



# 2026 tax planning guide

Your resource for year-round, tax-efficient investing

## Support for your tax planning needs

Proactive, year-round tax planning is key to reaching your long-term financial goals. To help you get started, this guide provides key information to support your 2025 tax filing and to encourage thoughtful planning for 2026.

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## Tax filing, strategies and reminders

As you think about your personal goals for 2026, here are some common planning strategies you might want to review.

- Charitable donations (both cash and appreciated property)
- 401(k) or other retirement maximization
- Tax-loss harvesting to offset realized gains
- Roth IRA conversion analysis
- 529 plan contributions for potential state tax deduction
- Annual gift exclusion of \$19,000 per individual for 2025 and \$19,000 for 2026<sup>1</sup>
- Required minimum distribution (RMD) age requirements for IRAs and rules for inherited IRAs
- Your annual withholding and whether you should plan for quarterly estimates





## Key OBBBA highlights for 2026

In July 2025, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA) was signed into law.<sup>2</sup> The legislation makes permanent several provisions from the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act and introduces new deductions and adjustments. Key updates for 2026 include:

### Income tax and deductions

- **Tax brackets** remain at 10% through 37%, with additional inflation adjustment for the 10% and 12% brackets.
- **Standard deduction** remains elevated, with 2026 increases locked in (e.g., \$32,200 for married filing jointly).
- **SALT deduction** cap increases to \$40,000 (\$20,000 if married filing separately), with income-based phaseouts.
- **Itemized deductions** will have a new overall limitation. For taxpayers in the highest federal income bracket (37%) there will be a cap on the tax benefit of itemized deductions at an effective rate of 35%.

### New temporary deductions (through 2028)

- **Enhanced senior deduction** provides up to \$6,000 per person age 65 and older, phased out at higher incomes, through 2028.
- **Auto loan interest:** Deduction of up to \$10,000 for interest on new vehicles assembled in the U.S.
- **Qualified tip income:** Deduction of up to \$25,000.
- **Overtime compensation:** Deduction of up to \$12,500 (\$25,000 if married filing jointly).

### Family and education

- **Child tax credit** increases to \$2,200 per child.
- **Adoption credit** is refundable up to \$5,000 for 2025 and \$5,120 for 2026.
- **529 plans** expand to include additional K-12, homeschool and credentialing expenses.
- **New "Trump accounts"** provide a one-time \$1,000 federal contribution for eligible children born 2025–2029, with additional family and employer contributions allowed beginning in July 2026.

### Charitable planning

- **Deduction** for non-itemizers up to \$1,000 (\$2,000 for married filing jointly) in cash contributions.
- **Charitable deduction** floor requires itemizers to exceed 0.5% of AGI before charitable contributions are deductible.

### Estate

- **Estate and gift tax exemption** increases permanently to \$15 million per individual (\$30 million per couple) for 2026 and indexed annually for inflation.

### Other considerations

- **Energy-related credits** for home improvements, clean energy and vehicles expire at the end of 2025.
- **Opportunity zone investments** continue, but previously deferred gains will still become taxable on December 31, 2026.
- **Qualified small-business stock** exclusion is increased to \$15 million, and is now tiered for post-July 4, 2025 acquisitions: 50% for stock held three years, 75% for four years and 100% for five years or more.

Because OBBBA touches multiple areas of tax planning—from retirement to charitable giving—it's important to discuss how these changes may apply to your situation. Your advisor can help identify strategies to take advantage of new opportunities or mitigate potential drawbacks.





## Investments

### Harvesting losses and carryover

Capital gains taxes are calculated by offsetting realized gains with realized losses. Both short- and long-term gains can reduce each other.

If you've realized significant gains this year, you may want to consider tax-loss harvesting—selling investments at a loss to offset those gains. Your wealth advisor can help identify opportunities and ensure your strategy aligns with your broader goals.

If your capital losses exceed your gains, you may deduct up to \$3,000 of the excess against ordinary income (\$1,500 if married filing separately). Any remaining losses may be carried forward to offset future gains.

### 3.8% Net Investment Income Tax (NIIT)

NIIT applies a 3.8% tax on certain investment income for individuals, estates and trusts with income above specific thresholds.

You may owe this tax if your modified adjusted gross income (MAGI) exceeds:

- \$200,000 (individual or head of household)
- \$250,000 (married filing jointly or qualifying widow or widower)
- \$125,000 (married filing separately)

The tax applies to the lesser of your net investment income or the amount your income exceeds the threshold.<sup>3</sup> Strategies that reduce your income may also help reduce this tax.

### Wash-sale rule

The IRS wash-sale rule prevents you from claiming a deduction on a security sold at a loss if you repurchase a "substantially identical" security within 30 days before or after the sale.

If this happens, the loss is not deductible. Instead, it's added to the cost basis of the new investment, which adjusts your gain or loss when you eventually sell it.

Note: Wash-sale rules do not currently apply to virtual currency transactions, but that could change under future legislation.

### Investment interest expense deduction

If you itemize deductions, you may be able to deduct interest paid on loans used to purchase taxable investments. The deduction is limited to your net taxable investment income for the year.

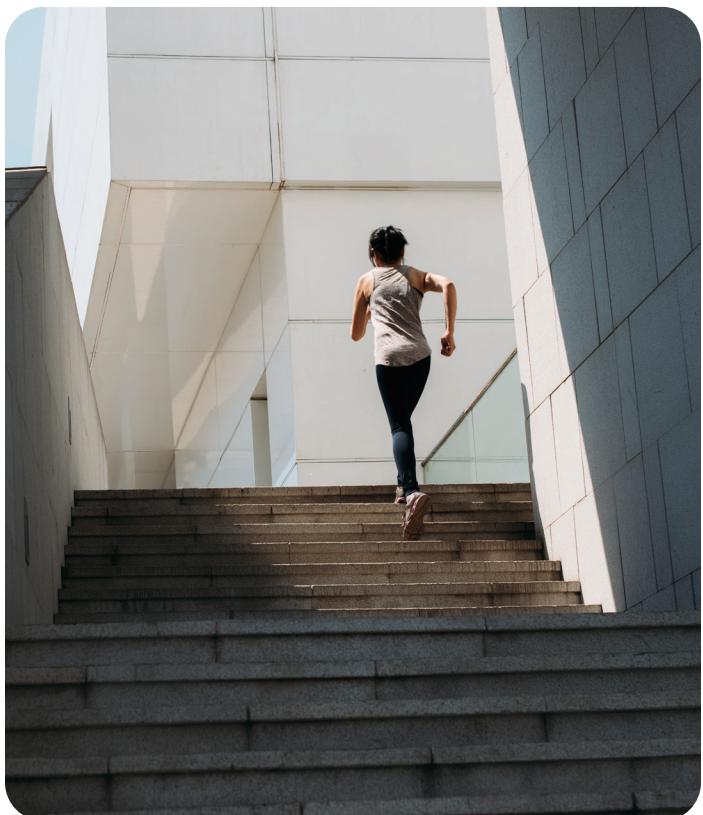
If your expenses are less than your investment income, the full amount is deductible. If they exceed your income, you may deduct only up to that amount, but the excess can be carried forward to future years.

### Mortgage interest deduction

If you itemize, you can generally deduct mortgage interest on debt used to buy, build or improve your primary or secondary residence.

For mortgages obtained on or after Dec. 16, 2017, the deduction applies to interest on up to \$750,000 in mortgage debt. If the mortgage was acquired before that date, the limit increases to \$1 million. The \$750,000 mortgage debt provision was made permanent under OBBBA.

Married couples filing separately must halve these limits on each return. If your mortgage debt exceeds these thresholds, only part of the interest may be deductible.<sup>4</sup>





## Primary residence gain exclusion

You may exclude up to \$250,000 of gain on the sale of your primary residence—or up to \$500,000 if married filing jointly.

To qualify, you must have owned and lived in the home for at least two of the five years before the sale. This exclusion can only be used once every two years.

If you don't meet the full criteria due to a job change, health issue or unforeseen circumstances, a partial exclusion may still apply. You don't need to reinvest in a new home to qualify.<sup>5</sup>

## Qualified opportunity zones

Qualified opportunity zones encourage investment in underserved U.S. communities by offering tax benefits.

If you reinvest eligible capital gains into a Qualified opportunity fund within 180 days of realizing them, you can defer taxes on those gains until either the investment is sold or Dec. 31, 2026—whichever comes first.<sup>6</sup>

Deferred gains from investments made under the original program remain taxable at the end of 2026.

Beginning Jan. 1, 2027, the OBBBA introduces a new rolling 10-year Opportunity Zone designation process. These new zones will be available only for investments made on or after that date.

This strategy may reduce your tax burden while supporting community development under both the current and future program structures.

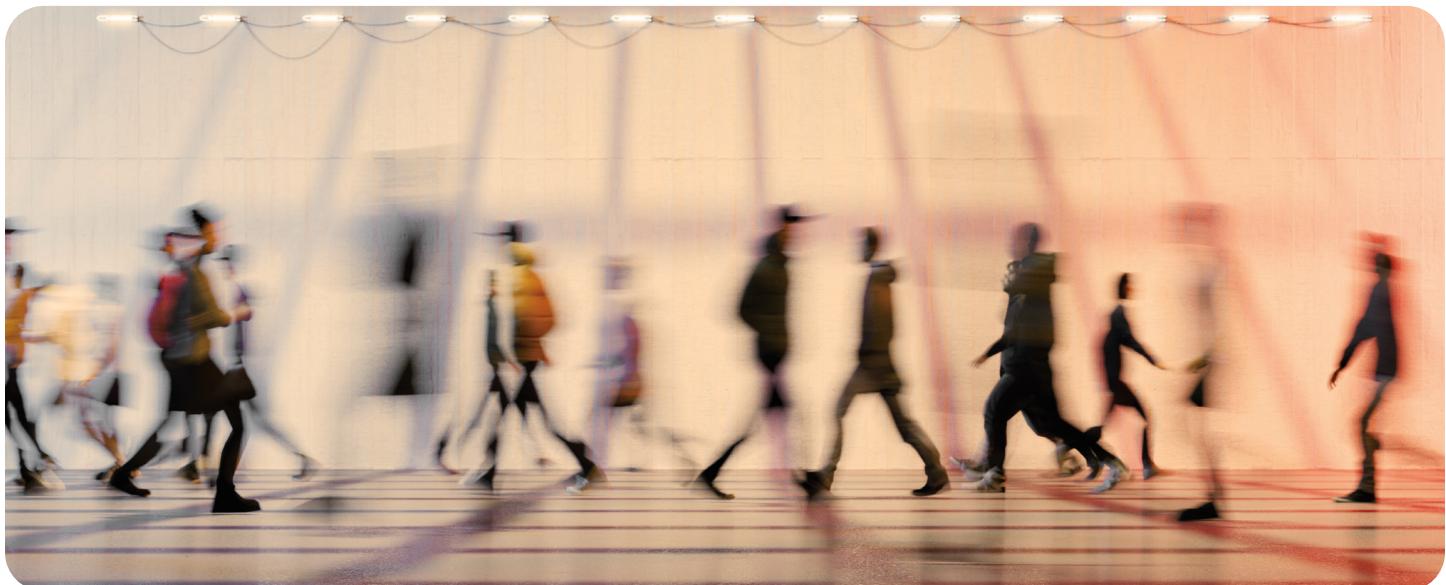
## Section 1202 qualified small-business stock (QSBS)

Investors—other than C corporations—may be able to exclude part or all of the gain from selling QSBS, depending on when it was acquired and how long it is held.

- **QSBS acquired on or before July 4, 2025:** Must generally be held at least five years. Depending on the acquisition date, up to 50%, 75% or 100% of the gain may be excluded. The exclusion is capped at the greater of \$10 million or 10 times your basis in the stock.
- **QSBS acquired after July 4, 2025 (under OBBBA):** A new tiered system allows shorter holding periods:
  - 50% exclusion if held at least three years
  - 75% exclusion if held at least four years
  - 100% exclusion if held five years or more

The exclusion for QSBS acquired after July 4, 2025, is capped at the greater of \$15 million or 10 times your basis in the stock.

To qualify, the stock must meet specific requirements, so maintaining accurate records is essential for eligibility.



## Family and education

### Adoption tax credit and exclusion

Adopting a child may provide two tax benefits: credit for qualified adoption expenses and an exclusion from income for employer-provided adoption assistance.

For 2026, the maximum benefit is \$17,670 per child.<sup>7</sup> Under OBBBA, up to \$5,120 of the credit is refundable, meaning you can receive it even if you owe no tax. The remainder can reduce your tax liability, with any unused nonrefundable amount carried forward for up to five years.

### Child Tax Credit (CTC)

For 2026, the CTC is \$2,200 per child, with up to \$1,700 refundable.

The credit begins to phase out at \$200,000 adjusted gross income (AGI) for single filers and \$400,000 for married couples filing jointly.<sup>8</sup>

### Dependent Care Assistance Program (DCAP)

Under an OBBBA expansion, you may contribute up to \$7,500 to a dependent care flexible spending account beginning in 2026. These funds can be used for qualifying child or dependent care expenses.<sup>9</sup>

### Kiddie tax

In 2026, the first \$1,350 of a child's unearned income qualifies for the standard deduction. The next \$1,350 is taxed at the child's rate. Any unearned income above \$2,700 is taxed at the parents' rate.

If a dependent earns more than \$13,500 in gross income, they must file their own return.<sup>10</sup>

### Health Savings Accounts (HSA)

HSAs allow you to save pretax dollars for qualified medical expenses. Funds grow tax-free and can be withdrawn tax-free when used for eligible health care costs.

For 2026, contribution limits are:

- \$4,400 for self-only coverage
- \$8,750 for family coverage
- An additional \$1,000 for individuals age 55 or older<sup>11</sup>



### ABLE accounts

ABLE accounts help families save for individuals with disabilities. Contributions grow tax deferred, and withdrawals used for qualified expenses are tax-free.

In 2026, up to \$20,000 can be contributed per beneficiary, and is no longer tied to the annual gift tax exclusion.<sup>12</sup>

529 plan funds may be rolled over to an ABLE account without penalty, as long as the ABLE account belongs to the 529 beneficiary or a qualifying family member. Rollovers count toward the \$20,000 limit.

Starting after Dec. 31, 2025, individuals who became disabled before age 46 (up from 26) will be eligible under the SECURE 2.0 Act.

### 529 plans

Although 529 contributions aren't federally deductible, funds grow tax-free, and withdrawals for eligible education expenses are also tax-free.

Starting in 2026 (as expanded under OBBBA), you may use up to \$20,000 per year per student for K-12 expenses.<sup>13</sup> You may also use up to \$10,000 lifetime to repay qualifying student loans for the beneficiary or their siblings. If the account has been open at least 15 years, up to \$35,000 may be rolled into a Roth IRA for the same beneficiary, subject to additional rules.<sup>14</sup>

OBBA further expanded qualified withdrawals to include additional K-12 expenses, homeschool costs, and postsecondary credentialing, licensing and continuing education programs.



## Trump accounts

Trump accounts are new tax-preferred savings vehicles for children under age 18. Children born between Jan. 1, 2025, and Dec. 31, 2028, will receive a one-time \$1,000 federal contribution. Families may contribute up to \$5,000 per year (indexed for inflation), with additional contributions allowed from employers.

Withdrawals are generally restricted until after age 18, and investment options may be limited. The program is expected to launch July 4, 2026.

## Coverdell Education Savings Accounts (ESA)

Coverdell ESAs offer tax-deferred growth and tax-free withdrawals for qualified education expenses, including K-12 and college costs.

Unlike 529 plans, Coverdell ESAs allow greater investment flexibility. Annual contributions are capped at \$2,000 per beneficiary.

Contribution eligibility phases out at \$220,000 of MAGI for joint filers and \$110,000 for single filers.<sup>15</sup>

## Education incentives

If you're paying college expenses (for yourself or a child) or repaying student loans, you may qualify for tax benefits.

- **American Opportunity Credit:** Up to \$2,500 per student, per year for the first four years of postsecondary education. It covers 100% of the first \$2,000 in tuition and related expenses, and 25% of the next \$2,000.
- **Lifetime Learning Credit:** Up to \$2,000 per tax return for qualified post-secondary expenses beyond the first four years, including graduate programs and continuing education.
- **Student loan interest deduction:** Up to \$2,500 of interest paid on student loans may be deductible per tax return.
- **Student loan forgiveness:** Under the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, federal student loan forgiveness is not treated as taxable income at the federal level through 2025. Some states, however, may still tax forgiven debt. Beginning in 2026, forgiven federal student loan debt will once again be considered taxable income, with only limited exceptions.

## Exclusion of U.S. savings bond interest

You may be able to exclude interest paid on certain U.S. savings bonds, if:

- The bonds are Series EE or I and were issued after 1989
- The funds were used for qualified higher education expenses
- Your filing status is not married filing separately
- Your MAGI is less than \$116,800 if single, head of household, or qualifying widow(er), or less than \$182,650 if married filing jointly.<sup>16</sup>





## Charitable tax planning

Starting in 2026, OBBBA adds a 0.5% AGI floor for itemized charitable deductions. This means only the portion of contributions above 0.5% of your AGI can be deducted.

Because of this change, timing and planning around charitable giving may be even more important.

### Bunching charitable deductions

If your itemized deductions don't exceed the standard deduction, a strategy called bunching may help.

With bunching, you group several years' worth of charitable donations into a single year. This may allow you to itemize in that year, then take the standard deduction in the following years.

### Donor-Advised Funds (DAF)

A DAF allows you to make a charitable contribution now and take the full tax deduction this year, even if you haven't yet decided which charities will ultimately receive the funds.

This strategy can be especially useful when your total deductions typically won't exceed the \$32,200 standard deduction for married couples filing jointly in 2026. By contributing several years' worth of donations to a DAF in one year, you may exceed the standard deduction, allowing you to itemize and claim a larger deduction.

You can then distribute gifts from the DAF to your chosen charities gradually over time—ultimately giving the same amount, but with a greater tax benefit in the current year.

### Charitable giving directly from your IRA

If you're over age 70½, you may be able to make qualified charitable distributions (QCDs) directly from your IRA—allowing you to support charitable causes while also reducing your taxable income.

In 2026, you can contribute up to \$111,000<sup>17</sup> from an IRA to a qualifying public charity. These distributions are excluded from your adjusted gross income, which can help lower the impact on tax brackets, Social Security taxation, Medicare premiums and other income-based phaseouts.

Because QCDs are not treated as itemized deductions, they can be especially useful if you take the standard deduction or don't typically benefit from itemizing.

Additionally, you can make a one-time election of up to \$55,000<sup>18</sup> in 2026 for QCDs directed to certain split-interest entities, such as charitable remainder annuity trusts, charitable remainder unitrusts or charitable gift annuities.

### Appreciated securities for charitable giving

Donating appreciated securities—assets you've held for more than one year that have increased in value—can be a tax-efficient way to give.

By contributing these assets directly to a qualified charity, you can avoid paying capital gains tax on the appreciation. This not only reduces your tax liability but also allows the charity to receive the full value of the asset.

Compared to selling the stock, paying capital gains tax and then donating the proceeds, gifting the securities directly can result in a larger charitable deduction and a greater impact for the cause you support.





## Retirement planning

### Catch-up contributions

In 2026, the maximum contribution to a 401(k) or other workplace retirement plan is \$24,500.<sup>19</sup> If you're age 50 or older by the end of the year, you may also contribute a catch-up amount of \$8,000.<sup>20</sup>

Under the SECURE 2.0 Act, those aged 60 to 63 can contribute even more. For most retirement plans, individuals in this age range can make a catch-up contribution of up to \$11,250<sup>21</sup> in 2026.

IRA contributions are limited to \$7,500 in 2026, with an additional \$1,100 catch-up contribution allowed if you're age 50 or older.<sup>22</sup> You may continue contributing to a traditional IRA beyond age 70, as long as you have earned income.

Beginning in 2026, most catch-up contributions will be subject to Roth rules, meaning they must be made with after-tax dollars. An exception applies if your 2025 wages were \$150,000 or less.

### Required minimum distributions

Your RMD age depends on your birth year:

- Born before July 1949: RMD age is 70½
- Born between July 1, 1949, and 1950: RMD age is 72
- Born Jan. 1, 1951, to Dec. 31, 1959: RMD age is 73
- Born in 1960 or later: RMD age is 75<sup>23</sup>

If you fall into the first two categories, you should already be taking RMDs from your IRA or qualified retirement plans.

Under the SECURE 2.0 Act, failing to take your full RMD by the deadline results in a 25% excise tax on the shortfall. This penalty can be reduced to 10% if corrected within a two-year window.

To meet the RMD requirement, you may withdraw the full amount from a single IRA or a combination of IRAs, as long as the total RMD is satisfied across all accounts. However, employer-sponsored retirement plans must generally satisfy their own RMDs separately.

With limited exceptions, if you're still working and haven't retired, you may delay RMDs from your current employer's plan until after retirement.

### Roth IRA conversion

When you convert money from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA, the amount is taxed in the year you make the conversion. This can be a smart move if you expect to be in a higher tax bracket later and want to pay taxes now at a lower rate.

A Roth conversion may be worth considering if:

- You have many years until retirement
- You expect to be in a similar or higher tax bracket later
- You're in a low-income year (from retirement or a job change)
- You can pay the tax without using IRA funds

### Backdoor Roth IRA

If your income is too high to contribute directly to a Roth IRA—and you don't already have a traditional IRA—you may still have an option.

You can set up a traditional IRA and make a nondeductible contribution to it. Then, you convert that amount to a Roth IRA, typically with little or no tax impact. This is known as a backdoor Roth IRA.

This strategy can be a useful workaround for high earners. Be sure to check with your advisor to confirm your eligibility and ensure it fits with your broader financial plan.





## Inherited IRA distributions

The SECURE 2.0 Act changed the rules for beneficiaries who inherit an IRA and how distributions must be handled.

If the original account holder had started RMDs, most beneficiaries must continue taking them, unless the transfer is to a spouse.

Only certain beneficiaries—called eligible designated beneficiaries (EDBs)—can stretch distributions over their lifetime. EDBs include:

- A spouse
- The decedent's minor child (under age 21)
- Someone who is disabled or chronically ill
- Someone not more than 10 years younger than the original account holder

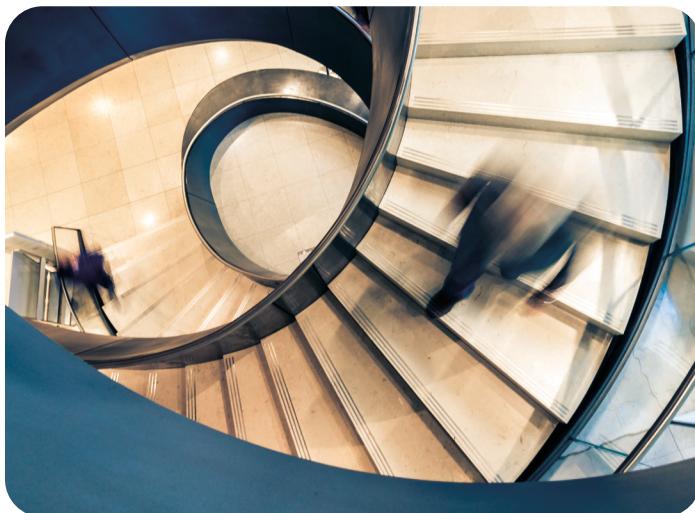
Most other beneficiaries must fully withdraw the account within 10 years of the original owner's death. Consult with your advisor to discuss how these rules may apply to you or your beneficiaries.

## Taxation of Social Security benefits

A portion of your Social Security benefits may be taxable, depending on your total income.

If your combined income is between \$25,000 and \$34,000 (individual) or \$32,000 and \$44,000 (married filing jointly), up to 50% of your benefits may be subject to tax.

If your income is over \$34,000 (individual) or over \$44,000 (married filing jointly), up to 85% of your benefits may be taxable.<sup>24</sup>



## Gift and Estate Planning

### Annual gifting exclusion

In 2026, you can give up to \$19,000 per person—or \$38,000 as a couple filing jointly—withot triggering gift tax or needing to file a gift tax return.<sup>25</sup>

### Gifting to 529 plans

529 plans help fund future education expenses and offer tax-deferred growth with tax-free withdrawals for qualified costs.

Gifts to 529s are subject to the \$19,000 annual exclusion per person in 2026. You may also front-load five years of gifts at once—up to \$95,000 per person.

Many states offer full or partial deductions for contributions. Early funding may provide long-term tax and education savings benefits.

### Direct payments for tuition and medical expenses

Tuition payments made directly to an educational institution, and medical expenses paid directly to a healthcare provider, are not counted toward your annual gift limit. That means you can:

- Use the full annual gift exclusion (e.g., \$19,000 per person in 2026)
- Make additional tax-free payments directly to schools or medical providers on someone's behalf

This strategy allows for meaningful support of children, grandchildren or others—without triggering gift tax or reducing your lifetime exemption.

### Estate and gift tax lifetime exemption

In 2026, individuals can give up to \$15 million—and married couples up to \$30 million—over their lifetime without triggering federal gift tax.<sup>26</sup>

However, any annual gift over \$19,000 per recipient in 2026 will reduce your lifetime exemption and, in turn, your federal estate tax exemption, when you die. This is an important consideration when planning large or recurring gifts.

The same limits apply to federal estate tax. Estates valued above these thresholds may be subject to estate taxes.



## 2026 tax facts at a glance

### Income taxes

2026 tax rate	Single filers	Married filing jointly	Head of household
10%	\$0-\$12,400	\$0-\$24,800	\$0-\$17,700
12%	\$12,401-\$50,400	\$24,801-\$100,800	\$17,701-\$67,450
22%	\$50,401-\$105,700	\$100,801-\$211,400	\$67,451-\$105,700
24%	\$105,701-\$201,775	\$211,401-\$403,550	\$105,701-\$201,750
32%	\$201,776-\$256,225	\$403,551-\$512,450	\$201,751-\$256,200
35%	\$256,226-\$640,600	\$512,451-\$768,700	\$256,201-\$640,600
37%	\$640,601 or more	\$768,701 or more	\$640,601 or more

Source: irs.gov

### Standard deductions

Married filing jointly	\$32,200
Head of household	\$24,150
Single	\$16,100

### Additional

Taxpayers who are age 65 or older or blind can claim an additional standard deduction: \$1,650 if married (this amount doubles if both are over 65 and blind); \$2,050 if unmarried.

### OBBA UPDATE: Enhanced senior deduction

For 2025-2028, taxpayers age 65 and older may be eligible to take an additional deduction of up to \$6,000 per person. Subject to phase out at modified AGI of \$150,000-\$250,000 MFJ and \$75,000-\$175,000 Others.

### Education incentives

American opportunity credit	\$2,500/student
<b>Phaseouts for american opportunity tax credit</b>	
Married filing jointly	\$160,000-\$180,000
Single	\$80,000-\$90,000
<b>Phaseouts for exclusion of qualified U.S. savings bond income</b>	
Married filing jointly	\$152,650-\$182,650
Single	\$101,800-\$116,800

### Capital gains tax

#### Rates on dividends and gains for assets held at least 12 months

Married filing jointly	Single
\$0-\$98,900	\$0-\$49,450
\$98,901-613,700	\$49,451-545,500
\$613,701+	\$545,501+

In addition, the 3.8% net investment income tax may apply to dividends and capital gains on income over certain thresholds.

### IRAs

IRA maximum contribution limit	\$7,500
IRA age 50+ catch-up contribution	\$1,100
<b>Phaseout range for deductible contributions to traditional IRAs</b>	
Married filing jointly:	
Both spouses as participants in qualified plan	\$129,000-\$149,000
One spouse as participant in qualified plan	\$242,000-\$252,000
Single/Head of household in qualified plan	\$81,000-\$91,000
<b>Phaseout range for contributions to Roth IRAs</b>	
Married filing jointly	\$242,000-\$252,000
Single/Head of household	\$153,000-\$168,000



## Health savings accounts (HSAs)

### HDHP minimum deductible amount

Single	\$1,700
Family	\$3,400

### HDHP maximum out-of-pocket amount

Single	\$8,500
Family	\$17,000

### HSA statutory contribution maximum

Single	\$4,400
Family	\$8,750
Catch-up contribution (age 55 or older)	\$1,000

## Scheduled gift and estate tax changes

Year	Gift tax top rate	Top estate tax rate	Estate tax exemption
2017	40%	40%	\$5,490,000
2018	40%	40%	\$11,180,000
2019	40%	40%	\$11,400,000
2020	40%	40%	\$11,580,000
2021	40%	40%	\$11,700,000
2022	40%	40%	\$12,060,000
2023	40%	40%	\$12,920,000
2024*	40%	40%	\$13,610,000
2025	40%	40%	\$13,990,000
2026	40%	40%	\$15,000,000

\*Annual exclusion for gifts: \$18,000 per donee

## Medicare

### Medicare tax paid on all income

Employer pays	1.45%	varies per income
Employee pays	1.45%	varies per income
	Plus 0.9% on income over \$200,000 (single) or \$250,000 (joint)	
Self-employed pays	2.9%	varies per income

### 3.8% Net investment income tax paid on the lesser of net investment income or excess of MAGI over:

Married filing jointly	\$250,000	varies per income
Single or head of household	\$200,000	varies per income
Married filing separately	\$125,000	varies per income

## Social Security

### Benefits

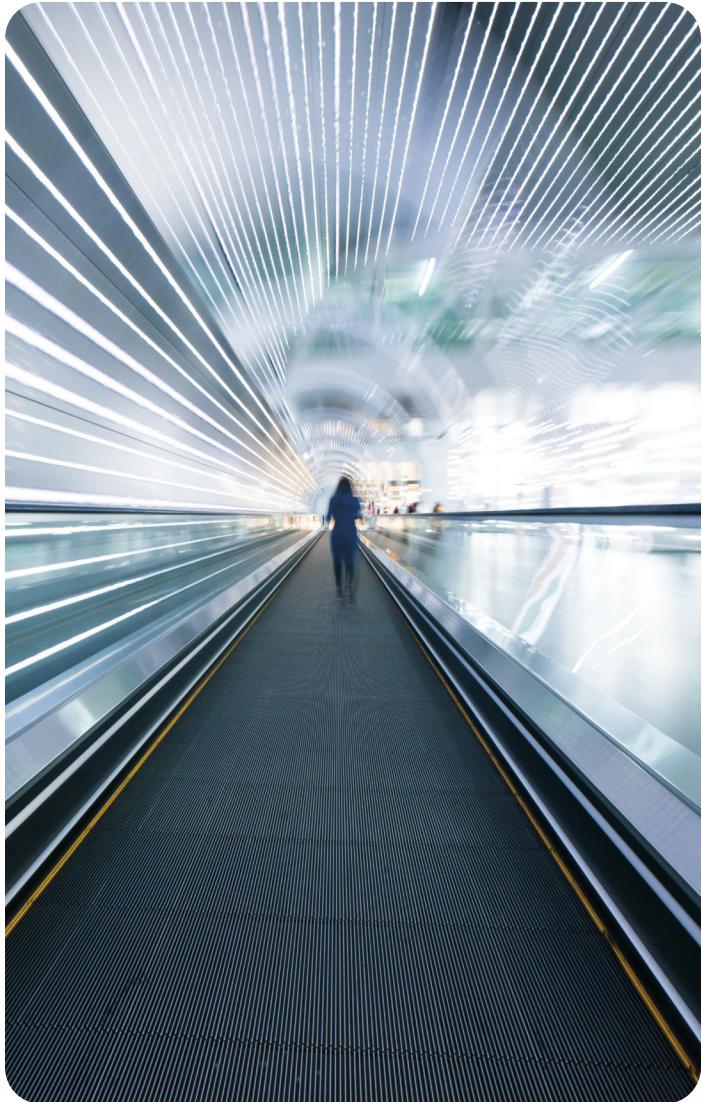
Full retirement age (FRA), born 1960 or later	67
Portion of benefit paid at age 62	70%

### Maximum earnings before Social Security benefits are reduced

Before FRA (lose \$1 for every \$2 of earnings above limit)	\$24,480
Year of FRA (lose \$1 for every \$3 of earnings above limit)	\$65,160
After FRA	No limit

### Tax (FICA)

Social Security tax paid on income up to \$184,500	Percent withheld
Employer pays	6.2%
Employee pays	6.2%
Self-employed pays	12.4%





## Qualified plans

<b>SEP plan participant maximum percentage of compensation</b>	
	25%
SEP plan participant maximum dollar allocation limit	\$72,000
SEP minimum compensation amount	\$800
<b>SIMPLE IRA maximum employee contribution</b>	\$17,000
SIMPLE IRA catch-up - age 50 or older	\$4,000
Special catch-up contribution for age 60, 61, 62 or 63 in 2025	\$5,250
<b>403(b) TSA elective employee deferral</b>	\$24,500
403(b) TSA catch-up - age 50 or older	\$8,000
403(b) TSA catch-up - 15 or more years of service with current employer (\$15,000 lifetime max)	\$3,000
<b>Defined contribution maximum employer percentage deduction limit (of eligible payroll)</b>	25%
Defined contribution plan annual contribution limit	\$72,000

<b>Maximum elective deferral to retirement plans (e.g., 401(k), 403(b) &amp; 457)</b>	
	\$24,500
401(k) Age 50+ catch-up contribution	\$8,000
Special catch-up contribution for age 60, 61, 62 or 63 in 2025	\$11,250
Annual includable compensation limit	\$360,000
Highly compensated employee compensation limit	\$160,000
Annual retirement benefit limit under defined benefit plan (not to exceed 100% of compensation)	\$290,000

### Year-round tax resource

Your goals don't follow a tax calendar—and your strategy shouldn't either.

Whether you're planning ahead or adjusting along the way, the right tax decisions can move you closer to what matters most. For guidance tailored to your goals, connect with a wealth advisor.

### Sources

<sup>1</sup>[IRS releases tax inflation adjustments for tax year 2026, including amendments from the One, Big, Beautiful Bill](#)

<sup>2</sup>[One, Big, Beautiful Bill provisions](#)

<sup>3</sup>[Find out if net investment income tax applies to you](#)

<sup>4</sup>[Publication 936 \(2024\), Home Mortgage Interest Deduction](#)

<sup>5</sup>[Topic no. 701, Sale of your home](#)

<sup>6</sup>[Invest in a Qualified Opportunity Fund](#)

<sup>7</sup>[IRS releases tax inflation adjustments for tax year 2026, including amendments from the One, Big, Beautiful Bill](#)

<sup>8</sup>[Child Tax Credit](#)

<sup>9</sup>[One, Big, Beautiful Bill provisions](#)

<sup>10</sup>[IRS Rev. Proc. 2025-32](#)

<sup>11</sup>[IRS Rev. Proc. 2025-19](#)

<sup>12</sup>[IRS Rev. Proc 2025-32](#)

<sup>13</sup>[One, Big, Beautiful Bill provisions](#)

<sup>14</sup>[Topic no. 313, Qualified tuition programs \(QTPs\)](#)

<sup>15</sup>[Topic no. 310, Coverdell education savings accounts](#)

<sup>16</sup>[IRS Rev. Proc 2025-32](#)

<sup>17,18,19,20,21,22</sup>[IRS Notice 2025-67](#)

<sup>23</sup>[New RMD Provisions: A Closer Look at What's Changing with SECURE 2.0](#)

<sup>24</sup>[IRS reminds taxpayers their Social Security benefits may be taxable](#)

<sup>25,26</sup>[IRS Rev. Proc 2025-32](#)

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