

e-Pocket TAX TABLES

2015 and 2016

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2015 INCOME AND PAYROLL TAX RATES

amounts rounded to the nearest whole dollar

SINGLE TAXPAYER RATES

Taxable Income		Tax before Credits		
Over	But not over	Flat amount	+	Of excess over
\$ 0	\$ 9,225	\$ 0	10%	\$ 0
9,225	37,450	922.50	15%	9,225
37,450	90,750	5,156.25	25%	37,450
90,750	189,300	18,481.25	28%	90,750
189,300	411,500	46,075.25	33%	189,300
411,500	413,200	119,401.25	35%	411,500
413,200	—	119,996.25	39.6%	413,200

MARRIED FILING JOINTLY RATES

Taxable Income		Tax before Credits		
Over	But not over	Flat amount	+	Of excess over
\$ 0	\$ 18,450	\$ 0	10%	\$ 0
18,450	74,900	1,845.00	15%	18,450
74,900	151,200	10,312.50	25%	74,900
151,200	230,450	29,387.50	28%	151,200
230,450	411,500	51,577.50	33%	230,450
411,500	464,850	111,324.00	35%	411,500
464,850	—	129,996.50	39.6%	464,850

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD RATES

Taxable Income		Tax before Credits		
Over	But not over	Flat amount	+	Of excess over
\$ 0	\$ 13,150	\$ 0	10%	\$ 0
13,150	50,200	1,315.00	15%	13,150
50,200	129,600	6,872.50	25%	50,200
129,600	209,850	26,772.50	28%	129,600
209,850	411,500	49,192.50	33%	209,850
411,500	439,000	115,737.00	35%	411,500
439,000	—	125,362.00	39.6%	439,000

MARRIED FILING SEPARATELY RATES

Taxable Income		Tax before Credits		
Over	But not over	Flat amount	+	Of excess over
\$ 0	\$ 9,225	\$ 0	10%	\$ 0
9,225	37,450	922.50	15%	9,225
37,450	75,600	5,156.25	25%	37,450
75,600	115,225	14,693.75	28%	75,600
115,225	205,750	25,788.75	33%	115,225
205,750	232,425	55,662.00	35%	205,750
232,425	—	64,989.25	39.6%	232,425

TRUSTS AND ESTATES RATES

Taxable Income		Tax before Credits		
Over	But not over	Flat amount	+	Of excess over
\$ 0	\$ 2,500	\$ 0	15%	\$ 0
2,500	5,900	375.00	25%	2,500
5,900	9,050	1,225.00	28%	5,900
9,050	12,300	2,107.00	33%	9,050
12,300	—	3,179.50	39.6%	12,300

SOCIAL SECURITY PAYROLL TAX

	Maximum Taxable Wage Base	Tax Rate	Maximum Tax
Employee	\$118,500	6.2%	\$ 7,347
Self-Employed	118,500	12.4%	14,694

MEDICARE PART A PAYROLL TAX

	Taxable Wage Base	Tax Rate	Maximum Tax
Employee	Initial \$250,000 (joint filer)	1.45%	\$3,625.00
	Initial \$125,000 (married filing separately)	1.45%	\$1,812.50
	Initial \$200,000 (all others)	1.45%	\$2,900.00
	Wages over \$250,000 (joint filers)	2.35%	(no maximum)
	Wages over \$125,000 (married filing separately)	2.35%	(no maximum)
	Wages over \$200,000 (all others)	2.35%	(no maximum)
Employer	All wages	1.45%	
Self-Employed	Initial \$250,000 (joint filer)	2.9%	\$7,250.00
	Initial \$125,000 (married filing separately)	2.9%	\$3,625.00
	Initial \$200,000 (all others)	2.9%	\$5,800.00
	Wages over \$250,000 (joint filers)	3.8%	(no maximum)
	Wages over \$125,000 (married filing separately)	3.8%	(no maximum)
	Wages over \$200,000 (all others)	3.8%	(no maximum)

2016 INCOME AND PAYROLL TAX RATES

amounts rounded to the nearest whole dollar

SINGLE TAXPAYER RATES

Taxable Income		Tax before Credits		
Over	But not over	Flat amount	+	Of excess over
\$ 0	\$ 9,275	\$ 0	10%	\$ 0
9,275	37,650	927.50	15%	9,275
37,650	91,150	5,183.75	25%	37,650
91,150	190,150	18,558.75	28%	91,150
190,150	413,350	46,278.75	33%	190,150
413,350	415,050	119,934.75	35%	413,350
415,050	—	120,529.75	39.6%	415,050

MARRIED FILING JOINTLY RATES

Taxable Income		Tax before Credits		
Over	But not over	Flat amount	+	Of excess over
\$ 0	\$ 18,550	\$ 0	10%	\$ 0
18,550	75,300	1,855.00	15%	18,550
75,300	151,900	10,367.50	25%	75,300
151,900	231,450	29,517.50	28%	151,900
231,450	413,350	51,791.50	33%	231,450
413,350	466,950	111,818.50	35%	413,350
466,950	—	130,578.50	39.6%	466,950

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD RATES

Taxable Income		Tax before Credits		
Over	But not over	Flat amount	+	Of excess over
\$ 0	\$ 13,250	\$ 0	10%	\$ 0
13,250	50,400	1,325.00	15%	13,250
50,400	130,150	6,897.50	25%	50,400
130,150	210,800	26,835.00	28%	130,150
210,800	413,350	49,417.00	33%	210,800
413,350	441,000	116,258.50	35%	413,350
441,000	—	125,936.00	39.6%	441,000

MARRIED FILING SEPARATELY RATES

Taxable Income		Tax before Credits		
Over	But not over	Flat amount	+	Of excess over
\$ 0	\$ 9,275	\$ 0	10%	\$ 0
9,275	37,650	\$927.50	15%	\$9,275
37,650	75,950	5,183.75	25%	37,650
75,950	115,725	14,758.75	28%	75,950
115,725	206,675	25,895.75	33%	115,725
206,675	233,475	55,909.25	35%	206,675
233,475	—	65,289.25	39.6%	233,475

TRUSTS AND ESTATES RATES

Taxable Income		Tax before Credits		
Over	But not over	Flat amount	+	Of excess over
\$ 0	\$ 2,550	\$ 0	15%	\$ 0
2,550	5,950	382.50	25%	\$2,550
5,950	9,050	1,232.50	28%	5,950
9,050	12,400	2,100.50	33%	9,050
12,400	—	3,206.00	39.6%	12,400

SOCIAL SECURITY PAYROLL TAX

	Maximum Taxable Wage Base	Tax Rate	Maximum Tax
Employee	\$118,500	6.2%	\$ 7,347
Self-Employed	118,500	12.4%	14,694

MEDICARE PART A PAYROLL TAX

	Taxable Wage Base	Tax Rate	Maximum Tax
Employee	Initial \$250,000 (joint filer)	1.45%	\$3,625.00
	Initial \$125,000 (married filing separately)	1.45%	\$1,812.50
	Initial \$200,000 (all others)	1.45%	\$2,900.00
	Wages over \$250,000 (joint filers)	2.35%	(no maximum)
	Wages over \$125,000 (married filing separately)	2.35%	(no maximum)
	Wages over \$200,000 (all others)	2.35%	(no maximum)
Employer	All wages	1.45%	
Self-Employed	Initial \$250,000 (joint filer)	2.9%	\$7,250.00
	Initial \$125,000 (married filing separately)	2.9%	\$3,625.00
	Initial \$200,000 (all others)	2.9%	\$5,800.00
	Wages over \$250,000 (joint filers)	3.8%	(no maximum)
	Wages over \$125,000 (married filing separately)	3.8%	(no maximum)
	Wages over \$200,000 (all others)	3.8%	(no maximum)

CORPORATIONS (FOR ALL TAX YEARS SINCE 1993)

If Taxable Income is:

Over	But not over	Flat amount	+%	Of excess over
\$ 0	\$ 50,000	\$ 0	15%	\$ 0
50,000	75,000	7,500	25%	50,000
75,000	100,000	13,750	34%	75,000
100,000	335,000	22,250	39%	100,000
335,000	10,000,000	113,900	34%	335,000
10,000,000	15,000,000	3,400,000	35%	10,000,000
15,000,000	18,333,333	5,150,000	38%	15,000,000
18,333,333	_____	6,416,667	35%	18,333,333

ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM TAX

Taxpayers are subject to an “alternative minimum tax” (AMT) instead of the regular income tax when they have substantial “preference income.” This is income that is treated favorably under the regular income tax. Basically, the taxpayer must pay whichever tax is higher—the regular tax or the AMT.

Filing Status	2015 Exemption	2016 Exemption
Single or head of household	\$53,600	\$53,900
Married filing jointly	\$83,400	\$83,800
Married filing separately	\$41,700	\$41,900

The exemption amounts are phased out for higher-income taxpayers.

AMT Income in Excess of Exemption 2015 / 2016	AMT Rate
First \$185,400 / \$186,300*	26%
Above \$185,400 / \$186,300	28%

*\$92,700 / \$93,150 for married persons filing separately

KIDDIE TAX (UNDER AGE 19 WITH UNEARNED INCOME)

	2015	2016	Income Tax Bracket
First	\$1,050	\$1,050	No Tax
Next	\$1,050	\$1,050	Child's Bracket
Amounts Over	\$2,100	\$2,100	Parent's Bracket

The “kiddie tax” applies to: a) a child under age 18; b) a child age 18 whose earned income does not exceed one-half of his or her support; or c) a child age 19-23 whose earned income does not exceed one-half of his or her support, and who is a full-time student. Furthermore, the child does not file a joint income tax return and has at least one living parent at the end of the tax year.

INCOME TAXATION OF SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS

Retired taxpayers with incomes over certain threshold amounts are subject to income tax on their Social Security retirement benefits. The special tax base for determining whether a taxpayer's benefits are subject to tax equals one-half of Social Security benefits, plus all other income, including tax-exempt income. The dollar thresholds below are not indexed to inflation.

Filing Status	Tax Base	% of Benefits Taxed
Single or head of household	\$25,000 - \$34,000	50%
	Over \$34,000	85%
Married filing jointly	\$32,000 - \$44,000	50%
	Over \$44,000	85%
Married filing separately	Depends on whether the spouses live together during the tax year	

For example, a married couple filing jointly has an adjusted gross income of \$30,000, tax-exempt interest of \$3,000, and receives \$24,000 in Social Security benefits. The special tax base for the couple equals \$45,000, and \$6,850 of the Social Security benefits are taxable (.50 x \$12,000 = \$6,000; .85 of \$1,000 = \$850; total \$6,850).

PERSONAL EXEMPTION

Amount - The personal exemption amount that a taxpayer may claim for himself and each of his dependents is set at \$4,000 in 2015 and \$4,050 in 2016. For example, in 2016, a married couple with two dependent children file a joint tax return and claim four personal exemptions for a total of \$16,200. A taxpayer (usually a child) cannot claim a personal exemption if he or she can be claimed as a dependent by another (usually a parent).

Reduction of Personal Exemption Amount - Personal exemptions claimed in 2015 and 2016 must be reduced by 2% for each \$2,500 (\$1,250 for married filing separately) or fraction thereof of AGI in excess of a certain amount. For 2015, the threshold AGI amounts are \$309,900 for married persons filing jointly, \$284,050 for heads of households, \$258,250 for singles, and \$154,950 for married persons filing separately. For 2016, the threshold AGI amounts are \$311,300 for married persons filing jointly, \$285,350 for heads of households, \$259,400 for singles, and \$155,650 for married persons filing separately.

STANDARD DEDUCTION

Amount - The standard deduction is a flat amount that a taxpayer may deduct in lieu of itemizing deductions. The standard deduction amount for each taxpayer category is:

<u>Taxpayer Status</u>	<u>2015 Standard Deduction</u>	<u>2016 Standard Deduction</u>
Single	\$6,300	\$6,300
Married filing jointly	\$12,600	\$12,600
Head of household	\$9,250	\$9,300
Married filing separately	\$6,300	\$6,300

Age 65 or Blind - Taxpayers who are age 65 or over, or who are blind, may take an additional standard deduction (provided they do not itemize). In 2015 and 2016, the additional standard deduction amount is \$1,250 if married or \$1,550 if the person is unmarried or not a surviving spouse.

Dependents - Taxpayers (usually children) who are claimed as dependents on another's (usually parents') tax return may only take a limited standard deduction. In 2015 and 2016, the deduction amount cannot exceed the greater of (1) \$1,050 or (2) \$350 plus earned income (up to the regular standard deduction amount).

ITEMIZED DEDUCTIONS

Interest Expense. Most personal interest paid is not deductible, with certain important exceptions:

<u>Deductible</u>	<u>Not Deductible</u>
1. Mortgage interest on one or two residences up to \$1,000,000 of indebtedness	1. Auto loan interest
2. Points on home mortgages	2. Credit card interest
3. Home equity loan interest up to \$100,000 of indebtedness	3. Most other consumer loan interest
4. Business interest	4. Prepaid interest other than points on home mortgages
5. Investment interest up to net investment income	

State and Local Taxes - Itemizers may deduct either state and local income taxes, or state and local sales taxes. Also, itemizers may deduct state and local real property taxes and personal property taxes. However, taxpayers may not deduct state and local taxes in calculating the AMT unless they are deductible in computing adjusted gross income ("above the line" deductions, not itemized).

Medical and Dental Expenses - Expenses paid for nearly all medical, dental and vision care during the year, and not reimbursed by insurance or other means, are deductible by itemizers to the extent that the total of such expenses exceeds 10% of AGI in 2015 and 2016 (except for those taxpayers age 65 and older, who remain at 7.5% through the tax year ending December 31, 2016).

Losses - Individuals can deduct three basic types of losses: 1) business losses incurred in the taxpayer's unincorporated business, 2) investment losses if the investment was originally motivated by profit, and 3) casualty and theft losses, but each separate loss is reduced by \$100, and the total of such losses is only deductible to the extent it exceeds 10% of AGI.

Reduction of Itemized Deductions - Itemized deductions claimed in 2015 and 2016 must be reduced by 3% of AGI in excess of a certain amount based upon the taxpayer's income tax filing status, and the maximum reduction is 80%. The AGI threshold amounts for 2015 are \$309,900 for married persons filing jointly, \$284,050 for heads of households, \$258,250 for singles, and \$154,950 for married persons filing separately. The AGI threshold amounts for 2016 are \$311,300 for married persons filing jointly, \$285,350 for heads of households, \$259,400 for singles, and \$155,650 for married persons filing separately.

CAPITAL GAINS AND DIVIDENDS

Maximum Tax Rate on Long-Term Capital Gains - In 2015 and 2016, the tax rate on net long-term capital gains for individual taxpayers is 15% (or 0% for taxpayers in the lower two tax brackets). Taxpayers with net long-term capital gains exceeding the threshold amount for the 39.6% income tax bracket are taxed at a rate of 20% for those gains.

Holding Period - The long-term rate generally applies to gains on the sale of capital assets held for more than one year.

Short-Term Capital Gains - Net short-term capital gains (on sales of capital assets held for one year or less) are taxed at ordinary income rates.

Collectibles - Long-term capital gain from the sale of collectibles is taxed at a top rate of 28%.

Capital Losses - After capital gains and losses are netted against one another, any remaining net capital loss may be used to offset ordinary income up to \$3,000 per year. Any excess net capital loss may be carried over and used in future years.

Sale of a Principal Residence - A seller of any age who has owned and used real property as a principal residence for at least two of the last five years can exclude from gross income up to \$250,000 (\$500,000 if married filing jointly) of gain realized on a sale.

Maximum Tax Rate on Most Corporate Dividends - In 2015 and 2016, the tax rate on most corporate dividends for individual taxpayers is 15% (or 0% for taxpayers in the lower two tax brackets). Taxpayers with dividends exceeding the threshold amount for the 39.6% income tax bracket are taxed at a rate of 20% for those dividends.

Additional Tax on High-Income Taxpayers - In 2015 and 2016, individuals with more than \$200,000 in income (\$250,000 for a married couple filing jointly), who also have investment income, will pay an additional tax of 3.8% on net investment income or the excess of modified adjusted gross income over the threshold amount (whichever amount is less). Investment income is defined as the sum of gross income from items such as interest, dividends, annuities, royalties, and rents, as well as net gain attributable to the disposition of property (i.e., capital gains).

DEDUCTION FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO PUBLIC CHARITIES

Type of Property Contributed	Deemed Amount of Contribution	Percentage Limitation ¹
Cash	Actual dollar amount	50%
Appreciated ordinary income property ² or appreciated short-term capital gain property ³	Donor's tax basis	50%
Appreciated long-term capital gain property ⁴		
(a) General rule	Fair market value	30%
(b) Election made to reduce amount of contribution	Donor's tax basis	50%
(c) Tangible personal property put to unrelated use by donee charity	Donor's tax basis	50%

¹ The applicable "percentage limitation" applies to the donor's contribution base, which is the donor's adjusted gross income (AGI) determined without regard to any net operating loss carryback. The limitation is applied on an annual basis. Any deductible contributions that exceed the current year's limitations may be carried over and deducted in the five succeeding tax years, subject to the percentage limitations in those years.

² "Ordinary income property" is property that would produce ordinary income if sold by the individual.

³ "Short-term capital gain property" is property that would produce short-term capital gain if sold by the individual.

⁴ "Long-term capital gain property" is property that would produce long-term capital gain if sold by the individual.

DOLLAR LIMITS FOR QUALIFIED RETIREMENT PLANS

	2015 & 2016
Defined Contribution Plans - Annual additions limit for defined contribution plans [IRC Sec. 415(c)]	\$53,000
Defined Benefit Plans - Annual benefit limit for defined benefit plans [IRC Sec. 415(b)]	\$210,000
401(k) - Annual limit on deferrals [IRC Sec. 402(g)]	\$18,000
Plus: age 50+ catch-up	\$6,000
403(b) - Annual limit on deferrals [IRC Sec. 402(g)]	\$18,000
Plus: age 50+ catch-up	\$6,000
Salary Reduction SEPs (SARSEPs) - Annual limit on elective deferral [IRC Sec. 402(g)]	\$18,000
Plus: age 50+ catch-up	\$6,000
Annual Limit On Elective Deferrals to 457 Plans - [IRC Sec. 457(b)(2)(c)(1)]	\$18,000
Plus: age 50+ catch-up	\$6,000
Maximum Annual Compensation - Amount of employee compensation that may be taken into account by plan formula (QRPs, 403(b), SEPs) [IRC Sec. 401(a)(17)]	\$265,000
Nondiscrimination Rules - For “highly compensated employees” [IRC Sec. 414(q)(1)]	\$120,000
Annual Compensation Subject to SEP Discrimination Rules - [IRC Sec. 408(k)(3)(c)]	\$265,000
Compensation Threshold for SEP Participation - [IRC Sec. 408(k)(2)(c)]	\$600
Annual Limit on Elective Deferrals to SIMPLE Plans - [IRC Sec. 408(p)(2)(c)(a)(ii)]	\$12,500
Plus: age 50+ catch-up	\$3,000

INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS

Traditional IRA

Contribution Limit – In 2015 and 2016, the lesser of \$5,500 (\$6,500 for taxpayers age 50+) or earned income.

Deduction Limit on Qualified Retirement Plan Participants

- Taxpayers who do not participate in qualified retirement plans can deduct contributions to an IRA.
- Taxpayers who do participate in qualified retirement plans may be subject to a reduced deduction based on modified adjusted gross income (MAGI).
- In 2015 and 2016, the MAGI phase-out of the deduction for single taxpayers begins at \$61,000 and the deduction is lost at \$71,000. The MAGI phase-out of the deduction for married taxpayers filing jointly begins at \$98,000 and the deduction is lost at \$118,000.

INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS

Roth IRA

Contribution Limit – In 2015 and 2016, the lesser of \$5,500 (\$6,500 for taxpayers age 50+) or earned income.

Contribution Limit Based on Modified Adjusted Gross Income – In 2015 and 2016, the amount taxpayers can contribute to a Roth IRA is subject to a MAGI phase-out.

- In 2015, the MAGI phase-out on Roth IRA contributions by single taxpayers begins at \$116,000 and no contribution is permitted if MAGI is \$131,000 or more. The MAGI phase-out on Roth IRA contributions for married taxpayers filing jointly begins at \$183,000 and no contribution is permitted if MAGI is \$193,000 or more.
- In 2016, the MAGI phase-out on Roth IRA contributions by single taxpayers begins at \$117,000 and no contribution is permitted if MAGI is \$132,000 or more. The MAGI phase-out on Roth IRA contributions for married taxpayers filing jointly begins at \$184,000 and no contribution is permitted if MAGI is \$194,000 or more.

Deduction Limit – There is no deduction for a contribution to a Roth IRA.

REQUIRED MINIMUM DISTRIBUTIONS: UNIFORM LIFE TABLE

The Uniform Life Table is used to calculate lifetime required minimum distributions (RMDs) from qualified retirement plans, including 401(k) and 403(b) plans, and IRAs. To use this table, owners must be:

- Unmarried
- Married with a spouse who is not more than ten years younger
- Married with a spouse is not the sole beneficiary of the account

Married owners whose spouse is more than 10 years younger determine the appropriate life expectancy using the Joint and Last Survivor Table.

For every “distribution calendar year” (a calendar year for which a minimum distribution is required), find (1) the account balance on December 31st of the preceding year, (2) the account owner’s age on his or her birthday in the distribution calendar year, and (3) the divisor that corresponds to that age in the year of the distribution for the Uniform Lifetime Table. The RMD for the distribution calendar year is (1) divided by (3).

IRAs funded with annuities may have additional benefits that need to be included when calculating RMD payments.

<u>Age</u>	<u>Factor</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Factor</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Factor</u>
70	27.4	85	14.8	100	6.3
71	26.5	86	14.1	101	5.9
72	25.6	87	13.4	102	5.5
73	24.7	88	12.7	103	5.2
74	23.8	89	12.0	104	4.9
75	22.9	90	11.4	105	4.5
76	22.0	91	10.8	106	4.2
77	21.2	92	10.2	107	3.9
78	20.3	93	9.6	108	3.7
79	19.5	94	9.1	109	3.4
80	18.7	95	8.6	110	3.1
81	17.9	96	8.1	111	2.9
82	17.1	97	7.6	112	2.6
83	16.3	98	7.1	113	2.4
84	15.5	99	6.7	114	2.1
				115+	1.9

REQUIRED MINIMUM DISTRIBUTIONS: SINGLE LIFE EXPECTANCY TABLE

The following section concerns the RMD for individuals who inherit accounts. The required beginning date (RBD) is the date on which the owner has to begin taking distributions from a qualified retirement plan (age 70½).

When the owner dies BEFORE reaching the RBD

If the owner dies before reaching the RBD for taking required minimum distributions (RMDs), and there is a designated beneficiary, use the designated beneficiary's life expectancy as calculated by using his or her age in the year following the year of the owner's death, and reduce by one for each passing year. But, if there is no designated beneficiary, the entire interest must be paid out by the end of the year marked by the fifth anniversary of the owner's death.

When the owner dies AFTER reaching the RBD

If there is a designated beneficiary, there are two options for taking RMDs after the owner's death:

- Use the life expectancy method using the designated beneficiary's life expectancy (as described above), or
- Use the deceased owner's remaining life expectancy at death based on his or her age in the year of death, and reduced by one for each year thereafter.

If there is no designated beneficiary, the only distribution period available is based on the deceased owner's life expectancy in the year of death, and reduced by one for each year thereafter.

Options for the Surviving Spouse as Sole Beneficiary

The spouse may elect to treat the account as his or her own IRA.

In the event the owner dies before reaching the RBD, the spouse may defer payments until the year the deceased owner would have reached age 70½. Thereafter, RMDs are calculated based upon the spouse's life expectancy.

In the event the owner dies after the RBD, the spouse must take the deceased owner's RMD for the year of death (if the owner dies before taking the distribution). And, starting in the year after the owner's year of death, the spouse takes RMDs based on his or her life expectancy. OR, the spouse could choose to take a lump sum or distributions of varying amounts over time (as long as all funds are distributed within five years).

Age	Factor	Age	Factor	Age	Factor	Age	Factor	Age	Factor	Age	Factor
0	82.4	21	62.1	42	41.7	63	22.7	84	8.1	105	1.9
1	81.6	22	61.1	43	40.7	64	21.8	85	7.6	106	1.7
2	80.6	23	60.1	44	39.8	65	21.0	86	7.1	107	1.5
3	79.7	24	59.1	45	38.8	66	20.2	87	6.7	108	1.4
4	78.7	25	58.2	46	37.9	67	19.4	88	6.3	109	1.2
5	77.7	26	57.2	47	37.0	68	18.6	89	5.9	110	1.1
6	76.7	27	56.2	48	36.0	69	17.8	90	5.5	111	1.0
7	75.8	28	55.3	49	35.1	70	17.0	91	5.2		
8	74.8	29	54.3	50	34.2	71	16.3	92	4.9		
9	73.8	30	53.3	51	33.3	72	15.5	93	4.6		
10	72.8	31	52.4	52	32.3	73	14.8	94	4.3		
11	71.8	32	51.4	53	31.4	74	14.1	95	4.1		
12	70.8	33	50.4	54	30.5	75	13.4	96	3.8		
13	69.9	34	49.4	55	29.6	76	12.7	97	3.6		
14	68.9	35	48.5	56	28.7	77	12.1	98	3.4		
15	67.9	36	47.5	57	27.9	78	11.4	99	3.1		
16	66.9	37	46.5	58	27.0	79	10.8	100	2.9		
17	66.0	38	45.6	59	26.1	80	10.2	101	2.7		
18	65.0	39	44.6	60	25.2	81	9.7	102	2.5		
19	64.0	40	43.6	61	24.4	82	9.1	103	2.3		
20	63.0	41	42.7	62	23.5	83	8.6	104	2.1		

2015 and 2016 Gift and Estate Unified Tax Rates:

Over	But not over	Flat amount	+%	Of excess over
\$ 0	\$ 10,000	\$ 0	18%	\$ 0
10,000	20,000	1,800	20%	10,000
20,000	40,000	3,800	22%	20,000
40,000	60,000	8,200	24%	40,000
60,000	80,000	13,000	26%	60,000
80,000	100,000	18,200	28%	80,000
100,000	150,000	23,800	30%	100,000
150,000	250,000	38,800	32%	150,000
250,000	500,000	70,800	34%	250,000
500,000	750,000	155,800	37%	500,000
750,000	1,000,000	248,300	39%	750,000
1,000,000	—————	345,800	40%	1,000,000

2015-16 Estate Tax

Top Estate Tax Rate in 2015: 40%

Top Estate Tax Rate in 2016: 40%

Estate Tax Applicable Exclusion Amount in 2015 (Unified Credit): \$5,430,000

Estate Tax Applicable Exclusion Amount in 2016 (Unified Credit): \$5,450,000

Portability: The estate executor can elect to allocate the unused portion of a decedent's estate tax applicable exclusion amount to the surviving spouse.

2015-16 Gift Tax

Top Gift Tax Rate in 2015: 40%

Top Gift Tax Rate in 2016: 40%

Annual Gift Tax Exclusion in 2015: \$14,000 per donee

Annual Gift Tax Exclusion in 2016: \$14,000 per donee

Annual Gift Tax Exclusion for a Noncitizen Spouse in 2015: \$147,000

Annual Gift Tax Exclusion for a Noncitizen Spouse in 2016: \$148,000

Lifetime Gift Tax Applicable Exclusion Amount in 2015 (Unified Credit): \$5,430,000

Lifetime Gift Tax Applicable Exclusion Amount in 2016 (Unified Credit): \$5,450,000

e-Pocket TAX TABLES

2015 and 2016

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