

2026 tax planning tables at-a-glance

Capital gains and losses and dividends

Long-term capital gain rate (longer than one year)

	0% ¹	15% ¹	20% ¹
Single	\$0 – \$49,450	\$49,451 – \$545,500	\$545,501+
Married filing jointly and surviving spouse	\$0 – \$98,900	\$98,901 – \$613,700	\$613,701+
Head of household	\$0 – \$66,200	\$66,201 – \$579,600	\$579,601+
Married filing separately	\$0 – \$49,450	\$49,451 – \$306,850	\$306,851+
Trusts and estates	\$0 – \$3,300	\$3,301 – \$16,250	\$16,251+

¹ Net long-term capital gains and/or qualified dividends are stacked on top of other taxable income net of deductions to determine the applicable long-term capital gain rate(s). Multiple tax rates may apply since rates are progressive.

For example, assume a joint filer has net taxable income of \$100,000 which is comprised of \$80,000 of ordinary income and \$20,000 in net long-term capital gain. The first \$18,900 of the gain falls within the 0% rate threshold of \$98,900 and will be taxed at 0%; while the remaining \$1,100 of long-term capital gain is above the \$98,900 threshold and will be taxed at 15%.

Short-term capital gain rate (one year or less)

Short-term capital gain rate (one year or less)	Taxed at ordinary income tax rate.
Dividends	Qualified dividends are taxed at the long-term capital gain rates. Nonqualified dividends are taxed at ordinary income tax rates.

Higher rates apply to collectibles and unrecaptured §1250 gain. Consult your tax advisor about how they apply to your situation.

Netting capital gains and losses

1. Net short-term gains and short-term losses.
2. Net long-term gains and long-term losses.
3. Net any excess short-term gains or losses (step 1), with any excess long-term gains or losses (step 2). Also known as 'netting the nets'.
4. Deduct up to \$3,000 of excess losses against ordinary income per year.
5. Carry over any remaining losses to future tax years

2026 income tax rate schedules²

Married taxpayer filing jointly/surviving spouse

If taxable income is:	The tax is:
\$0 – \$24,800	10% of the taxable income
\$24,800 – \$100,800	\$2,480.00 + 12% of excess over \$24,800
\$100,800 – \$211,400	\$11,600.00 + 22% of excess over \$100,800
\$211,400 – \$403,550	\$35,932.00 + 24% of excess over \$211,400
\$403,550 – \$512,450	\$82,048.00 + 32% of excess over \$403,550
\$512,450 – \$768,700	\$116,896.00 + 35% of excess over \$512,450
\$768,700 or more	\$206,583.50 + 37% of excess over \$768,700

Single taxpayer

If taxable income is:	The tax is:
\$0 – \$12,400	10% of the taxable income
\$12,400 – \$50,400	\$1,240.00 + 12% of excess over \$12,400
\$50,400 – \$105,700	\$5,800.00 + 22% of excess over \$50,400
\$105,700 – \$201,775	\$17,966.00 + 24% of excess over \$105,700
\$201,775 – \$256,225	\$41,024.00 + 32% of excess over \$201,775
\$256,225 – \$640,600	\$58,448.00 + 35% of excess over \$256,225
\$640,600 or more	\$192,979.25 + 37% of excess over \$640,600

Head of household

If taxable income is:	The tax is:
\$0 – \$17,700	10% of the taxable income
\$17,700 – \$67,450	\$1,770.00 + 12% of excess over \$17,700
\$67,450 – \$105,700	\$7,740.00 + 22% of excess over \$67,450
\$105,700 – \$201,750	\$16,155.00 + 24% of excess over \$105,700
\$201,750 – \$256,200	\$39,207.00 + 32% of excess over \$201,750
\$256,200 – \$640,600	\$56,631.00 + 35% of excess over \$256,200
\$640,600 or more	\$191,171.00 + 37% of excess over \$640,600

Married taxpayer filing separately

If taxable income is:	The tax is:
\$0 – \$12,400	10% of the taxable income
\$12,400 – \$50,400	\$1,240.00 + 12% of excess over \$12,400
\$50,400 – \$105,700	\$5,800.00 + 22% of excess over \$50,400
\$105,700 – \$201,775	\$17,966.00 + 24% of excess over \$105,700
\$201,775 – \$256,225	\$41,024.00 + 32% of excess over \$201,775
\$256,225 – \$384,350	\$58,448.00 + 35% of excess over \$256,225
\$384,350 or more	\$103,291.75 + 37% of excess over \$384,350

² Taxable income is income after all deductions (including either itemized or standard deduction).

Standard deductions

Married/joint	Single	Head of household	Married/separate	Dependents
\$32,200	\$16,100	\$24,150	\$16,100	\$1,350

For dependents with earned income, the deduction is the greater of \$1,350 or earned income + \$450 (up to \$16,100).

Additional standard deductions

Married, age 65 or older or blind	\$1,650 ³
Married, age 65 or older and blind	\$3,300 ³
Unmarried, age 65 or older or blind	\$2,050
Unmarried, age 65 or older and blind	\$4,100

³ per person

Federal trust and estate income tax rate schedule

If taxable income is:	The tax is:
\$0 – \$3,300	10% of the taxable income
\$3,300 – \$11,700	\$330 plus 24% of the excess over \$3,300
\$11,700 – \$16,000	\$2,346 plus 35% of the excess over \$11,700
\$16,000 or more	\$3,851 plus 37% of the excess over \$16,000

This is an abbreviated version of the tax planning tables. For the complete version, contact your advisor.

Investment and Insurance Products:

NOT FDIC Insured • NO Bank Guarantee • MAY Lose Value

Retirement accounts

Traditional and Roth IRA

Maximum contribution (per individual if under age 50)	Maximum contribution (per individual if age 50 or older within a particular tax year)
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The lesser of \$7,500 or total compensation for the year The lesser of \$8,600 or total compensation for the year

Contributions must be made no later than the tax-filing deadline, regardless of tax extensions.

Traditional IRA deductibility limits

- Fully deductible provided you and/ or your spouse have enough earned income and neither of you are covered⁴ by a workplace retirement plan (WRP), such as a 401(k), 403(b), SEP IRA, or SIMPLE IRA regardless of income.
- For individuals covered⁴ by a WRP, deductions are phased out based upon marital status and Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI):

Married/joint	Single /HH ⁵	Deduction
Up to \$129,000	Up to \$81,000	Full
\$129,000 – \$149,000	\$81,000 – \$91,000	Partial
\$149,000 or more	\$91,000 or more	None

- If your spouse is covered⁴ by a WRP, but you are not, your deductions are phased out based upon MAGI:

Married/joint	Married/separate ⁶	Deduction
Up to \$242,000	N/A	Full
\$242,000 – \$252,000	Up to \$10,000	Partial
\$252,000 or more	\$10,000 or more	None

Roth IRA contribution phase-out limits

- Contributions are subject to the following MAGI limits:

Married/joint	Married/separate ⁶	Single /HH ⁵	Contribution
Up to \$242,000	N/A	Up to \$153,000	Full
\$242,000 – \$252,000	Up to \$10,000	\$153,000 – \$168,000	Partial
\$252,000 or more	\$10,000 or more	\$168,000 or more	None

⁴ The “Retirement Plan” box in Box 13 of your W-2 tax form should be checked if you were covered by a WRP.

⁵ HH stands for Head of Household.

⁶ Your filing status is considered single for IRA contribution purposes if you did not live with your spouse during the tax year.

Source: Internal Revenue Service

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401(k), 403(b), Gov’t 457(b) plan contribution limits

Employee maximum deferral contributions	Catch-up contribution (if age 50 through 59 and 64+)
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\$24,500 \$8,000⁷

Combined limit for designated Roth account and pretax 401(k), or 403(b) deferral contributions is \$24,500 for those younger than 50 and \$32,500 for those 50 to 59 and 64 or older within a particular tax year.

Catch-up contribution (for ages 60 – 63) \$11,250⁷

⁷ For eligible participants with 2025 wages exceeding \$150,000, catch-up contributions may be required to be made to a designated Roth account.

SEP, SIMPLE IRAs, and other retirement limits

Maximum elective deferral to SIMPLE IRA and SIMPLE 401(k) plans⁸ \$17,000

Catch-up contribution for SIMPLE IRA and SIMPLE 401(k) plans (for ages 50 through 59 and 64+)⁸ \$4,000

Catch-up contribution for SIMPLE IRA and SIMPLE 401(k) plans (for ages 60 – 63) \$5,250

Maximum annual defined benefit contribution plan limit (not including catch-up contributions) \$72,000

Maximum compensation for calculating qualified plan contributions \$360,000

Maximum annual defined benefit limit \$290,000

Threshold for highly compensated employee⁹ \$160,000

Threshold for key employee¹⁰ in top-heavy plans \$235,000

Maximum SEP contribution is lesser of limit or 25% of eligible income \$72,000

⁸ SIMPLE Plan limits may vary for certain eligible employers.

⁹ Highly compensated employee: individual who earns at least \$160,000 or 5% or greater owner.

¹⁰ Key employee: individual who earns at least \$235,000 or 1% owner and earns at least \$150,000 (not indexed) or 5% or greater owner.

Uniform Life Expectancy Table

Age	Divisor	Age	Divisor
73	26.5	80	20.2
74	25.5	81	19.4
75	24.6	82	18.5
76	23.7	83	17.7
77	22.9	84	16.8
78	22.0	85	16.0
79	21.1	86	15.2

Age	Divisor	Age	Divisor
87	14.4	98	7.3
88	13.7	99	6.8
89	12.9	100	6.4
90	12.2	101	6.0
91	11.5	102	5.6
92	10.8	103	5.2
93	10.1	104	4.9
94	9.5	105	4.6
95	8.9	106	4.3
96	8.4	107	4.1
97	7.8	108	3.9

Social Security taxation thresholds

Up to a certain percentage of an individual’s Social Security benefits is subject to taxation when his or her provisional income¹¹ exceeds certain threshold amounts:

	Up to 50% taxed	Up to 85% taxed
Married filing jointly	\$32,000 – \$44,000	More than \$44,000
Single/Head of Household/Qualifying Widower	\$25,000 – \$34,000	More than \$34,000
Married filing separately	Up to 85% taxable ¹²	

¹¹ Provisional income generally includes modified adjusted gross income (MAGI) plus nontaxable interest and one-half of Social Security benefits.

¹² There is an exception to this rule if you lived apart from your spouse for the entire year. Consult your tax advisor for more information.

Estate, gift, and generation-skipping transfer tax

Gift tax annual exclusion
\$19,000

Estate and gift tax — basic exclusion
\$15,000,000

Generation-skipping transfer (GST) tax exemption
\$15,000,000

Estate, gift, and GST tax rate
Maximum rate 40%

Connect with a professional

We welcome the opportunity to work with you to help you achieve your planning goals. Contact us for more information and to learn about how we can assist you.