

## 2025 Year-End Tax Update

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### Presenters



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### Agenda

#### General Tax Updates:

- I. Businesses
- II. Energy Credits
- III. Individuals

Year-End Planning Considerations Discussed Throughout



#### **Accelerated Depreciation Updates:**

- Sec 179 expensing limit for 2025 = \$2,500,000
  - Maximum property purchased = \$4,000,000
- Bonus depreciation
  - Effective after 1/19/25, Bonus Depreciation is back to 100%
  - NOTE: that assets placed in service from 1/1/25 1/19/25 will have to follow the 40% bonus depreciation rules



#### **Immediate Expensing of Qualified Production Property:**

- Qualified Production Property (QPP) = Buildings used in production
  - Nonresidential real estate
  - Must be placed in service in the U.S. or a U.S. territory
  - Construction begins after 1/19/25 and before 1/1/29
  - Placed in service before 1/1/2031
  - Must be used by the taxpayer for a qualified production activity
    - Lessor of the property is not considered to be the user

IRS guidance will be needed!

#### §163(j) Interest Expense Limitation:

- Only applicable to large businesses that cross the 3 years average annual gross receipts threshold \$31M for 2025.
- The change is effective for tax years beginning after 12/31/24.
- Old rule Deduction was based on 30% of EBIT
- New rule Deduction will be based on 30% of EBITDA

#### §174 Research & Experimental Expenditures:

- Starting in tax year 2022, businesses were no longer allowed to expense specified research and experimental (SRE) expenditures in the year incurred.
  - These expenses needed to be amortized over 5 years, or
  - 15 years if for foreign research.
- Effective for tax years beginning after 12/31/2024 domestic research expenses are fully deductible in the year incurred (as it was before TCJA)
- Foreign Research expenses still need to be amortized over 15 years.
- ALL TAXPAYERS: Options for Unamortized Costs from 2022-2024 (Let us know and we can help with that)

#### **Qualified Business Income (QBI) Deduction:**

- QBI 20% deduction made permanent!
- The deduction was set to expire after tax year 2025
- Made permanent for tax year 2026 & forward

#### Other enhancements to QBI Deduction:

- Increase phase-in range for SSTBs:
  - Was \$50,000/\$100,000 and now \$75,000/\$150,000 (single/MFJ)
- NEW \$400 minimum QBI deduction

\*\*SSTB = Specified Service Trade or Business (law, accounting, financial services, etc.)\*\*

#### **C-Corp Charitable Contributions:**

- Effective for tax years beginning after 12/31/25 (tax year 2026)
- Can only deduct charitable contributions in excess of 1% of taxable income
- The 10% ceiling is still in effect
- This effectively caps charitable contributions to 9% of taxable income
- <u>Carryforwards</u>: if the taxpayer is not creating a carryforward due to the ceiling, they will be not able to carryforward the amount disallowed from the floor

#### **1099 Reporting Requirements:**

- 1099s for 2025 payments The threshold is still \$600
- 1099s for 2026 payments The threshold has increased to \$2,000
- 1099-K for 2025 payments The threshold restored to \$20,000/ 200 transactions
  - The IRS will no longer require third-party payment apps to issue a 1099-K unless you have over \$20,000 in payments and more than 200 transactions in a year.



### Reminders: Year-End W-2 Additions

- Personal Use of Company Owned Auto
- S Corp Health Insurance for > 2%
   Shareholders
- Other Fringe Benefits

Helpful tip: Refer to IRS Publication 15-B

https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p15b.pdf



# General Tax Updates – Energy Credits

### **Energy Credits for Businesses**

<b>Commercial Clean</b>	
Vehicle Credit (45W)	)

Clean Hydrogen **Production Tax Credit** (45V)

**Advanced Manufacturing Production Credit** (45X)

**New Energy Efficient** Home Credit (45L)

#### **Under Old Rules**

Credit for businesses buying clean commercial vehicles.

Credit for producing clean hydrogen.

Credit for manufacturing eligible clean energy components.

Credit for builders of energy-efficient homes.

#### **Under OBBBA**

**Terminated after** End of 2032 September 30, 2025

Construction must begin by Jan 1, 2033

Varied timelines

Expiring after 2032

Construction must begin by January 1,

2028

**Eliminated for wind** components after Dec 31, 2027. Tighter **definition** for battery modules.

**Terminated** for homes acquired after June 30, 2026

### **Energy Credits for Individuals**

**New Clean Vehicle** 

Credit (30D)

**Used Clean Vehicle** 

Credit (25E)

**Residential Clean** 

**Energy Credit** (25D)

**Energy Efficient Home Improvement Credit** 

(25C)

Alternative Fuel Vehicle Refueling Credit (30C) Up to \$7,500 credit for new EVs.

Up to \$4,000 for used EVs.

30% credit for renewable systems (e.g.,

solar panels, geothermal).

Credits for efficient upgrades (e.g., heat

pumps, windows, insulation).

Credit for installing charging/refueling

infrastructure.

**Expired September** 

30, 2025

**Expired September** 

30, 2025

**Expires December 31,** 

2025

**Expires December 31,** 

2025

Expires June 30, 2026

### 2025 Standard Deduction:

- Increased standard deduction amounts for 2025!
- Increased amounts made permanent for tax year 2026 & forward
- Will continue to be indexed for inflation for 2026 & forward

Filing status	Deduction amount
Single	\$15,750.
Married filing separately	\$15,750.
Head of household	\$23,625.
Married filing jointly	\$31,500.
Surviving spouses	\$31,500.

#### 2025 Standard Deduction, cont.:

Additional standard deduction amounts for those 65 and older (and/or blind)

Filin	g status	Additional standard deduction
Sing	le	<ul> <li>\$2,000 (If 65-plus <b>or</b> blind).</li> <li>\$4,000 (if 65-plus <b>and</b> blind).</li> </ul>
Head	d of household	<ul> <li>\$2,000 (If 65-plus or blind).</li> <li>\$4,000 (if 65-plus and blind).</li> </ul>
Marr	ried filing separately	<ul> <li>\$1,600 (If 65-plus or blind; per qualifying person).</li> <li>\$3,200 (if 65-plus and blind; per qualifying person).</li> </ul>
Marr	ried filing jointly	<ul> <li>\$1,600 (If 65-plus or blind; per qualifying person)</li> <li>\$3,200 (if 65-plus and blind; per qualifying person).</li> </ul>

#### **Senior Deduction:**

- **NEW** deduction of up to \$6,000 for those aged 65 and older
- Phase-out begins for taxpayers with MAGI over \$75,000/ \$150,000 (single/MFJ)
- Will start for tax year 2025 and go through 2028
- **Temporary** provision

#### **2025 Tax Brackets:**

- Lower tax rates are here to stay!
- Rates will stay at: 10%, 12%, 22%, 24%, 32%, 35%, & 37%
- Made permanent for tax year 2026 & forward

Tax rate	Single filer	Married filing jointly (or surviving spouse)	Head of household	Married filing separately
10%	\$0 to \$11,925	\$0 to \$23,850	\$0 to \$17,000	\$0 to \$11,925
12%	\$11,926 to	\$23,851 to	\$17,001 to	\$11,926 to
	\$48,475	\$96,950	\$64,850	\$48,475
22%	\$48,476 to	\$96,951 to	\$64,851 to	\$48,476 to
	\$103,350	\$206,700	\$103,350	\$103,350
24%	\$103,351 to	\$206,701 to	\$103,351 to	\$103,351 to
	\$197,300	\$394,600	\$197,300	\$197,300
32%	\$197,301 to	\$394,601 to	\$197,301 to	\$197,301 to
	\$250,525	\$501,050	\$250,500	\$250,525
35%	\$250,526 to	\$501,051 to	\$250,501 to	\$250,526 to
	\$626,350	\$751,600	\$626,350	\$375,800
37%	\$626,351 or more	\$751,601 or more	\$626,351 or more	\$375,801 or more

#### **2025 Capital Gains Tax Rates:**

Tax rate	Single	Married filing jointly	Married filing separately	Head of household
0%	\$0 to \$48,350	\$0 to \$96,700	\$0 to \$48,350	\$0 to \$64,750
15%	\$48,351 to	\$96,701 to	\$48,350 to	\$64,751 to
	\$533,400	\$600,050	\$300,000	\$566,700
20%	\$533,401 or	\$600,051 or	\$300,001 or	\$566,701 or
	more	more	more	more

#### **Retirement Plan Contribution Limits:**

Contribution Type	202	25 Limit	202	26 Limit
Traditional IRA Contribution	\$	7,000	\$	7,500
Traditional IRA Contribution Catch-Up (Over 50)		1,000		1,100
Roth IRA Contribution		7,000		7,500
Roth IRA Contribution Catch-Up (Over 50)		1,000		1,100



#### **Retirement Plan Contribution Limits, cont.:**

Contribution Type	2025 Limit	2026 Limit
401(k)/ 403(b) Employee Contribution	\$ 23,500	\$ 24,500
401(k)/ 403(b) Employee Contribution Catch-Up (Age Over 50)	7,500	8,000
401(k)/ 403(b) Employee Contribution Catch-Up (Age 60 to 63)	11,250	11,250

Super Catch-Up!!

#### **Retirement Plan Contribution Limits, cont.:**

Contribution Type	20	25 Limit	20	26 Limit
SEP IRA Contribution*	\$	70,000	\$	72,000
SIMPLE IRA Contribution**		16,500		17,000

\*SEP IRA Contribution limit is 25% of eligible employee compensation, up to \$70,000 (for 2025).

\*\*SIMPLE IRA Contributions have other various rules & catch-up limits based on # of employees. Reach out to your Wegner Tax Advisor if you have any questions.

#### **SALT Cap**:

- Increased to \$40,000 from \$10,000 starting tax year 2025!
- Phase-out for taxpayers with MAGI over \$500,000, but cannot go below \$10,000
- The cap and phase-out amount will increase by 1% annually
- Will start for tax year 2025 and go through 2029
- **Temporary** provision
- But now we have a **permanent** SALT cap...



#### "No Tax on Overtime":

- **NEW** deduction of up to \$12,500/ \$25,000 (single/ MFJ) for <u>qualified overtime</u> compensation\*\* in the amount of <u>pay that exceeds regular rate of pay</u>
- Phase-out begins for taxpayers with MAGI over \$150,000/ \$300,000 (single/ MFJ)
- Will start for tax year 2025 and go through 2028
- **Temporary** provision

\*\* Qualified overtime compensation is only the extra "half" in "time-and-a-half" as required under the FLSA. **EXAMPLE:** Amy's normal hourly rate is \$20. Amy works 41 hours one week, so she gets paid \$30 for the extra overtime hour. The qualified overtime compensation is \$10.

#### "No Tax on Overtime" - REPORTING:

- Will be reported on Form W-2, Form 1099, or other specified statement furnished to the individual
- The deduction starts this year, 2025!
- We have a draft 2026 Form W-2, but the IRS stated they will not be updating the 2025 Form W-2...

#### "No Tax on Overtime" - REPORTING, cont.:

- If a taxpayers 2025 Form W-2 does not separately account for qualified overtime, the taxpayer can calculate their qualified overtime for tax year 2025 using the following documentation such as:
  - 1. Earnings or pay statements,
  - 2. Invoices, or
  - 3. Similar statements that support the determination.
- Taxpayer must use a reasonable method to determine amount.

#### "No Tax on Tips":

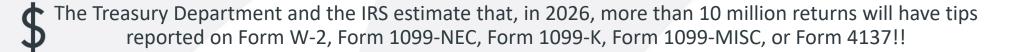
- NEW deduction of up to \$25,000 for <u>qualified tips</u> received by an individual in an <u>occupation that customarily and regularly receive tips</u>
  - IRS has released proposed regulations listing nearly 70 occupations of tipped workers
- Phase-out begins for taxpayers with MAGI over \$150,000/ \$300,000 (single/MFJ)
- Will start for tax year 2025 and go through 2028
- **Temporary** provision

#### "No Tax on Tips" - REPORTING:

- Will be reported on Form W-2, Form 1099, or other specified statement furnished to the individual or reported directly by individual on Form 4137
- The deduction starts this year, 2025!
- We have a draft 2026 Form W-2, but the IRS stated they will not be updating the 2025 Form W-2...

#### "No Tax on Tips" - REPORTING, cont.:

- If a taxpayers 2025 Form W-2 does not *separately account for cash tips*, the taxpayer can calculate their qualified tips for tax year 2025 using the following:
  - 1. The total amount of Social Security tips reported in box 7 of Form W-2, or
  - 2. The total amount of tips reported by the taxpayer to their employer on all Forms 4070, or
  - 3. The amount of cash tips voluntarily reported by your employer in box 14 of Form W-2.
  - 4. And any amount listed on line 4 of Form 4137.



#### "No Tax on Car Loan Interest":

- NEW deduction of up to \$10,000 for interest paid on a loan used to purchase a <u>qualified vehicle</u>
- For loans that originated after 12/31/2024
- Phase-out begins for taxpayers with MAGI over \$100,000/ \$200,000 (single/MFJ)
- Will start for tax year 2025 and go through 2028
- **Temporary** provision



#### "No Tax on Car Loan Interest" - REPORTING:

- Will need to be reported on information returns filed with the IRS and furnished statements to taxpayers showing the total amount of interest received during the taxable year
- Starts this year, 2025! Need transition relief for 2025...
  - On October 21, 2025, IRS provided transition relief (Notice 2025-57)



### <u>Cash Charitable Contribution Deduction for Non-Itemizers:</u>

- NEW deduction of up to \$1,000/ \$2,000
   (single/MFJ) for cash charitable contributions made when taxpayer does not itemize
- Will start for tax year 2026
- Permanent provision



#### Cash Charitable Contribution Deduction 60%-of-AGI Ceiling:

- Increased 60% ceiling is here to stay!
- Increased percentage made permanent for tax year 2026 & forward
  - 2025 is still 60%
- This ceiling applies to the NEW cash charitable contribution deduction allowed for non-itemizers (this will be rare)

#### **Charitable Contribution Deduction 0.5%-of-AGI Floor:**

- **NEW** 0.5%-of-AGI floor for *all* charitable contributions
  - I.e., Charitable contributions will only be deductible to the extent they exceed 0.5%-of-AGI
- Will start for tax year 2026
- Permanent provision

#### **PEASE Limitation:**

- Has now been permanently eliminated
- But... **NEW** overall limit on itemized deductions for taxpayers



#### **2% Itemized Deduction Limitation:**

- 2% overall limit on itemized deductions for taxpayers in the top marginal tax bracket (37%)
- Made permanent for tax year 2026 & forward

2026 37% Tax Bracket: Single = \$640,601+ MFJ = \$786,701+

#### 2% Itemized Deduction Limitation, cont.:

- This limitation is applied after all other itemized deduction limitations (charitable contribution ceiling and floor, SALT Cap, & mortgage interest)
- No carryforwards allowed

#### **Wagering Losses:**

- NEW limitation on losses from wagering transactions -> limited to 90%, not to exceed winnings
- Made permanent for tax year
   2026 & forward



#### **Child Tax Credit (CTC):**

- Increased credit amount of \$2,200 for 2025!
  - \$1,700 of the credit is refundable
- Both will continue to be indexed for inflation for 2026 & forward
- Made permanent for tax year 2026 & forward
- \$500 Credit for **Other Dependents** is **made permanent** 
  - Still not indexed for inflation
  - Still nonrefundable

#### **Unified (Lifetime) Estate & Gift Tax Exclusion:**

- Increased lifetime exclusion amounts are now made permanent!
- Amounts were set to revert back to pre-TCJA levels for tax year 2026
  - 2025 = \$13.99 million (set)
  - 2026 = \$15 million (new)
- Increased amounts made permanent for tax year 2026 & forward
- Will continue to be indexed for inflation for 2027 & forward



### WI Tax Updates - Individuals

#### **WI Retirement Income Exclusion:**

Filing Status	Age Requirement	Amount
Single / Head of Household	Age 67 or older by end of 2025	Up to \$24,000
Married Filing Jointly	Both spouses age 67 or older by end of 2025	Up to \$48,000
Married Filing Jointly	One spouse age 67 or older by end of 2025	Up to \$24,000

### WI Tax Updates - Individuals

#### **Expansion of Second Tax bracket:**

- Increase in the income threshold at which the second tax bracket ends, and the third tax bracket begins.
- Income within the second bracket taxed at a marginal rate of 4.4%.
- The new income thresholds for the second bracket are as follows:
  - Single, head of household, and fiduciaries: \$50,480 (increased from \$29,370)
  - Married filing jointly: \$67,300 (increased from \$39,150)
  - Married filing separately: \$33,650 (increased from \$19,580)

#### **Digital Assets:**

- Final regulations, released June 2024, requires brokers to report gross proceeds on the sale of digital assets beginning for all sales in 2025
  - I.e., Phased-in starting with 2026 tax filing season (2025 tax year)
- Must be reported on new IRS Form 1099-DA
  - Brokers would need to send these forms to both the IRS and the digital asset holder
  - \$10,000 de minimis threshold for reporting transactions involving stablecoins
  - \$600 threshold for reporting transactions involving certain NFTs

#### **Digital Assets, cont.:**

- Basis reporting requirements are delayed
  - Phased-in starting with 2027 tax filing season (2026 tax year)
- Reminders ->
  - Digital assets include:
    - Convertible virtual currencies and cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin
    - Stablecoins
    - Non fungible tokens (NFTs)
  - Digital assets are a capital asset and will be taxed as such
  - Beware of donating digital assets an appraisal may be required!

#### **Trump Accounts:**

- **NEW** tax-deferred investment account (IRA account) for an individual who is under the age of 18
- \$5,000 annual contribution allowed per year, per beneficiary, up to the calendar year before the beneficiary turns 18
- Once the beneficiary turns 18, the funds will be rolled into a traditional IRA and will be subject to those rules
- Distributions can start the calendar year the beneficiary turns 18
- A one-time government contribution of \$1,000 will be made to the account for every qualifying child born between **2025 and 2028 (temporary)**
- Made permanent for tax year 2026 & forward

