2025 401(K) INFORMATION

401(k) Definition

A 401(k) plan is an employer-sponsored retirement savings plan where an employee can make contributions from his or her earnings before paying taxes. Please note a Roth 401(k) provides different benefits which are not discussed in this document.

401(k) Contribution Information

- 401(k) contributions must be made in a specific person's name and cannot be a joint account.
- Employees may choose from specific funding vehicles that are offered under the plan.
- Employers may match the employee's contributions up to a certain percentage.
- Employer contributions may be subject to a vesting schedule. A vesting schedule covers the period necessary for an employee to receive the entire company contributions. If employment terminates before the vesting period ends, the company may not be required to pay 100% of the company contribution.
- Employee *Elective Deferrals* are the amount an employee decides to contribute to a 401(k) plan.
- Employer *Discretionary contributions* are the amount an employer decides to contribute for the employee's benefit. These contributions are not included in the employee's gross income.
- If 401(k) contributions in any given year exceed the allowable annual limit, the overage is not part of the 401(k) plan and is included in your taxable income.

2025 Individual 401(k)	
401(k) Maximum Annual Employee Contribution Limit Under Age 50	$23,500
401(k) Maximum Annual Employee Contribution Limit at Age 50 or Older	$31,000
Annual Combined Employer/Employee Maximum Limit Under Age 50	$70,000
Annual Combined Employer/Employee Maximum Limit at Age 50 or Older	$77,500
Employer Maximum Contribution	Up to 25% of Compensation

401(k) Tax Information

- Employer and employee pre-tax contributions to your 401(k) are **not** subject to federal income tax until withdrawn.
- Contributions are **not** required to be shown as income on Form 1040 of your Income Tax Return.
- Contributions to your 401(k) **are** reported on Form W-2, or your Wage and Tax statement.
- In most 401(k) plans, generally you must begin taking Required Minimum Distributions starting at the later of age 72 or your termination of employment, whichever is later.

Withdrawal & Distribution Information

- Withdrawals or distributions, including interest earnings, are generally considered **taxable** income when taken.
- Some 401(k) plans provide the option to borrow money from the plan in the form of loans. The loans are **not** taxable if they meet specific criteria. For further details please contact your plan administrator.
- Generally, account distributions **cannot** be made until one of the following occurs:
  - You pass away, become disabled, or otherwise have a severance from employment.
  - The plan terminates, and no new plan is established or maintained by the employer.
  - You reach age 59½ or incur a financial hardship.
- Withdrawals taken before age 59 ½ **may** be subject to a 10% federal additional tax. For further details go to: www.irs.gov.

FACT SHEET

401(K) INFORMATION 2025

401(K) DEFINITION

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- Generally, account distributions cannot be made until one of the following occurs:
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  - The plan terminates, and no new plan is established or maintained by the employer.
  - You reach age 59½ or incur a financial hardship.
- Withdrawals taken before age 59 ½ may be subject to a 10% federal additional tax. For further details go to: www.irs.gov.

2025 Additional Tax Information

2025 Additional Tax Information

Standard Deductions	
Single	$15,000
Married, Filing Jointly	$30,000
Married, Filing Separately	$15,000
Head of Household	$22,500
Additional standard deduction for tax payers who are age 65+, or who are blind: $1,550 for married taxpayers, $1,950 for unmarried and not a surviving spouse. **Additional Senior Bonus of up to $6,000 per person for tax payers who are 65+ with income limits under $175,000 for single and $250,000 for married.	
Rev. Proc. 2024-40	

Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT)	
Individual	$88,100
Married Filing Jointly & Surviving Spouses	$137,000
Married Filing Separately	$68,650
Trusts and Estates	$30,700
Rev. Proc. 2024-40	

Long Term Capital Gains & Qualified Dividend Rates

LTC Gains Rate	Single Taxpayers	Married Filing Jointly	Head of Household	Married Filing Separately
0%	Up to $48,350	Up to $96,700	Up to $64,750	Up to $48,350
15%	$48,351- $533,400	$96,701 - $600,050	$64,751- $566,700	$48,351 - $300,000
20%	Over $533,401	Over $600,051	Over $566,701	Over $300,001

Rev. Proc. 2024-40

Kiddie Tax Exemption	
A "kiddie" is under age 19, or under age 24 if a full-time student.	$1,350
Rev. Proc. 2024-40	

Federal Gift and Estate Tax	
Gift Tax Annual Exclusion	$19,000
Annual Exclusion for Gift to Non-Citizen Spouse	$190,000
Highest Estate and Gift Tax Rate*	40%
Unified Estate and Gift Tax Credit Amount per Individual	$13,990,000
Unified Estate and Gift Tax Credit Amount per Married Couple	$27,980,000
Generation-Skipping Transfer Tax Exclusion	$13,990,000
Unused credit can pass to the surviving spouse if decedent spouse elects on Form 706.	
Rev. Proc. 2024-40	

Social Security and Medicare Tax	
Social Security tax rate on earnings up to maximum taxable earnings of $176,100.	6.20%
Medicare tax rate on all earnings.	1.45%
Combined Social Security and Medicare tax rate for employees.	7.65%
Combined Social Security and Medicare tax rate for self-employed.	15.30%

Additional 0.9% High-Income Payroll Tax for Wages in Excess of…	
Single or HOH	$200,000
Married, filing jointly	$250,000
Married, filing separately	$125,000

2025 Social Security Changes Fact Sheet, SSA

2025 College Expenses

State	Number of Schools	Public In-State	Public Out-of-State	Private	Living Cost On Campus	Living Cost Off Campus
Alabama	75	$10,747	$21,553	$16,718	$14,206	$15,939
Alaska	10	$7,916	$19,667	$16,588	$15,871	$21,374
Arizona	96	$7,556	$18,449	$18,149	$16,608	$18,247
Arkansas	77	$8,757	$15,992	$20,638	$14,106	$14,586
California	571	$6,924	$20,687	$29,193	$19,574	$22,852
Colorado	77	$8,409	$21,414	$28,433	$16,960	$18,546
Connecticut	52	$15,006	$29,662	$44,205	$18,870	$17,433
Delaware	15	$8,258	$19,091	$13,230	$17,414	$15,465
District of Columbia	17	$6,152	$13,004	$32,943	$19,191	$17994
Florida	317	$3,840	$13,992	$21,478	$16,633	$18,417
Georgia	131	$5,753	$15,805	$22,314	$16,025	$16,140
Hawaii	21	$7,723	$20,995	$17,121	$16,968	$19,481
Idaho	32	$7,580	$22,490	$20,830	$14,276	$14,433
Illinois	213	$13,493	$18,989	$30,575	$15,831	$16,198
Indiana	98	$8,369	$19,539	$31,219	$15,077	$15,417
Iowa	73	$10,396	$27,294	$33,422	$13,884	$14,129
Kansas	72	$8,955	$21,290	$26,984	$15,175	$16,221
Kentucky	81	$10,908	$22,412	$26,785	$14,422	$15,975
Louisiana	107	$9,061	$18,148	$23,834	$16,466	$17,763
Maine	32	$10,678	$22,946	$36,974	$15,216	$11,545
Maryland	72	$10,445	$25,478	$32,652	$16,740	$16,694
Massachusetts	133	$12,788	$24,623	$46,691	$19,051	$17,013
Michigan	149	$12,936	$21,892	$28,835	$14,102	$14317
Minnesota	83	$11,481	$14,835	$31,964	$13,873	$14,935
Mississippi	50	$8,850	$13,516	$18,109	$14,903	$13,822
Missouri	126	$9,820	$19,244	$20,424	$15,083	$17,278
Montana	28	$6,325	$18,386	$23,966	$13,732	$13,940
Nebraska	39	$8,664	$15,972	$26,230	$14,543	$16,868
Nevada	36	$5,648	$17,069	$21,346	$15,031	$19,417
New Hampshire	29	$14,402	$27,094	$34,438	$17,420	$16,514
New Jersey	143	$15,367	$26,632	$23,094	$14,655	$21,285
New Mexico	41	$6,722	$15,096	$27,808	$14,728	$15,624
New York	370	$8,438	$18,624	$29,866	$16,026	$19,172
North Carolina	157	$7,438	$20,438	$26,777	$15,777	$16,109
North Dakota	25	$7,676	$9,904	$14,110	$11,704	$13,015
Ohio	267	$8,168	$17,109	$29,549	$15,225	$14,817
Oklahoma	94	$7,532	$16,430	$24,703	$14,002	$15,157
Oregon	70	$12,102	$29,238	$35,651	$16,881	$17,339
Pennsylvania	292	$14,510	$24,059	$38,872	$16,811	$16,282
Rhode Island	20	$13,697	$31,162	$40,051	$19,046	$15,844
South Carolina	87	$12,257	$27,164	$24,363	$14,763	$15,091
South Dakota	26	$7,584	$9,887	$19,097	$12,812	$15,293
Tennessee	135	$10,201	$19,439	$25,437	$14,738	$16,299
Texas	374	$8,223	$18,174	$23,710	$14,207	$15,856
Utah	58	$6,813	$20,190	$16,163	$14,971	$17,489
Vermont	13	$15,145	$32,649	$46,503	$15,922	$17,299
Virginia	132	$15,262	$35,213	$23,324	$16,372	$14,688
Washington	93	$6,433	$13,446	$31,202	$17,751	$19,620
West Virginia	66	$8,468	$17,413	$20,744	$14,544	$12,423
Wisconsin	81	$8,324	$16,528	$30,476	$14,046	$13,799
Wyoming	10	$5,083	$13,279	-	$12,952	$14,302

Statistics gathered on 1/7/2025 from https://www.collegetuitioncompare.com/state/. The information included in this page has been provided by third party sources believed to be reliable, but accuracy and completeness cannot be guaranteed by Thomas Gold. It is being provided for informational purposes only to assist clients in estimating potential future college costs in their Retirement Analysis and is not an endorsement or claim of any states educational system or particular college.

2025 How Long To Keep Financial Records

How Long Should a Client Keep Financial Records?

Income tax records must be kept if they are needed to prove something to the IRS. Typically, a minimum of three years from the date the return was filed. However, certain tax records should be kept longer, maybe even forever, such as tax returns filed and real estate records.

Type of Record	Retention Period
Copies of Tax Returns	**Forever**
Tax and Legal Correspondence	**Forever**
Audit Reports of Tax Authorities	**Forever**
General Ledger	**Forever**
Financial Statements	**Forever**
Contract and Lease Agreements	**Forever**
Real Estate Documents	**Forever**
Corporate Stock Records and Minutes	**Forever**
Bank Statements & Deposit Slips	***6 Years**
Sales Records and Journals	***6 Years**
Other Revenue Records	***6 Years**
Employee Expense Reports, Travel & Entertainment Expense	***6 Years**
Cancelled Checks	***4 Years**
Paid Vendor Invoices	***4 Years**
Employee Payroll Expense Records	***4 Years**
Inventory Records	***4 Years**
Depreciation Schedules	**Tax Life of Asset Plus *4 Years**
Other Capital Asset Records	**Tax Life of Asset Plus *4 Years**
Other Expense Records	**4 Years**
If You Do Not File Returns	**Indefinitely**

*From the later of the tax return due date or filing date.

2025 INFLATION INFORMATION

Historical Consumer Price Index Percent Changes 1914 – 2024

Year	%	Year	%	Year	%	Year	%	Year	%	Year	%	Year	%
1914	1.0	1930	-6.4	1946	18.1	1962	1.3	1978	9.0	1994	2.7	2010	1.5
1915	2.0	1931	-9.3	1947	8.8	1963	1.6	1979	13.3	1995	2.5	2011	3.0
1916	12.6	1932	-10.3	1948	3.0	1964	1.0	1980	12.5	1996	3.3	2012	1.7
1917	18.1	1933	0.8	1949	-2.1	1965	1.9	1981	8.9	1997	1.7	2013	1.5
1918	20.4	1934	1.5	1950	5.9	1966	3.5	1982	3.8	1998	1.6	2014	0.8
1919	14.5	1935	3.0	1951	6.0	1967	3.0	1983	3.8	1999	2.7	2015	0.7
1920	2.6	1936	1.4	1952	0.8	1968	4.7	1984	3.9	2000	3.4	2016	2.1
1921	-10.8	1937	2.9	1953	0.7	1969	6.2	1985	3.8	2001	1.6	2017	2.1
1922	-2.3	1938	-2.8	1954	-0.7	1970	5.6	1986	1.1	2002	2.4	2018	1.9
1923	2.4	1939	0.0	1955	0.4	1971	3.3	1987	4.4	2003	1.9	2019	2.3
1924	0.0	1940	0.7	1956	3.0	1972	3.4	1988	4.4	2004	3.3	2020	1.4
1925	3.5	1941	9.9	1957	2.9	1973	8.7	1989	4.6	2005	3.4	2021	7.0
1926	-1.1	1942	9.0	1958	1.8	1974	12.3	1990	6.1	2006	2.5	2022	6.5
1927	-2.3	1943	3.0	1959	1.7	1975	6.9	1991	3.1	2007	4.1	2023	3.4
1928	-1.2	1944	2.3	1960	1.4	1976	4.9	1992	2.9	2008	0.1	2024	2.9
1929	0.6	1945	2.2	1961	0.7	1977	6.7	1993	2.7	2009	2.7		
111 Year Average: 3.26%							**10 Year Average: 3.03%**						

Consumer Price Index Defined

Consumer Price Index (CPI)
A measure that examines the average change over time of market prices paid by urban consumer for a basket of consumer goods and services, such as transportation, food and medical care. It is calculated by taking price changes for each item in the predetermined basket of goods and averaging them.

What is a 'Basket of Goods'
Basket of goods refers to a relatively fixed set of consumer products and services valued on an annual basis and used to track inflation in a specific market or country. The goods in the basket are often adjusted periodically to account for changes in consumer habits. The basket of goods is used primarily to calculate the Consumer Price Index.

What Is in the Basket of Goods?
The basket of goods includes food and beverages such as cereal, milk and coffee. It also includes housing costs such as bedroom furniture. Apparel, transportation expenses, medical care costs, and recreational expenses including pets, toys and admissions to recreational events like museums also make the list. Finally, education and communication expenses round out the basket's contents, and the government also includes a few random items such as tobacco, haircuts and funeral expenses.

Statistics were gathered on 1/15/2025 from https://www.usinflationcalculator.com/inflation/consumer-price-index-and-annual-percent-changes-from-1913-to-2008/#google_vignette. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is an index of changes in the cost of goods and services to a typical consumer, based on the costs of the same goods and services at a base period. The CPI is frequently called the Cost of Living Index. It does differ however from a full cost of living measure in many important ways. This document is being provided as a reference to assist you in selecting an overall inflation rate to be assumed in your analysis. Please keep in mind that historical data is no indication of future results. In order to keep the analysis and its projections in line, we must monitor and re-visit your strategy/analysis at least annually to adjust assumptions if necessary.

2025 Long Term Care Monthly Costs

2025 Average State Home Health Care, Assisted Living, and Nursing Home Monthly Costs

State	Home Health Care	Assisted Living	Nursing Home	State	Home Health Care	Assisted Living	Nursing Home
AL	$4,767	$4,573	$8,517	MT	$7,627	$6,134	$9,429
AK	$6,483	$10,198	$30,371	NE	$6,864	$5,118	$10,038
AZ	$6,864	$6,371	$10,494	NV	$7,245	$6,110	$12,790
AR	$4,957	$4,724	$7,711	NH	$7,436	$7,431	$13,140
CA	$7,436	$7,350	$15,178	NJ	$7,055	$8,548	$14,357
CO	$8,008	$5,877	$11,650	NM	$5,339	$6,163	$10,707
CT	$6,673	$8,955	$16,577	NY	$6,483	$6,300	$15,558
DC	$6,673	$8,670	$15,208	NC	$5,720	$6,354	$9,885
DE	$6,483	$8,558	$14,889	ND	$7,627	$5,335	$9,673
FL	$5,720	$5,324	$11,558	OH	$6,292	$5,500	$10,038
GA	$5,529	$4,940	$9,429	OK	$6,673	$4,823	$7,604
HI	$8,103	$11,311	$16,364	OR	$7,627	$7,313	$17,094
ID	$6,387	$4,600	$10,707	PA	$6,483	$6,101	$12,958
IL	$6,673	$5,836	$9,125	RI	$8,008	$7,038	$12,699
IN	$6,292	$5,365	$10,357	SC	$5,720	$5,200	$9,536
IA	$7,436	$5,184	$9,657	SD	$8,389	$4,350	$9,338
KS	$6,101	$5,950	$8,517	TN	$5,911	$5,358	$9,855
KY	$6,483	$4,900	$9,946	TX	$5,720	$5,250	$7,087
LA	$4,195	$5,100	$7,604	UT	$7,245	$4,685	$10,646
ME	$8,199	$7,988	$13,885	VT	$8,294	$7,873	$15,208
MD	$6,673	$7,083	$14,448	VA	$6,292	$6,513	$9,825
MA	$7,245	$9,058	$15,543	WA	$8,008	$6,975	$13,840
MI	$6,483	$6,040	$11,574	WV	$5,529	$5,600	$12,866
MN	$8,199	$5,825	$14,068	WI	$7,245	$6,150	$11,254
MS	$4,767	$4,445	$9,885	WY	$6,197	$4,700	$10,326
MO	$6,292	$5,150	$7,148				

Statistics Gathered on 3/11/2025. Source: https://www.genworth.com/aging-and-you/finances/cost-of-care.html/. This document is being provided as a reference to assist you in selecting assumptions or projects to be used in your analysis. Please keep in mind that any historical data is no indication of future results. To keep an analysis and its projections in line, we must monitor and re-visit your strategy/analysis at regularly to adjust assumptions if necessary. This software tool is provided as an informational tool and is not intended to provide a comprehensive financial analysis nor investment advice.

2025 Required Minimum Distributions

Required Minimum Distributions Rules

RMD rules apply to all employer sponsored retirement plans, including profit-sharing plans, 401(k) plans, 403(b) plans, and governmental 457(b) plans. The RMD rules also apply to traditional IRAs, SEP IRAs, SIMPLE IRAs and to designated Roth accounts in a 401(k) 403(b), and 457 plans. However, the RMD rules do not apply to Roth IRAs while the owner is alive, (RMD rules do apply to Roth IRA beneficiaries).

The account owner or plan participant must generally take their first RMD during the year in which he or she turns age 73. However, the first RMD payment can be delayed until April 1st of the year following the year in which he or she turns 73. For all remaining years, including the year in which the first RMD was withdrawn by April 1st, the owner or plan participant must take their RMD by December 31st of that year. **For example, if a client turns 73 in July of 2025, they are required to take their RMD by April 1st, 2026 plus an additional RMD for the year 2026 by December 31, 2026. This makes two distributions within 2026.** The plan participant may in certain circumstances, be able to delay the first RMD payment until retirement.

How an RMD is Calculated

Generally, an RMD is calculated for each qualified account by dividing the prior December 31st balance of that account by a life expectancy factor that the IRS publishes. **For example, assume an unmarried client has a Traditional IRA with a $100,000 value for RMD purposes on December 31st and they are age 73. Using the chart below the calculation is as follows: $100,000/26.5 = $3,774 or $100,000 x .03774 = $3,774. Please see the table below for further details on the life expectancy factor. Note, for a qualified annuity, the December 31st value may need to be increased by the present value of certain living and death benefits.**

Age	RMD Factor	Withdrawal Percentage	Age	RMD Factor	Withdrawal Percentage	Age	RMD Factor	Withdrawal Percentage	Age	RMD Factor	Withdrawal Percentage
72	27.4	3.649%	85	16.0	6.250%	98	7.3	13.698%	111	3.4	29.411%
73	26.5	3.774%	86	15.2	6.579%	99	6.8	14.705%	112	3.3	30.303%
74	25.5	3.922%	87	14.4	6.944%	100	6.4	15.625%	113	3.1	32.258%
75	24.6	4.065%	88	13.7	7.299%	101	6.0	16.666%	114	3.0	33.333%
76	23.7	4.219%	89	12.9	7.751%	102	5.6	17.857%	115	2.9	34.482%
77	22.9	4.367%	90	12.2	8.197%	103	5.2	19.230%	116	2.8	35.741%
78	22.0	4.545%	91	11.5	8.696%	104	4.9	20.040%	117	2.7	37.037%
79	21.1	4.740%	92	10.8	9.259%	105	4.6	21.739%	118	2.5	40.000%
80	20.2	4.950%	93	10.1	9.900%	106	4.3	23.255%	119	2.3	43.478%
81	19.4	5.155%	94	9.5	10.526%	107	4.1	24.239%	120	2.0	50.000%
82	18.5	5.405%	95	8.9	11.235%	108	3.9	25.641%			
83	17.7	5.650%	96	8.4	11.904	109	3.7	27.027%			
84	16.8	5.952%	97	7.8	12.820%	110	3.5	28.571%			

The RMD Factor is different if the plan participants or IRA owners sole designated beneficiary is a spouse who is more than 10 years younger than the individual. This piece is designed to provide general information on the subjects covered. It is not, however, intended to provide specific legal or tax advice and cannot be used to avoid tax penalties or to promote, market, or recommend any tax plan or arrangement. Please note that Thomas Gold Solutions and their representatives and employees do not give legal or tax advice. You are encouraged to consult your tax advisor or attorney. Information gathered on 1/6/2025.
https://www.irahelp.com/slottreport/new-2022-irs-life-expectancy-tables-available-here, https://smartasset.com/retirement/rmd-table

2025 SEP IRA INFORMATION

SEP IRA Definition

A Simplified Employee Pension (SEP plan) is a retirement plan that an employer or self-employed individual can establish. A SEP plan allows employers to contribute to a traditional individual retirement arrangement (SEP IRA) set up for an employee. A business of any size, even self-employed, can establish a SEP plan.

SEP IRA Plan Contribution Information

- SEP IRA's must be owned by an individual – joint ownership is **not** allowed.
- Catch up contributions and elective deferrals are **not** permitted in SEP plans.
- Employees are **not** able to contribute through a SEP plan. The employer **can** contribute on the employee's behalf.
- A SEP IRA owner may make a Traditional IRA contribution to the SEP IRA.
- Employees are always 100% vested in, or have ownership of all SEP IRA money.
- Employees **can** participate in a SEP IRA plan and still make regular contributions to a Roth IRA or a Traditional IRA.
- Employers are allowed to require employees to meet ALL of the requirements below to be eligible for a SEP IRA:
    - Be at least 21 years of age
    - Have worked for the business during any 3 of the past 5 years
    - Have earned the $750 annual minimum required compensation
- Employers make SEP plan contributions each year on a discretionary basis.
- If an employer makes a contribution the employers must contribute to a SEP IRA for each employee that is eligible to participate in the SEP plan, even if they are over age 73.
- Employers may contribute up to 25% of each employee's annual compensation however they **cannot** exceed the maximum SEP contribution limit in 2025 of $70,000.

2025 SEP IRA	
Annual Employer Maximum Contribution Dollar Limit	$70,000
Annual Employer Maximum Percentage of Compensation Limit	Up to 25% of Compensation

SEP IRA Tax Information

- Contributions to your SEP IRA are **not** subject to federal income tax until withdrawn.
- SEP IRAs require you to begin taking required minimum distributions starting at age 73, even if contributions are still being made by your employer.
- SEP IRA plan contributions are tax deductible for the employer.
- Contributions to employees SEP IRA's will not be included in their gross income unless they are excess contributions.
- Employees may incur a 6% excise tax on all excess contributions to a SEP IRA.
- Employers may incur a 10% excise tax on all excess SEP plan contributions.

Withdrawal & Distribution Information

- Withdrawals or distributions, including interest earnings, are considered **taxable** income when taken unless non-deductible contributions were made to any Traditional IRA or SEP IRA.
- A SEP IRA can be rolled over into a Traditional IRA or qualified plan with **no** tax consequences as long as the rollover is completed within a 60-day period.
- SEP IRA's and Traditional IRA's **can** be "rolled over" or transferred into a SIMPLE IRA after two years of participation in the SIMPLE IRA plan.
- SEP IRA's do **not** allow loans to be taken and the asset may **not** be used as collateral.
- A 10% federal additional tax may be applied to withdrawals taken before the age of 59 ½.

2025 SIMPLE IRA INFORMATION

SIMPLE IRA Definition

A Saving Incentive Match Plan for Employees (SIMPLE IRA) is an employer-sponsored retirement savings plan similar to a 401(k), where employees can make contributions from their earnings before paying taxes. These plans are offered by small businesses with 100 or fewer employees.

SIMPLE IRA Contribution Information

- SIMPLE IRAs must be owned by an individual – joint ownership is not allowed.
- Employees are not required to make regular salary deferral contributions to their SIMPLE IRA.
- Employees are always 100% vested in or have ownership of all SIMPLE IRA money.
- Employees who are age 70 ½ or over are still permitted to make SIMPLE IRA salary deferred contributions.
- If SIMPLE IRA salary deferral or employer contributions in any given year exceed the annual limit, the overage may be included in your taxable income, and may result in a special fee to the plan sponsor depending on what is done with the overage.
- Employers may be required to contribute to the employee's SIMPLE IRA.
- Employers must match the employee's salary deferral contributions dollar for dollar up to 3% of the employee's compensation or the employer must contribute a flat 2% of compensation for each employee with at least $5,000 in compensation for the year, regardless of the amount the employee contributes. Compensation is limited if determining the matching contribution.

2025 SIMPLE IRA	
Annual Maximum Employee Salary Deferral Contribution Limit Under Age 50	$16,500
Annual Maximum Employee Salary Deferral Contribution Limit at Age 50 or Older	$20,000
Annual Compensation Limit	$350,000

SIMPLE IRA Tax Information

- Contributions to your SIMPLE IRA are **not** subject to federal income tax until withdrawn.
- SIMPLE IRA plans require you to begin taking Required Minimum Distributions starting at age 73, even if contributions are still being made.
- All salary deferral contributions made to a SIMPLE IRA are on a pre-tax basis.

Withdrawal & Distribution Information

- Withdrawals or distributions, including interest earnings, are considered **taxable** income when taken.
- A SIMPLE IRA **cannot** be rolled over or transferred to a Traditional IRA or other qualified tax arrangement without a waiting period of two years from the date the employee first participated in the plan.
- SEP IRA's, Traditional IRA's and other qualified tax arrangements **cannot** be "rolled over or transferred" into a SIMPLE IRA without a waiting period of two years from the date the employee first participated in the plan.
- SIMPLE IRA's do **not** allow loans to be taken and the asset may **not** be used as collateral.
- If the participant is under the age of 59 ½ and wishes to take a distribution and it has been less than two years since their first contribution into the plan, they could be subject to a 25% federal additional tax.
- A 10% federal additional tax may be applied to withdrawals taken before the age of 59 ½ and after 2 years of participation.

2025 Single Life Expectancy Table

Single Life Expectancy Table for IRA

Beneficiaries use this Single Life Expectancy Table based on their age in the year after the IRA owner's death. That factor is reduced by one for each succeeding distribution year. Spouse beneficiaries who do not elect to roll the IRA over or treat it as their own also use the single life table, but they can look up their age each year.

Age	Life Expectancy	% of Account	Age	Life Expectancy	% of Account	Age	Life Expectancy	% of Account	Age	Life Expectancy	% of Account
0	84.6	1.18%	31	54.4	1.84%	62	25.4	3.94%	93	4.6	21.74%
1	83.7	1.19%	32	54.3	1.84%	63	24.5	4.08%	94	4.3	23.25%
2	82.8	1.21%	33	52.5	1.90%	64	23.7	4.22%	95	4.0	25.00%
3	81.8	1.22%	34	51.5	1.94%	65	22.9	4.37%	96	3.7	27.03%
4	80.8	1.24%	35	50.5	1.98%	66	22.0	4.54%	97	3.4	29.41%
5	79.8	1.25%	36	49.6	2.02%	67	21.2	4.72%	98	3.2	31.25%
6	78.8	1.27%	37	48.6	2.06%	68	20.4	4.90%	99	3.0	33.33%
7	77.9	1.28%	38	47.7	2.10%	69	19.6	5.10%	100	2.8	35.71%
8	76.9	1.30%	39	46.7	2.14%	70	18.8	5.32%	101	2.6	38.46%
9	75.9	1.32%	40	45.7	2.19%	71	18.0	5.55%	102	2.5	40.00%
10	74.9	1.33%	41	44.8	2.23%	72	17.2	5.81%	103	2.3	43.48%
11	73.9	1.35%	42	43.8	2.28%	73	16.4	6.10%	104	2.2	45.45%
12	72.9	1.37%	43	42.9	2.33%	74	15.6	6.41%	105	2.1	47.62%
13	71.9	1.39%	44	41.9	2.39%	75	14.8	6.76%	106	2.1	47.62%
14	70.9	1.41%	45	41.0	2.44%	76	14.1	7.09%	107	2.1	47.62%
15	69.9	1.43%	46	40.0	2.50%	77	13.3	7.52%	108	2.0	50.00%
16	69.0	1.45%	47	39.0	2.56%	78	12.6	7.93%	109	2.0	50.00%
17	68.0	1.47%	48	38.1	2.62%	79	11.9	8.40%	110	2.0	50.00%
18	67.0	1.49%	49	37.1	2.69%	80	11.2	8.93%	111	2.0	50.00%
19	66.0	1.51%	50	36.2	2.76%	81	10.5	9.52%	112	2.0	50.00%
20	65.0	1.54%	51	35.3	2.83%	82	9.9	10.10%	113	1.9	52.63%
21	64.1	1.56%	52	34.3	2.91%	83	9.3	10.75%	114	1.9	52.63%
22	63.1	1.58%	53	33.4	2.99%	84	8.7	11.49%	115	1.8	55.55%
23	62.1	1.61%	54	32.5	3.08%	85	8.1	12.34%	116	1.8	55.55%
24	61.1	1.64%	55	31.6	3.16%	86	7.6	13.15%	117	1.6	62.50%
25	60.2	1.66%	56	30.6	3.27%	87	7.1	14.08%	118	1.4	71.43%
26	59.2	1.69%	57	29.8	3.35%	88	6.6	15.15%	119	1.1	90.91%
27	58.2	1.72%	58	28.9	3.46%	89	6.1	16.39%	120+	1.0	100%
28	57.3	1.74%	59	28.0	3.57%	90	5.7	17.54%			
29	56.3	1.78%	60	27.1	3.69%	91	5.3	18.87%			
30	55.3	1.81%	61	26.2	3.82%	92	4.9	20.41%			

2025 Social Security Information

Full Retirement Age

Year	1924-1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943-1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960 later
Age	65	65+2	65+4	65+6	65+8	65+10	66	66+2	66+4	66+6	66+8	66+10	67

Your Full Retirement Age is calculated using the year you were born. Simply match your birth year in the chart above, to the corresponding age in the row below to determine your Full Retirement Age.

Social Security COLA's 1975 - 2025

Year	COLA	Year	COLA	Year	COLA	Year	COLA	Year	COLA	Year	COLA	Year	COLA
1975	8.0%	1983	N/A	1991	5.4%	1999	1.3%	2007	3.3%	2015	1.7%	2023	8.7%
1976	6.4%	1984	3.5%	1992	3.7%	2000	2.5%	2008	2.3%	2016	0.0%	2024	3.2%
1977	5.9%	1985	3.5%	1993	3.0%	2001	3.5%	2009	5.8%	2017	0.3%	2025	2.5%
1978	6.5%	1986	3.1%	1994	2.6%	2002	2.6%	2010	0.0%	2018	2.0%		
1979	9.9%	1987	1.3%	1995	2.8%	2003	1.4%	2011	0.0%	2019	2.8%		
1980	14.3%	1988	4.2%	1996	2.6%	2004	2.1%	2012	3.6%	2020	1.6%		
1981	11.2%	1989	4.0%	1997	2.9%	2005	2.7%	2013	1.7%	2021	1.3%		
1982	7.4%	1990	4.7%	1998	2.1%	2006	4.1%	2014	1.5%	2022	5.9%		

Averages	**51 Year = 3.67%**	**10 Year = 2.83%**

COLA stands for Cost of Living Adjustment used to help increase benefits to keep pace with inflation. The COLA is calculated or decided on toward the end of each year. If you are collecting Social Security, the benefit is adjusted by the COLA amount on January 1st of the following year. It is worth it to note that there are some periods where COLAs were high such as back in the 1980s, and more recently, years where COLAs have been 0%.

2025 Earnings Test

Maximum earnings between age 62 and Full Retirement Age, where Social Security benefits are reduced $1 for every $2 earned.	$23,400
Maximum earnings during your Full Retirement Age Year, where Social Security benefits are reduced $1 for every $3 you earn.	$62,160
Maximum earnings subject to payroll tax.	$176,100

It is highly recommended that you take your retirement date into consideration when you are determining when to begin Social Security benefits. Collecting Social Security benefits while working may cause you to have to pay all, or a portion of your benefit back, if you make more than the thresholds shown in the Earnings Test above. After your Full Retirement Age, you are not bound by the Earnings Test and do not have to pay any of your benefit back, no matter what your income might be.

Taxation of Social Security Benefits

Single or Head of Household	
Up to 50% of benefits taxable	$25,000 MAGI
Up to 85% of benefits taxable	$34,000 MAGI
Married Filing Jointly	
Up to 50% of benefits taxable	$32,000 MAGI
Up to 85% of benefits taxable	$44,000 MAGI

It is recommended that you analyze whether a portion of your Social Security benefit might become taxable. To accomplish this, you will need to look at your MAGI or Modified Adjusted Gross Income each year after you begin benefits. If your MAGI is above the thresholds shown above, a portion of your benefit can become taxable. There are strategies that you can incorporate that might help you alleviate the taxation of your Social Security benefits now and into the future. Withdrawing from specific accounts when funds are needed to supplement income in retirement can help.

2025 State Income Tax Rates

2025 State Income Tax Rates

State	Low Rate	High Rate	Average Rate	Brackets	State	Low Rate	High Rate	Average Rate	Brackets
AL	2.00%	5.00%	3.67%	3	MT	4.70%	5.90%	5.30%	2
AK	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0	NE	2.46%	5.20%	4.05%	4
AZ	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	1	NV	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0
AR	2.00%	3.90%	2.95%	2	NH	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0
CA	1.00%	13.30%	7.75%	10	NJ	1.40%	10.75%	5.47%	8
CO	4.40%	4.40%	4.40%	1	NM	1.50%	5.90%	4.08%	6
CT	2.00%	6.99%	5.48%	7	NY	4.00%	10.90%	6.99%	9
DC	4.00%	10.75%	7.82%	7	NC	4.25%	4.25%	4.25%	1
DE	2.20%	6.60%	4.71%	6	ND	1.95%	2.50%	2.23%	2
FL	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0	OH	2.75%	3.50%	3.13%	2
GA	5.39%	5.39%	5.39%	1	OK	0.25%	4.75%	2.33%	6
HI	1.40%	11%	7.02%	12	OR	4.75%	9.90%	7.54%	4
ID	5.70%	5.70%	5.70%	1	PA	3.07%	3.07%	3.07%	1
IL	4.95%	4.95%	4.95%	1	RI	3.75%	5.99%	4.83%	3
IN	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	1	SC	0.00%	6.20%	3.07%	3
IA	3.80%	3.80%	3.80%	1	SD	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0
KS	5.20%	5.58%	5.39%	2	TN	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0
KY	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	1	TX	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0
LA	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	1	UT	4.55%	4.55%	4.65%	1
ME	5.80%	7.15%	6.57%	3	VT	3.35%	8.75%	6.58%	4
MD	2.00%	5.75%	4.41%	8	VA	2.00%	5.75%	3.94%	4
MA	5.00%	9.00%	7.00%	2	WA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0
MI	4.25%	4.25%	4.25%	1	WV	2.22%	4.82%	3.55%	5
MN	5.35%	9.85%	7.46%	4	WI	3.50%	7.65%	5.21%	4
MS	4.40%	4.40%	4.40%	1	WY	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0
MO	2.00%	4.70%	3.46%	7					

Statistics gathered on 3/12/2025: https://taxfoundation.org/data/all/state/state-income-tax-rates/

2025 Tax Rate Information

2025 Federal Income Tax Brackets

Single			Married, Filing Jointly			Married Filing Separately			Head of Household		
From	To	Tax	From	To	Tax	To	From	Tax	To	From	Tax
$0	$11,925	10%	$0	$23,850	10%	$0	$11,925	10%	$0	$17,000	10%
$11,926	$48,475	12%	$23,851	$96,950	12%	$11,601	$48,475	12%	$17,001	$64,850	12%
$48,476	$103,350	22%	$96,951	$206,700	22%	$48,476	$103,350	22%	$64,851	$103,350	22%
$103,351	$197,300	24%	$206,701	$394,600	24%	$103,351	$197,300	24%	$103,351	$197,300	24%
$197,301	$250,525	32%	$394,601	$501,050	32%	$197,301	$250,525	32%	$197,301	$250,500	32%
$250,526	$626,350	35%	$501,051	$751,600	35%	$250,526	$375,800	35%	$250,501	$626,350	35%
$626,351+		37%	$751,601+		37%	$375,801+		37%	$626,351+		37%

Statistics Gathered – 01/06/2025. Source: https://www.forbes.com/advisor/taxes/taxes-federal-income-tax-bracket/

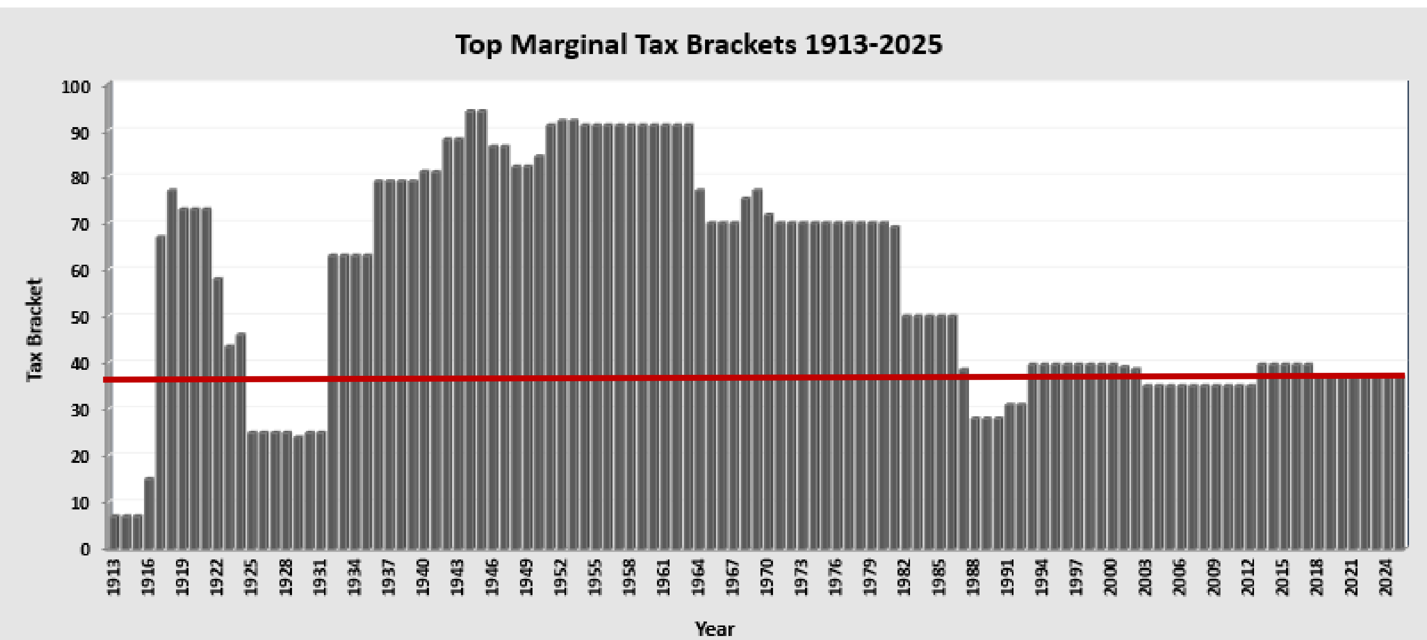
Single Filing – You must file as single if you were not married on the last day of the tax year and you do not qualify for any other filing status.

Married Filing Jointly - You may file as Married Filing Jointly if you were married on the last day of the tax year. You and your spouse must both agree to file a joint tax return. You may also choose this filing status if your spouse died during the year.

Married Filing Separately - You can choose Married Filing Separately if you are married and want to be responsible only for your own tax liability, and not your spouse's liability. You can also file separately if you determine that you will get a bigger refund (or lower tax liability) than if you filed jointly.

Head of Household – For unmarried individuals that meet a household maintenance test. Under very special circumstances, you might be able to file as Head of Household even if you are legally married. If you lived apart from your spouse for the last half of the year, and if you keep up a home for a dependent child, you might qualify for Head of Household.

Top Income Tax Brackets 1913-2025



Source: https://bradfordtaxinstitute.com/Free_Resources/Federal-Income-Tax-Rates.aspx. Statistics Gathered on 01/06/2025. The information on this page has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, but accuracy and completeness cannot be guaranteed by the creator of the software. It is given for informational purposes only. This is not intended as legal or tax advice. Individuals are encouraged to consult their own tax advisor.

2025 TRADITIONAL IRA INFORMATION

Traditional IRA Definition

A Traditional IRA is one form of an individual retirement arrangement. In most cases, contributions are tax-deductible in the year for which they are made, and money can grow tax deferred until it is withdrawn.

Traditional IRA Contribution Information

- The account or annuity must be designated as a Traditional IRA when it is created.
- Traditional IRA contributions must be made in the **IRA owner's name** and the Traditional IRA cannot be jointly owned.
- You **can** make contributions for the prior year to a Traditional IRA by the due date (not including extensions) for filing your tax return for that year, provided you timely designate the prior year in writing.
- Your earned income must exceed the amount of your Traditional IRA contribution in any given year.
- If you file a joint tax return and only one spouse works, both spouses can make Traditional IRA contributions as long as the working spouse has enough earned income to cover both contribution amounts.
- You **can** contribute to a Traditional IRA even if you contribute to another retirement plan at work.
- You **can** make contributions to your Traditional IRA at any age, even after you reach age 73.
- The contribution limit to your Traditional IRA is reduced by any contributions you make to a Roth IRA in the same year.

Maximum Traditional IRA and ROTH IRA Contribution Limits for 2025			
IRA Contribution Under Age 50	$7,000	IRA Contribution at Age 50 or Older	$8,000

Traditional IRA Deductions for 2025 if You ARE Covered by a Retirement Plan at Work		
Tax Filing Status	Average Gross Income	Deduction Amount
Single	$77,000 or less	Full Deduction Up to Contribution Limit
	$77,001 - $87,000	Partial Deduction
	$87,000 or more	No Deduction
Married, Filing Jointly	$123,000 or less	Full Deduction Up to Contribution Limit
	$123,001 - $143,000	Partial Deduction
	$143,000 or more	No Deduction
Traditional IRA Deductions for 2025 if You Are NOT Covered by a Retirement Plan at Work		
Tax Filing Status	Average Gross Income	Deduction Amount
Single	Any Amount	Full Deduction Up to Contribution Limit
Married Filing Jointly, spouse is not covered	Any Amount	Full Deduction Up to Contribution Limit
Married Filing Jointly, spouse is covered	$230,000 or less	Full Deduction Up to Contribution Limit
	$230,001 - $240,000	Partial Deduction
	$240,000 or more	No Deduction

Traditional IRA Tax & Withdrawal Information

- You may be able to deduct some, or all, of your contributions to your IRA depending on your circumstances.
- A 6% excise tax may apply to any excess contributions. These contributions can be applied to the following year.
- You must begin taking required minimum distributions from your IRA starting at age 73 or 75 depending on date of birth.
- All withdrawals taken from a Traditional IRA are fully taxable, unless you have made non-deductible contributions to any Traditional IRA or SEP IRA.
- Withdrawals taken before age 59 ½ may be subject to a 10% federal additional tax as outlined in the *Age 59 ½ Rule in 2018 IRA Publication 590-B*, exceptions may apply. For further details go irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf.1p590b.pdf.

2025 Uniform Life Expectancy Table

Uniform Lifetime Table

To be used for 2025 and later-year RMDs

Age	Life Expectancy	% of Account Balance	Age	Life Expectancy	% of Account Balance
72	27.4	3.65%	97	7.8	12.82%
73	26.5	3.77%	98	7.3	13.70%
74	25.5	3.92%	99	6.8	14.71%
75	24.6	4.07%	100	6.4	15.63%
76	23.7	4.22%	101	6.0	16.67%
77	22.9	4.37%	102	5.6	17.86%
78	22.0	4.55%	103	5.2	19.23%
79	21.1	4.74%	104	4.9	20.41%
80	20.2	4.95%	105	4.6	21.74%
81	19.4	5.15%	106	4.3	23.26%
82	18.5	5.41%	107	4.1	24.39%
83	17.7	5.65%	108	3.9	25.64%
84	16.8	5.95%	109	3.7	27.03%
85	16.0	6.25%	110	3.5	28.57%
86	15.2	6.58%	111	3.4	29.41%
87	14.4	6.94%	112	3.3	30.30%
88	13.7	7.30%	113	3.1	32.26%
89	12.9	7.75%	114	3.0	33.33%
90	12.2	8.20%	115	2.9	34.48%
91	11.5	8.70%	116	2.8	35.71%
92	10.8	9.26%	117	2.7	37.04%
93	10.1	9.90%	118	2.5	40.00%
94	9.5	10.53%	119	2.3	43.48%
95	8.9	11.24%	120+	2.0	50.00%
96	8.4	11.90%			

Statistics were gathered on 1/6/2025 https://www.irahelp.com/printable/uniform-lifetime-table-0. This table is the life expectancy table to be used by all IRA owners to calculate lifetime distributions unless your beneficiary is your spouse who is more than 10 years younger than you. In that case, you would not use this table, you would use the actual joint life expectancy of you and your spouse based on the regular Joint Life Expectancy Table. The Uniform Lifetime Table is never used by IRA beneficiaries to compute required distributions on their inherited IRAs.

FACT
SHEET

BBB & SOCIAL SECURITY 2025

BIG BEAUTIFUL BILL & SOCIAL SECURITY

The Big Beautiful Bill designed to decrease taxation on Social Security benefits, applies to filers aged 65 or older through **2028**. Those under 65, even early retirees and Social Security Disability Income recipients, **do NOT QUALIFY**.

INCOME ELIGIBILITY & PHASE-OUT DETAILS

Maximum deduction:
- $6,000 for Single or Head of Household filers age 65+
- $12,000 for Joint filers, both aged 65+

Full deduction available when MAGI is below:
- $75,000 for Single or Head of Household filers
- $150,000 for Joint filers

Phase-out range begins and ends for:
- Singles or Head of Household: phase out from $75,000 to $175,000 MAGI
- Couples: phase out from $150,000 to $250,000 MAGI

Filing Status	Age Requirement	MAGI For Full Deduction	MAGI Phase-Out Range	Max Deduction
Single or Head of Household	65+	< $75,000	$75,000 - $175,000	$6,000
Married Filing Jointly	Both Spouses 65+	< $150,000	$150,000 - $250,000	$12,000

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- This is an increased deduction, not a tax cut directly on benefits.
- Many retirees (especially those aged 65+ with MAGI under the thresholds), can indirectly reduce or fully offset the federal income tax on Social Security benefits.
This is being called the **"Senior Bonus".**
- Approximately 88% of seniors will pay little to no tax on their benefits under this bill, compared to 64% today.
- The bill is scheduled to sunset in 2028.
- If you're not 65 years old before 2028, this bill does not affect you.
- You **do not** have to be collecting Social Security to receive the Senior Bonus.

 Statistics gathered on 7/9/25 from https://www.investopedia.com/eliminating-social-security-taxes-big-beautiful-bill-provides-senior-bonus-11743513?utm_source=chatgpt.com.

2025 CONTRIBUTION INFORMATION

2025 Qualified Contribution Information

Maximum Traditional IRA and ROTH IRA Contribution Limits		
IRA Contribution Under Age 50		$7,000
IRA Contribution at Age 50 or Older		$8,000
Traditional IRA Deductions if You ARE Covered by a Retirement Plan at Work		
Tax Filing Status	Average Gross Income	Deduction Amount
Single	$77,000 or less	Full Deduction Up to Contribution Limit
	$77,001 - $87,000	Partial Deduction
	$87,000 or more	No Deduction
Married, Filing Jointly	$123,000 or less	Full Deduction Up to Contribution Limit
	$123,001 - $143,000	Partial Deduction
	$143,000 or more	No Deduction
Married, Filing Separately	Less than $10,000	Partial Deduction
	$10,000 or more	No Deduction
Traditional IRA Deductions if You Are NOT Covered by a Retirement Plan at Work		
Tax Filing Status	Average Gross Income	Deduction Amount
Single	Any Amount	Full Deduction Up to Contribution Limit
Married, Filing Jointly, spouse is not covered	Any Amount	Full Deduction Up to Contribution Limit
Married, Filing Jointly, spouse is covered	$230,000 - $240,000	Partial Deduction
Phase-Out of Roth IRA Contribution Eligibility		
Single		$150,000 - $165,000
Married, Filing Jointly		$236,000 - $246,000
Married, Filing Separately		$0 - $10,000
Roth IRA Conversion Eligibility		No Income Restrictions on Roth IRA Conversions
SEP IRA Contribution Levels		
Status		Maximum Contribution
SEP IRA Contribution		Up to 25% of Compensation - $70,000 Limit
SIMPLE Elective Deferral (ED) Contribution Limits		
SIMPLE Contribution Under Age 50		$16,500
SIMPLE Contribution at Age 50 or Older		$20,000
Individual 401(k)		
Employer Contribution		Up to 25% of Compensation
401(k) Elective Deferral Contribution Under Age 50		$23,500
401(k) Elective Deferral Contribution at Age 50 or Older		$31,000
Total Employer/Employee Limit Under Age 50		$70,000
Total Employer/Employee Limit at Age 50 or Older		$77,500
Other Retirement Plans		
403(b), 457(b), and SARSEP Elective Deferral Under Age 50		$23,500
403(b), 457(b), and SARSEP Elective Deferral at Age 50 or Older		$31,000
Max Employer/Employee Contribution to Defined Contribution Plan		$70,000

2025 FUNERAL COST BY STATE

2025 Average Funeral Cost by State

State	Funeral Cost	End of Life Cost	Total Cost	State	Funeral Cost	End of Life Cost	Total Cost
AL	$6,924	$12,376	$19,197	MT	$7,652	$13,677	$21,329
AK	$9,913	$17,720	$27,633	NE	$7,172	$12,819	$19,991
AZ	$7,845	$14,023	$21,869	NV	$8,434	$15,075	$23,509
AR	$6,800	$12,154	$18,954	NH	$8,380	$14,979	$23,358
CA	$10,727	$19,173	$29,900	NJ	$9,154	$16,363	$25,517
CO	$8,132	$14,536	$22,668	NM	$6,939	$12,404	$19,343
CT	$9,689	$17,318	$27,007	NY	$10,355	$18,509	$28,863
DE	$8,357	$14,937	$23,294	NC	$7,404	$13,234	$20,638
FL	$7,667	$13,705	$21,372	ND	$7,512	$13,428	$20,941
GA	$6,924	$12,376	$19,300	OH	$7,195	$12,861	$20,055
HI	$15,203	$27,172	$42,378	OK	$6,722	$12,016	$18,739
ID	$7,288	$13,027	$20,314	OR	$10,424	$18,633	$29,058
IL	$7,419	$13,262	$20,681	PA	$7,892	$14,106	$21,998
IN	$7,001	$12,514	$19,516	RI	$9,247	$16,529	$25,776
IA	$7,133	$12,750	$19,883	SC	$7,512	$13,262	$20,681
KS	$6,808	$12,168	$18,976	SD	$7,748	$13,428	$20,941
KY	$7,265	$12,985	$20,250	TN	$6,986	$12,487	$19,068
LA	$7,234	$12,930	$20,163	TX	$7,148	$12,777	$19,926
ME	$8,999	$16,086	$25,085	UT	$7,536	$13,470	$21,005
MD	$9,921	$17,733	$27,654	VT	$8,984	$16,058	$25,042
MA	$10,270	$18,356	$28,626	VA	$7,869	$14,065	$21,934
MI	$7,040	$12,584	$19,624	WA	$8,620	$15,408	$24,028
MN	$7,838	$14,010	$21,847	WV	$7,133	$12,750	$19,883
MS	$6,568	$11,739	$18,307	WI	$7,458	$13,331	$20,789
MO	$6,885	$12,307	$19,192	WY	$7,389	$13,207	$20,595

Statistics gathered on 3/11/2025: https://worldpopulationreview.com/state-rankings/average-funeral-cost-by-state.

2025 ROTH IRA INFORMATION

Roth IRA Definition

A Roth IRA is an individual retirement arrangement that allows a person to make contributions using **after-tax** dollars and to withdraw those contributions and earnings (gain) income **tax-free** under certain circumstances.

Roth IRA Contribution Information

- The account or annuity must be designated as a Roth IRA when it is created.
- Roth IRA contributions must be made in a specific person's name and the Roth IRA cannot be jointly owned.
- You **can** make contributions for the prior year to a Roth IRA by the due date (not including extensions) for filing your tax return, provided you timely designate the prior year in writing.
- Your earned income must exceed the amount of your Roth IRA contribution in any given year.
- If you file a joint return and only one spouse works, both spouses can make Roth IRA contributions as long as the working spouse makes enough income to cover both contributions.
- You **can** contribute to a Roth IRA even if you contribute to another Retirement Plan at work.
- You **can** make contributions to your Roth IRA after you reach age 70 ½, unlike a traditional IRA.
- If contributions to your Roth IRA in any given year exceed the annual limit you will be charged a 6% excise tax on the amount over the limit. The amount contributed over the limit may be applied to the following year.
- The contribution limit to your Roth IRA is reduced by any contribution you made to a traditional IRA for the same year.
- The original principal contributed to a Roth IRA can be withdrawn at any time tax and penalty free.
- Unlike a Traditional IRA, you **cannot** deduct contributions to a Roth IRA.

2025 Maximum Roth IRA Contribution Limits			
Roth IRA Contribution Under Age 50	$7,000	Roth IRA Contribution at Age 50 or Older	$8,000

2025 Phase-Out of Roth IRA Contribution Eligibility	
Tax Filing Status	Average Gross Income
Single	$150,000 - $165,000
Married, Filing Jointly	$236,000 - $246,000

2025 Roth IRA Conversion Eligibility
No Restrictions on Roth IRA Conversions, except for timing restrictions after a recharacterization. Roth IRA conversions completed after December 31, 2017 cannot be recharacterized.

Roth IRA Tax & Withdrawal Information

- You **can** leave amounts in your Roth IRA as long as you are living.
- Roth IRA's are **not** subject to Required Minimum Distributions as long as the account owner is alive.
- Required Minimum Distribution rules **do** apply to beneficiaries of a Roth IRA.
- If you satisfy the requirements, qualified distributions are **tax-free**.
- Certain ordering rules apply to determine if any part of a non-qualified distribution is included in taxable income.
- A qualified distribution is any withdrawal from your Roth IRA that meets the following requirements:

  It is withdrawn at least 5 years after your initial contribution to any Roth IRA year, and the withdrawal is:
  a. Taken on or after the date you reach age 59½.
  b. Taken because you are disabled.
  c. Paid to a beneficiary after your death.
  d. One that meets the requirements listed under *First Home under Exceptions* (up to a $10,000 lifetime limit).