

# 2026 Taxes quick view

## Income taxes<sup>1</sup>

Single		Married filing jointly (MFJ)		Trusts & estates	
Tax rate	Taxable income	Tax rate	Taxable income	Tax rate	Taxable income
10%	\$0 – \$12,400	10%	\$0 – \$24,800	10%	\$0 – \$3,300
12%	\$12,401 – \$50,400	12%	\$24,801 – \$100,800	24%	\$3,301 – \$11,700
22%	\$50,401 – \$105,700	22%	\$100,801 – \$211,400	35%	\$11,701 – \$16,000
24%	\$105,701 – \$201,775	24%	\$211,401 – \$403,550	37%	Over \$16,000
32%	\$201,776 – \$256,225	32%	\$403,551 – \$512,450		
35%	\$256,226 – \$640,600	35%	\$512,451 – \$768,700		
37%	Over \$640,600	37%	Over \$768,700		

Deduction/benefit	Single	MFJ
Standard deduction	\$16,100	\$32,200
Existing additional senior deduction (age 65+)	\$2,050	\$3,300
Temporary 2025-2028 bonus senior deduction (age 65+)	\$6,000 (MAGI phase-out starts at \$75,000)	\$12,000 (MAGI phase-out starts at \$150,000)

State and local tax (SALT) deduction rules under the "One Big Beautiful Bill Act"	
Feature	New Rule
Deduction cap	\$40,400
Income phase-down (MAGI)	Starts at \$505,000. At \$606,000 and above, the deduction is limited to a \$10,000 minimum.
Annual adjustment	1% increase annually
Reversion	Reverts to \$10,000 in 2030

Effective tax rates (MFJ)		
Tax rate	Taxable income	Effective (blended) tax range
10%	\$0 - \$24,800	0%
12%	\$24,801 - \$100,800	0% - 7.9%
22%	\$100,801 - \$211,400	7.9% - 13.9%
24%	\$211,401 - \$403,550	13.9% - 18.6%
32%	\$403,551 - \$512,450	18.6% - 21%
35%	\$512,451 - \$768,700	21% - 25.5%
37%	Over \$768,700	25.5% - 37%

**Capital gains taxes:** Short-term (held 1 year or less): Ordinary income tax rates.  
 Long-term (held more than 1 year): 0-20% (see below)

Tax rate	Single	MFJ	Trusts & estates
0%	\$0 – \$49,450	\$0 – \$98,900	\$0 – \$3,250
15%	\$49,451 – \$545,500	\$98,901 – \$613,700	\$3,251 – \$15,900
20%	Over \$545,501	Over \$613,701	Over \$15,900

Estate and gift taxes	Net investment income tax
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exclusion amount: \$15,000,000/person (\$30,000,000 married)</li> <li>Annual gift tax exclusion: \$19,000/donee (\$38,000 married with gift splitting)</li> <li>Top federal estate tax rate: 40%</li> </ul>	3.8% tax on certain adjusted income <sup>2</sup> over: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Single: \$200,000</li> <li>MFJ: \$250,000</li> <li>Estates &amp; trusts: \$15,200</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup>These charts have been simplified and do not include flat amounts owed in each bracket.

<sup>2</sup>Undistributed income for estates & trusts

This tax guide reflects 2026 tax year figures for use during the 2027 filing season.

## Retirement planning horizon

### IRA contribution limits

- Total: \$7,500
- Catch-up: (Age 50+): \$1,100
- Defined contribution plan annual limit: \$72,000
- Defined benefit plan annual limit: \$290,000

### Roth IRA eligibility

The ability to contribute to a Roth IRA depends on MAGI.

- Single** Phase-out \$153,000 – \$168,000  
No contribution allowed above \$168,000
- MFJ** Phase-out \$242,000 – \$252,000  
No contribution allowed above \$252,000

### Traditional IRAs

Deductibility of traditional IRA contributions depends on modified adjusted gross income (MAGI) and retirement plan coverage at work:

**Single** IRA owner is covered by a retirement plan at work:

Phase-out \$81,000 – \$91,000  
Deduction lost at \$91,000+

**MFJ** IRA owner is covered by a retirement plan at work:

Phase-out \$129,000 – \$149,000  
Deduction lost at \$149,000+

Only the IRA owner's spouse is covered by a plan at work:

- Phase-out \$242,000 - \$252,000
- Deduction lost at \$252,000+

If a single filer or if both spouses (MFJ) are not covered by a retirement plan at work, they can receive a full deduction regardless of income level.

401(k), 403(b) and 457 plans	SEP IRAs	SIMPLE IRAs	Solo 401(k)
Elective deferrals limit: \$24,500 Catch-up: Ages 50-59 and 64+: \$8,000 Ages 60-63: \$11,250	Lesser of \$72,000 or 25% of compensation (20% if self-employed sole proprietor)	Elective deferrals limit: \$17,000 Catch-up: Ages 50-59 and 64+: \$4,000 Ages 60-63: \$5,250	Total cannot exceed \$72,000 Catch-up: Ages 50-59 and 64+: \$8,000 Ages 60-63: \$11,250

### Over 70 ½ and charitably inclined?

Use Qualified Charitable Distributions (QCDs). QCDs are qualifying distributions up to \$111,000/year (2026) directly from an IRA to charity. QCDs are an income tax triple win:

1. QCDs are excluded from taxable income (even better than a charitable deduction)
2. QCDs can count towards RMDs
3. The charity benefits

## Required Minimum Distribution (RMD) planning

Required beginning date (RBD):	Birth year	RBD age	Note:
	1951-1959	73	If a plan participant is still working and does not own 5% or more of the company, they may be entitled to delay RMDs from the employer's retirement plan (does not apply to IRAs).
	1960 and later	75	

### Uniform Distribution Table (excerpt)

Used by account owners to calculate RMD (except when beneficiary spouse is more than 10 years younger).

Age of owner	Divisor	Age of	Divisor
72	27.4	87	14.4
73	26.5	88	13.7
74	25.5	89	12.9
75	24.6	90	12.2
76	23.7	91	11.5
77	22.9	92	10.8
78	22.0	93	10.1
79	21.1	94	9.5
80	20.2	95	8.9
81	19.4	96	8.4
82	18.5	97	7.8
83	17.7	98	7.3
84	16.8	99	6.8
85	16.0	100	6.4
86	15.2	101	6.0

### Single Lifetime Table (excerpt)

Used by designated beneficiaries who inherit an IRA or qualified plan.

Age	Divisor	Age	Divisor
50	36.2	66	22.0
51	35.3	67	21.2
52	34.3	68	20.4
53	33.4	69	19.6
54	32.5	70	18.8
55	31.6	71	18.0
56	30.6	72	17.2
57	29.8	73	16.4
58	28.9	74	15.6
59	28.0	75	14.8
60	27.1	76	14.1
61	26.2	77	13.3
62	25.4	78	12.6
63	24.5	79	11.9
64	23.7	80	11.2
65	22.9	81	10.5

### Eligible designated beneficiaries

EDBs can "stretch" a qualifying inherited account over their lifetime subject to certain parameters. Non-EDBs generally must fully distribute the entire account by 12/31 of the 10th calendar year following the account owner's death.

#### EDBs include:

- Surviving spouses
- Minor children (may delay start of ten-year distribution period until reaching age of majority)
- Disabled or chronically ill individuals
- Individuals who are not more than 10 years younger than the IRA owner or plan participant

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