscellaneous expenses subject to 2% floor repealed.
- Re-characterization of Roth conversion repealed.

INCOME TAX

2023

If Taxable Income Is:

Over	But Not Over	The Tax Is	Of the Amount Over
Married, Filing Jointly and Surviving Spouses			
\$0	\$22,000	+ 10%	\$0
\$22,000	\$89,450	\$2,200 + 12%	\$22,000
\$89,450	\$190,750	\$10,294 + 22%	\$89,450
\$190,750	\$364,200	\$32,580 + 24%	\$190,750
\$364,200	\$462,500	\$74,208 + 32%	\$364,200
\$462,500	\$693,750	\$105,664 + 35%	\$462,500
\$693,750	—	\$186,601.50 + 37%	\$693,750
Unmarried Individual			
\$0	\$11,000	+ 10%	\$0
\$11,000	\$44,725	\$1,100 + 12%	\$11,000
\$44,725	\$95,375	\$5,147 + 22%	\$44,725
\$95,375	\$182,100	\$16,290 + 24%	\$95,375
\$182,100	\$231,250	\$37,104 + 32%	\$182,100
\$231,250	\$578,125	\$52,832 + 35%	\$231,250
\$578,125	—	\$174,238.25 + 37%	\$578,125
Married Individual Filing Separately			
\$0	\$11,000	+ 10%	\$0
\$11,000	\$44,725	\$1,100 + 12%	\$11,000
\$44,725	\$95,375	\$5,147 + 22%	\$44,725
\$95,375	\$182,100	\$16,290 + 24%	\$95,375
\$182,100	\$231,250	\$37,104 + 32%	\$182,100
\$231,250	\$346,875	\$52,832 + 35%	\$231,250
\$346,875	—	\$93,300.75 + 37%	\$346,875
Head of Household			
\$0	\$15,700	+ 10%	\$0
\$15,700	\$59,850	\$1,570 + 12%	\$15,700
\$59,850	\$95,350	\$6,868 + 22%	\$59,850
\$95,350	\$182,100	\$14,678 + 24%	\$95,350
\$182,100	\$231,250	\$35,498 + 32%	\$182,100
\$231,250	\$578,100	\$51,226 + 35%	\$231,250
\$578,100	—	\$172,623.50 + 37%	\$578,100
Estates and Trusts (Maximum 15% long-term capital gain \$14,650)			
\$0	\$2,900	+ 10%	\$0
\$2,900	\$10,550	\$290 + 24%	\$2,900
\$10,550	\$14,450	\$2,126 + 35%	\$10,550
\$14,450	—	\$3,491 + 37%	\$14,450

Corporations¹

- Corporations are taxed at a flat 21%.
- No special personal service corporation rate.
- Corporate Alternative Minimum Tax for some corporations.⁶
- Higher capital gain tax obsolete.
- Section 179 depreciation up to \$1,160,000. Phaseout \$2,890,000. SUV: \$28,900.
- Temporary expensing for large companies available.
- Like-kind exchanges limited to real property not held primarily for sale.
- Pass-through entity tax treatment—deductible amount is the lesser of:
 - (a) 20% of the taxpayer's qualified business income, or
 - (b) the greater of: (1) 50% of the W-2 wages, or (2) the sum of 25% of the W-2 wages and 2.5% of the unadjusted basis of all qualified property.
- Qualified Business Income deduction (Section 199A) phaseout for high earners in professional fields: \$364,200 – \$464,200 (MFJ); \$182,100 – \$232,100 (Others)
- Hedge fund carried interest holding period is 3 years.

EDUCATION INCENTIVE

Education Savings Accounts (Education IRAs)—

Qualified withdrawals for K-12 expenses.

Qualified Tuition Programs (Section 529 Plans)—Qualified distributions are tax-free and excluded from financial aid calculations. Expanded to include use for up to \$10,000 per year for K-12 elementary and secondary tuition, tuition for trades and apprenticeship programs, and to pay up to \$10,000 (lifetime limit) in student loan debt. Can also be rolled into 529 ABL accounts for those with special needs, and starting in 2024 may be rolled into a Roth IRA if certain requirements are met.

Lifetime Learning Credit—Up to 20% of up to \$10,000 tuition paid, calculated per taxpayer. MAGI phaseout range:

- Married filing jointly \$160,000 – \$180,000
- Single \$80,000 – \$90,000

American Opportunity Tax Credit—100% on the first \$2,000 and 25% on the next \$2,000 of qualified tuition and related expenses. Up to 40% is refundable. MAGI phaseout range:

- Married filing jointly \$160,000 – \$180,000
- Single \$80,000 – \$90,000

Exclusion of U.S. Savings Bond Income for Taxpayers

Who Pay Qualified Higher Education Expenses

	MAGI Phaseouts
Married, Filing Jointly	\$137,000 – \$167,800
Others	\$91,850 – \$106,850

Student Loan Interest—Maximum Itemized Deduction \$2,500

Married, Filing Jointly	\$155,000 – \$185,000
Others	\$75,000 – \$90,000

SOCIAL SECURITY

Base Amount of Modified AGI Causing Social Security Benefits to Be Taxable

	50% Taxable	85% Taxable
Married, Filing Jointly	\$32,000	\$44,000
Single	\$25,000	\$34,000

Maximum Earnings Before Social Security Benefits Are Reduced

	2023
If under full retirement age, lose \$1 for every \$2 earned	\$21,240
In the year of retirement, lose \$1 for every \$3 earned in months prior to full retirement	\$56,520
At full retirement age	No Limit

Maximum Compensation Subject to FICA Taxes

	2023
OASDI (Social Security) maximum	\$160,200
HI (Medicare) maximum	No Limit

FICA tax: OASDI tax rate: 6.2% employees, 6.2% employers. HI tax rate: 1.45% employees, 1.45% employers. 15.30% self-employed.

ACA Medicare surtax: additional 0.9% on total wages for household income over \$250,000 married filing jointly, \$125,000 married separately, and \$200,000 for others.

¹Under TCJA, personal, estate, and business pass-through tax changes all sunset 12/31/2025. Corporate changes are permanent.

²In 2021, Iowa began phasing out its inheritance tax over a five-year period.

³The SECURE 2.0 Act of 2022 increased the required beginning date for Required Minimum Distributions (RMDs) from age 72 to 73 in 2023. The age will increase from 73 to 75 in 2033.

⁴As of 1/1/2020, taxpayers who have earned income will be able to contribute to a traditional IRA regardless of age. This mirrors the current rules for Roth IRA contributions.

⁵The budget legislation that includes the SECURE Act repealed the Kiddie Tax on unearned income at Trust/Estate rates and returned it to personal tax rates.

⁶There is a new corporate alternative minimum tax from the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022. The new tax is the excess of 15% of adjusted financial statement income over the corporate AMT foreign tax credit for the taxable year for “applicable corporations.” If not an “applicable corporation” the tentative AMT is 0.

REQUIRED MINIMUM DISTRIBUTIONS³

Uniform Lifetime Table

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

The current life expectancy tables went into effect on January 1, 2022. SECURE 2.0 reduced the excise tax for failure to take required distributions from 50% to 25% starting in 2023.

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