



# 2025 TAX PLANNING GUIDE: KEY FINANCIAL DETAILS

This guide summarizes the essential 2025 tax figures, including brackets, deductions, and key retirement and education provisions to help inform your planning.

## 1. Recent Updates from the 'Beautiful Big Act' (OBBBA)

The "Beautiful Big Act" (OBBBA) introduces several significant and immediate tax deductions for individuals and modifies key permanent tax laws, beginning in the 2025 tax year (TY25).

### NEW DEDUCTIONS FOR WORKING AMERICANS (EFFECTIVE 2025-2028)

These deductions are claimed on the new Schedule 1-A (Form 1040) and reduce your taxable income.

| PROVISION                      | MAXIMUM DEDUCTION                                                             | MAGI PHASE-OUT BEGINS                   | KEY REQUIREMENT                                                                      |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| No Tax on Tips                 | Up to <b>\$25,000</b> for qualified tips                                      | \$150,000 (Single/HOH); \$300,000 (MFJ) | Must be an occupation that customarily and regularly receives tips.                  |
| No Tax on Overtime             | Up to <b>\$12,500</b> per taxpayer for qualified overtime pay.                | \$150,000 (Single/HOH); \$300,000 (MFJ) | Applies to compensation required under the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA).          |
| No Tax on Car Loan Interest    | Up to <b>\$10,000</b> for interest paid on qualified passenger vehicle loans. | \$100,000 (Single/HOH); \$200,000 (MFJ) | Loan must be incurred after 12/31/2024 for a vehicle with final assembly in the U.S. |
| Enhanced Deduction for Seniors | Up to <b>\$6,000</b> per eligible taxpayer.                                   | \$75,000 (Single/HOH); \$150,000 (MFJ)  | For individuals aged 65 and over (separate from the existing standard deduction).    |

### KEY BUSINESS AND INVESTMENT UPDATES

| PROVISION                     | NEW LIMIT/RULE                                                                                                                                                                                                | EFFECTIVE DATE                                              |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| Section 179 Expensing         | Expensing limit increased to <b>\$2.5 million</b> (adjusted for inflation). Phasedown threshold increased to <b>\$4.0 million</b> (adjusted for inflation).                                                   | Tax Years 2025+ (Permanent)                                 |
| Bonus Depreciation            | <b>100% Expensing</b> made permanent (referred to as 100% expensing in the bill), replacing the prior phase-down schedule (40% for 2025).                                                                     | Property placed in service after <b>Jan. 19, 2025</b>       |
| R&D Expenditures              | Immediate deduction for <b>domestic</b> R&D expenditures (no longer amortized). <b>Small businesses</b> (Avg. Gross Receipts $\leq$ \$31M) may retroactively amend 2022-2024 returns to claim this deduction. | Deductible TY25+; Retroactive Amendment $\leq$ July 6, 2026 |
| QBI Deduction Minimum         | Minimum deduction of <b>\$400</b> (indexed for inflation) added for active qualified businesses with QBI $\geq$ \$1,000\$.                                                                                    | Tax Years 2026+ (Permanent)                                 |
| Estate and Gift Tax Exemption | The Basic Exclusion Amount (BEA) is permanently increased to <b>\$15 million</b> (adjusted for inflation).                                                                                                    | Tax Years 2026+                                             |
| Child Tax Credit (CTC)        | The maximum credit is permanently increased to <b>\$2,200</b> per qualifying child (adjusted for inflation).                                                                                                  | Tax Years 2025+ (Permanent)                                 |
| Adoption Credit               | Enhanced to include a <b>refundable portion</b> up to <b>\$5,000</b> (adjusted for inflation).                                                                                                                | Tax Years 2025+                                             |

STATE AND LOCAL TAX (SALT) DEDUCTION

The prior \$10,000 State and Local Tax (SALT) deduction cap is modified starting in 2026.

| PRIOR RULE<br>UNDER TCJA<br>(TY18 - TY25)                             | NEW RULE                           |                                                                        |                              |                 |                           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| SALT deduction capped at \$10,000 (\$5,000 for MFS) with no phasedown |                                    | 2025                                                                   | 2026                         | 2027-2029       | 2030                      |
|                                                                       | SALT cap                           | \$40,000<br>(\$20,000 MFS)                                             | \$40,400<br>(\$20,200 MFS)   | Increases by 1% | \$10,000<br>(\$5,000 MFS) |
|                                                                       | SALT deduction phasedown threshold | \$500,000<br>(\$250,000 MFS)                                           | \$505,000<br>(\$252,500 MFS) | Increases by 1% | none                      |
|                                                                       |                                    | Phasedown cannot reduce the deduction below \$10,000 (\$5,000 for MFS) |                              |                 |                           |

NEW CHILD SAVINGS ACCOUNT (TRUMP ACCOUNTS)

This pilot program provides a new savings vehicle for eligible American children

| PROVISION              | DETAILS                                                                                                                                      |
|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Eligibility            | American children born after January 1, 2025, through December 31, 2028.                                                                     |
| Initial Deposit        | Federal government makes an initial deposit of \$1,000.                                                                                      |
| Parental Deposits      | Parents may make additional deposits up to \$5,000 per year.                                                                                 |
| Employer Contributions | Up to \$2,500 of the parental deposit limit can come from an employer and is excluded from the parents' taxable income.                      |
| Withdrawals            | Funds cannot be withdrawn prior to the beneficiary turning 18 years old. The account is generally treated as a traditional IRA after age 18. |

CRUCIAL CHANGES TO INFORMATIONAL REPORTING

These updates impact how small businesses and self-employed individuals receive and report income.

| FORM                                              | OLD RULE     | NEW THRESHOLD                 | EFFECTIVE DATE                                  | IMPACT                                                                                                 |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Form 1099-NEC/MISC                                | \$600        | Increased to \$2,000          | Payments made after 12/31/2025 (Filing in 2027) | Reduces the number of 1099s businesses must issue.                                                     |
| Form 1099-K<br>(Third-party network/payment apps) | TY25 \$2,500 | \$20,000 and 200 transactions | Retroactive to 2022                             | Reinstates the prior, higher threshold, providing relief from the lower \$600\$ reporting requirement. |

## 2. 2025 Income Tax Brackets

The following tables detail the income thresholds for each marginal tax rate for the 2025 tax year.

### MARRIED , FILING JOINTLY

| PROVISION             | RATE (%) |
|-----------------------|----------|
| \$0 – \$23,850        | 10.0%    |
| \$23,851 – \$96,950   | 12.0%    |
| \$96,951 – \$206,700  | 22.0%    |
| \$206,701 – \$394,600 | 24.0%    |
| \$394,601 – \$501,050 | 32.0%    |
| \$501,051 – \$751,600 | 35.0%    |
| Over \$751,600        | 37.0%    |

### SINGLE

| PROVISION             | RATE (%) |
|-----------------------|----------|
| \$0 – \$11,925        | 10.0%    |
| \$11,926 – \$48,475   | 12.0%    |
| \$48,476 – \$103,350  | 22.0%    |
| \$103,351 – \$197,300 | 24.0%    |
| \$197,301 – \$250,525 | 32.0%    |
| \$250,526 – \$626,350 | 35.0%    |
| Over \$626,350        | 37.0%    |

### HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

| PROVISION             | RATE (%) |
|-----------------------|----------|
| \$0 – \$17,000        | 10.0%    |
| \$17,001 – \$64,850   | 12.0%    |
| \$64,851 – \$103,350  | 22.0%    |
| \$103,351 – \$197,300 | 24.0%    |
| \$197,301 – \$250,500 | 32.0%    |
| \$250,501 – \$626,350 | 35.0%    |
| Over \$626,350        | 37.0%    |

### ESTATES AND TRUSTS

| PROVISION           | RATE (%) |
|---------------------|----------|
| \$0 – \$3,150       | 10.0%    |
| \$3,151 – \$11,450  | 24.0%    |
| \$11,451 – \$15,650 | 35.0%    |
| Over \$15,650       | 37.0%    |

3. Standard Deduction & Capital Gains

STANDARD DEDUCTION

| FILING STATUS              | STANDARD DEDUCTION | ADDITIONAL DEDUCTION (BLIND OR OVER 65)    |
|----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| Married, filing jointly    | \$31,500           | \$1,600 if married                         |
| Single                     | \$15,750           | \$2,000 if single (not a surviving spouse) |
| Married, filing separately | \$15,750           | \$1,600 if married                         |
| Head of household          | \$23,625           | \$2,000 if single (not a surviving spouse) |

LONG-TERM CAPITAL GAINS & QUALIFIED DIVIDEND RATES

| RATE (%) | APPLICABLE TAXABLE INCOME (UP TO)                    |
|----------|------------------------------------------------------|
| 0.0%     | Married, filing jointly: \$96,700                    |
|          | Single: \$48,350                                     |
|          | Head of household: \$64,750                          |
| 15.0%    | Married, filing jointly: \$600,050                   |
|          | Single: \$533,400                                    |
|          | Head of household: \$566,700                         |
| 20.0%    | Applies to taxable income above the 15.0% thresholds |
| 28.0%    | Applies to capital gains on collectibles             |

4. Retirement Contributions and Phaseouts

| ITEM                                                | LIMIT/RANGE |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| IRA and Roth IRA Contributions (Under age 50)       | \$7,000     |
| IRA and Roth IRA Contributions (Aged 50 and over)   | \$8,000     |
| Qualified Plan Contributions (401(k), 403(b), etc.) | \$23,500    |
| Qualified Plan Catch-up (Aged 50–59, 64+)           | \$31,000    |
| Qualified Plan Catch-up (Aged 60–63)                | \$34,750    |
| SEP Contribution Limit (Up to 25% of compensation)  | \$70,000    |
| Limit on additions to defined contribution plan     | \$70,000    |

IRA DEDUCTION PHASEOUT  
(for participants in a qualified plan)

| FILING STATUS               | MAGI RANGE            |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Married, filing jointly     | \$126,000 – \$146,000 |
| Single or head of household | \$79,000 – \$89,000   |

ROTH IRA CONTRIBUTION PHASEOUT

| FILING STATUS               | MAGI RANGE            |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Married, filing jointly     | \$126,000 – \$146,000 |
| Single or head of household | \$79,000 – \$89,000   |

## 5. SECURE Act 2.0: Provisions Effective in 2025

The SECURE Act 2.0 introduces enhancements to retirement savings, with these key provisions taking effect in 2025:

- **Mandatory Automatic Enrollment:** Employers offering new 401(k) and 403(b) plans are now required to automatically enroll eligible workers at an initial contribution rate of **3% to 10%** of their pay.
- **Mandatory Auto-Escalation:** These new plans must also automatically increase the employee's contribution by **1% each year**, up to a limit of 10% to 15% of compensation.
- **Increased Catch-up Contributions:** Taxpayers ages **60 to 63** will benefit from a higher catch-up contribution limit. For 2025, this increased limit is **\$11,250**.

### REQUIRED MINIMUM DISTRIBUTIONS (RMD) AND UNIFORM LIFETIME TABLE

The minimum age at which IRA owners are required to take RMDs rose from 72 to 73 (effective for tax years beginning in 2023). The age increases to 75 beginning January 1, 2033.

The **Uniform Lifetime Table** is used by all IRA owners, unless their sole beneficiary is a spouse more than 10 years younger (in which case the Joint Life Expectancy Table is used).

| AGE | DIVISOR | AGE | DIVISOR | AGE | DIVISOR |
|-----|---------|-----|---------|-----|---------|
| 73  | 26.5    | 83  | 17.7    | 93  | 10.1    |
| 74  | 25.5    | 84  | 16.8    | 94  | 9.5     |
| 75  | 24.6    | 85  | 16.0    | 95  | 8.9     |
| 76  | 23.7    | 86  | 15.2    | 96  | 8.4     |
| 77  | 22.9    | 87  | 14.4    | 97  | 7.8     |
| 78  | 22.0    | 88  | 13.7    | 98  | 7.3     |
| 79  | 21.1    | 89  | 12.9    | 99  | 6.8     |
| 80  | 20.2    | 90  | 12.2    | 100 | 6.4     |
| 81  | 19.4    | 91  | 11.5    |     |         |
| 82  | 18.5    | 92  | 10.8    |     |         |

## 6. Education Tax Items

This table summarizes key education tax limits, phaseouts, and contributions for quick reference.

| ITEM                                                    | LIMIT / CONTRIBUTION | PHASEOUT RANGE<br>(SINGLE/HOH MAGI) | PHASEOUT RANGE<br>(JOINT MAGI) |
|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 529 Plan Annual Gift Exclusion<br>(Per individual)      | \$19,000             | N/A                                 | N/A                            |
| 529 Plan Accelerated Gifting (5-Year, per individual)   | \$95,000             | N/A                                 | N/A                            |
| American Opportunity Tax Credit (AOTC) – Maximum Credit | \$2,500              | \$80,000 – \$90,000                 | \$160,000 – \$180,000          |
| Lifetime Learning Credit (LLC) – Maximum Credit         | \$2,000              | \$80,000 – \$90,000                 | \$160,000 – \$180,000          |
| Student Loan Interest<br>(Deduction limit)              | \$2,500              | \$85,000 – \$100,000                | \$170,000 – \$200,000          |
| Coverdell Education Savings Account (Contribution)      | \$2,000              | \$95,000 – \$110,000                | \$190,000 – \$220,000          |
| Tax-Free Savings Bonds Interest<br>Phaseout             | N/A                  | \$99,500 – \$114,500                | \$149,250 – \$179,250          |

## 7. 2025 Tax Season Deadlines (Filing in 2026)

Keep these important due dates in mind for filing your 2025 tax returns in 2026.

| ENTITY TYPE        | FILING DEADLINE      | EXTENSION DEADLINE       |
|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Individual Filers  | April 15, 2026 (Wed) | October 15, 2026 (Thu)   |
| Self-Employed      | April 15, 2026 (Wed) | October 15, 2026 (Thu)   |
| C Corporation      | April 15, 2026 (Wed) | October 15, 2026 (Thu)   |
| Single-Member LLCs | April 15, 2026 (Wed) | October 15, 2026 (Thu)   |
| S Corporation      | March 16, 2026 (Mon) | September 15, 2026 (Tue) |
| Partnerships       | March 16, 2026 (Mon) | September 15, 2026 (Tue) |
| Multi-Member LLCs  | March 16, 2026 (Mon) | September 15, 2026 (Tue) |
| Trusts (Form 1041) | April 15, 2026 (Wed) | September 30, 2026 (Wed) |
| Non-Profits        | May 15, 2026 (Fri)   | November 16, 2026 (Mon)  |

**Disclaimer:** This material is for general information only and does not constitute tax, legal, or accounting advice. You should consult with an independent professional advisor based on your particular circumstances.

*This guide prepared by Allied Tax Advisors.*