

# 2025 & 2026 Tax Rates, Schedules & Contribution Limits

Sources: IRS Rev. Proc. 2024-40 (2025), IRS Rev. Proc. 2025-32 (2026), SSA, One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA). For informational purposes only; consult your financial adviser and/or a qualified tax professional for advice specific to your situation.

## Federal Income Tax Brackets

Rate	2025 Married Filing Jointly	2026 Married Filing Jointly
10%	Up to \$23,850	Up to \$24,800
12%	\$23,850–\$96,950	\$24,800–\$100,800
22%	\$96,950–\$206,700	\$100,800–\$211,400
24%	\$206,700–\$394,600	\$211,400–\$403,550
32%	\$394,600–\$501,050	\$403,550–\$512,450
35%	\$501,050–\$751,600	\$512,450–\$768,700
37%	Over \$751,600	Over \$768,700
Rate	2025 Single	2026 Single
10%	Up to \$11,925	Up to \$12,400
12%	\$11,925–\$48,475	\$12,400–\$50,400
22%	\$48,475–\$103,350	\$50,400–\$105,700
24%	\$103,350–\$197,300	\$105,700–\$201,775
32%	\$197,300–\$250,525	\$201,775–\$256,225
35%	\$250,525–\$626,350	\$256,225–\$640,600
37%	Over \$626,350	Over \$640,600

## Standard Deduction

Filing Status	2025	2026
Married Filing Jointly	\$30,000*	\$32,200
Single	\$15,000*	\$16,100
Head of Household	\$22,500*	\$24,150
Additional (65+ or Blind, MFJ per person)	\$1,600	\$1,650
Additional (65+ or Blind, Single)	\$2,000	\$2,050

\*OBBBA increased the 2025 standard deduction to \$31,500 (MFJ), \$15,750 (Single), \$23,625 (HoH). **New Senior Deduction (2025–2028):** \$6,000 for taxpayers 65+; phases out at MAGI \$75,000–\$174,999 (S) / \$150,000–\$249,999 (MFJ). Available to both itemizers and standard deduction filers.

## Tax on Capital Gains & Qualified Dividends

Rate	2025 Single	2025 MFJ	2026 Single	2026 MFJ
0%	\$0–\$48,350	\$0–\$96,700	\$0–\$49,450	\$0–\$98,900
15%	\$48,351–\$533,400	\$96,701–\$600,050	\$49,451–\$545,500	\$98,901–\$613,700
20%	Over \$533,400	Over \$600,050	Over \$545,500	Over \$613,700

Additional 3.8% Net Investment Income Tax on lesser of NII or MAGI exceeding \$200,000 (S) / \$250,000 (MFJ).

## Social Security & Medicare

	2025	2026
OASDI Taxable Wage Base	\$176,100	\$184,500
Medicare (HI) Wage Base	No Limit	No Limit
FICA Rate (Employee: SS + Medicare)	6.2% + 1.45% = 7.65%	6.2% + 1.45% = 7.65%
Additional Medicare Tax	0.9% over \$200K/\$250K	0.9% over \$200K/\$250K
Earnings Test (Under FRA)	\$23,400/yr (\$1 per \$2)	\$24,480/yr (\$1 per \$2)
Earnings Test (Year of FRA)	\$62,160/yr (\$1 per \$3)	\$65,160/yr (\$1 per \$3)
Medicare Part B Premium (standard)	\$185.00/mo	\$202.90/mo

## Estate & Gift Tax

	2025	2026
Unified Lifetime Exemption	\$13,990,000	\$15,000,000
Annual Gift Tax Exclusion	\$19,000	\$19,000
GST Tax Exemption	\$13,990,000	\$15,000,000
Top Estate/Gift Tax Rate	40%	40%

## Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) Exemptions

Filing Status	2025	2026
Married Filing Jointly	\$137,000	\$140,200
Single	\$88,100	\$90,100

2025: Phases out at AMTI over \$1,252,700 (MFJ) / \$626,350 (S); 28% rate above \$239,100. 2026: Phases out at AMTI over \$1,000,000 (MFJ) / \$500,000 (S); 28% rate above \$244,500.

Sources: IRS Rev. Proc. 2024-40, IRS Rev. Proc. 2025-32, SSA, OBBBA (July 4, 2025). Page 1 of 2.

# 2025 & 2026 Retirement Plan & Savings Contribution Limits

## Employer Retirement Plans

	2025	2026
401(k), 403(b), most 457 plans	\$23,500	\$24,500
Catch-up (age 50+)	\$7,500	\$8,000
Enhanced Catch-up (ages 60–63)*	\$11,250	\$11,250
SIMPLE Plans	\$16,500	\$17,000
SIMPLE Catch-up (age 50+)	\$3,500	\$4,000
SIMPLE Enhanced Catch-up (60–63)*	\$5,250	\$5,250
Defined Contribution Limit (Sec. 415)	\$70,000	\$72,000
Annual Compensation Limit	\$350,000	\$355,000
Defined Benefit Annual Limit	\$280,000	\$290,000
SEP Minimum Compensation	\$750	\$800
Health FSA Salary Reduction Limit	\$3,300	\$3,400

\*SECURE 2.0 Act provides a higher catch-up limit for participants ages 60–63.

## Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs)

	2025	2026
Traditional / Roth IRA Contribution	\$7,000	\$7,500
IRA Catch-up (age 50+)	\$1,000	\$1,100
Roth Phase-out (Single)	\$150,000–\$164,999	\$153,000–\$168,000
Roth Phase-out (MFJ)	\$236,000–\$245,999	\$242,000–\$252,000

## Health Savings Accounts (HSAs)

	2025	2026
Individual Coverage	\$4,300	\$4,400
Family Coverage	\$8,550	\$8,750
Catch-up (age 55+)	\$1,000	\$1,000

## Other Key Figures

	2025	2026
Child Tax Credit	\$2,000/child	\$2,200/child
Kiddie Tax Threshold	\$2,700	\$2,700
SALT Deduction Cap	\$40,000*	\$40,400*
Mortgage Interest Deduction Limit	\$750,000	\$750,000
Qualified Transportation/Parking	\$325/mo	\$340/mo
QCD from IRA (age 70½+)	\$108,000	\$111,000

\*OBBBA raised the SALT cap from \$10,000 to \$40,000 for 2025 (\$20,000 MFS). 2026: \$40,400 (\$20,200 MFS); phases out as MAGI exceeds \$505,000, returning to \$10,000 (\$5,000 MFS) at MAGI of \$606,333.

## New Deductions Under the OBBBA

Deduction	Amount	Phase-out (MAGI)
Senior (age 65+)	\$6,000 per person	\$75,000–\$174,999 (S) / \$150,000–\$249,999 (MFJ)
Overtime Pay	\$12,500 (S) / \$25,000 (MFJ)	\$150,000–\$274,999 (S) / \$300,000–\$549,999 (MFJ)
Qualified Tips	\$25,000 per return	\$150,000–\$399,999 (S) / \$300,000–\$499,999 (MFJ)
Auto Loan Interest*	\$10,000 per return	\$100,000–\$149,999 (S) / \$200,000–\$249,999 (MFJ)

All OBBBA deductions are above-the-line. Senior deduction: 2025–2028. Overtime & tips: 2025–2028. \*Auto loan interest: passenger cars with final U.S. assembly, purchased after enactment through 2028.

## Taxation of Social Security Benefits

Combined Income*	Single	MFJ
Up to 50% of benefits taxable	\$25,001–\$34,000	\$32,001–\$44,000
Up to 85% of benefits taxable	Over \$34,000	Over \$44,000

\*Combined Income = AGI + nontaxable interest + 50% of SS benefits. Thresholds not indexed since 1984.

## Required Minimum Distributions (RMDs)

RMDs begin at age 73 (SECURE 2.0). Uniform Lifetime Table unchanged since 2022. Divide prior year-end balance by age-based divisor (e.g., age 73 = 26.5; age 75 = 24.6; age 80 = 20.2). Full table: [irs.gov/publications/p590b](https://irs.gov/publications/p590b).

Sources: IRS Rev. Proc. 2024-40, IRS Rev. Proc. 2025-32, SSA, OBBBA (signed July 4, 2025), verified against Franklin Templeton TAXR-FL25 and TAXR-FL26. This guide is for general informational purposes only and does not constitute tax, legal, or investment advice. Consult your financial adviser and/or a qualified tax professional regarding your individual circumstances. Page 2 of 2.