

TAX RATES

2026 Individual Tax Rates

Unmarried Individuals

(other than surviving spouses & heads of households)

Taxable Income	2026 Tax
Not > \$12,400	10% of the taxable income
> \$12,400 but not > \$50,400	\$1,240 + 12% of the excess > \$12,400
> \$50,400 but not > \$105,700	\$5,800 + 22% of the excess > \$50,400
> \$105,700 but not > \$201,775	\$17,966 + 24% of the excess > \$105,700
> \$201,775 but not > \$256,225	\$41,024 + 32% of the excess > \$201,775
> \$256,225 but not > \$640,600	\$58,448 + 35% of the excess > \$256,225
> \$640,600	\$192,979.25 + 37% of the excess > \$640,600

Married Individuals Filing Joint Returns & Surviving Spouses

Taxable Income	2026 Tax
Not > \$24,800	10% of taxable income
> \$24,800 but not > \$100,800	\$2,480, + 12% of the excess > \$24,800
> \$100,800 but not > \$211,400	\$11,600+ 22% of the excess > \$100,800
> \$211,400 but not > \$403,550	\$35,932 + 24% of the excess > \$211,400
> \$403,550 but not > \$512,450	\$82,048 + 32% of the excess > \$403,550
> \$512,450 but not > \$768,700	\$116,896 + 35% of the excess > \$512,450
> \$768,700	\$206,583.50 + 37% of the excess > \$768,700

Heads of Households

Taxable Income	2026 Tax
Not > \$17,700	10% of the taxable income
> \$17,700 but not > \$67,450	\$1,770 + 12% of the excess > \$17,700
> \$67,450 but not > \$105,700	\$7,740 + 22% of the excess > \$67,450
> \$105,700 but not > \$201,750	\$16,155 + 24% of the excess > \$105,700
> \$201,750 but not > \$256,200	\$39,207 + 32% of the excess > \$201,750
> \$256,200 but not > \$640,600	\$56,631 + 35% of the excess > \$256,200
> \$640,600	\$191,171 + 37% of the excess > \$640,600

Married Individuals Filing Separate Returns

Taxable Income	2026 Tax
Not > \$12,400	10% of the taxable income
> \$12,400 but not > \$50,400	\$1,240 + 12% of the excess > \$12,400
> \$50,400 but not > \$105,700	\$5,800 + 22% of the excess > \$50,400
> \$105,700 but not > \$201,775	\$17,996 + 24% of the excess > \$105,700
> \$201,775 but not > \$256,225	\$41,024 + 32% of the excess > \$201,775
> \$256,225 but not > \$384,350	\$58,448 + 35% of the excess > \$256,225
> \$384,350	\$103,291.75 + 37% of the excess > \$384,350

2026 C Corporation Tax Rates

Taxable Income	2026 Tax
Any Amount of Income	21%

2026 Estates & Trusts Tax Rates

Taxable Income	2026 Tax
Not > \$3,300	10% of the taxable income
> \$3,300 but not > \$11,700	\$330 + 24% of the excess > \$3,300
> \$11,700 but not > \$16,000	\$2,346 + 35% of the excess > \$11,700
> \$16,000	\$3,851 + 37% of the excess > \$16,000

Social Security & Medicare

	Self-Employed	Employee
SS Tax Rate	12.4%	6.2%
Max Wages Subject to SS	\$199,783*	\$184,500
Med. Tax Rate	2.9%	1.45%
Additional Medicare Tax of 0.9%	Married Filing Joint – MAGI:	> \$250,000
	Married Filing Separate:	> \$125,000
	Others:	> \$200,000

* The reason for the higher number is that only **92.35%** of your net profits are taxed at **12.4%** and the **\$184,500** threshold is after application of the **92.35%**

2026 CAPITAL GAIN RATES

Capital Asset	Holding Period	Tax Rate
Short-term capital gains	One year or less	Ordinary income tax rates, up to 37%
Long-term capital gains	More than one year	Taxpayers with income below the 15% rate threshold below, pay 0%. The following are the income thresholds for 15% and 20% rates. Married Filing Jointly: 15% Rate: \$98,900 - \$613,700 20% Rate: > \$613,700 Married Filing Separately: 15% Rate: \$49,450 - \$306,850 20% Rate: > \$306,850 Head of Household: 15% Rate: \$66,200 - \$579,600 20% Rate: > \$579,600 Unmarried Individuals: 15% Rate: \$49,450 - \$545,500 20% Rate: > \$545,500
Collectibles	More than one year	28%
Section 1202 qualified small business stock	More than five years	0%
Unrecaptured \$1250 gain, (gains on real property attributable to straight-line depreciation)	More than one year	25%

VEHICLES

Depreciation Limits for Passenger Vehicles Placed in Service in 2025 (2026¹)

Tax Year	With Bonus Depreciation	No Bonus Depreciation
	Amount	Amount
1st Tax Year	\$20,200	\$12,200
2nd Tax Year	\$19,600	\$19,600
3rd Tax Year	\$11,800	\$11,800
Each Succeeding Year	\$7,060	\$7,060

2026 Standard Mileage Rates

IRS Mileage Rate (in cents per mile)	
Business	72.5
Charitable	14.0
Medical & Moving	20.5
Depreciation	35.0

2026 STANDARD DEDUCTION

Filing Status	Standard Deduction
Unmarried Individuals	\$16,100
Married Individuals Filing Separate Returns	\$16,100
Heads of Households	\$24,150
Married Individuals Filing Joint Returns & Surviving Spouses	\$32,200
Dependents	Cannot exceed > of (1) \$1,350, or, (2) \$450 + earned income
Additional Amount for Aged or Blind (amount if both aged and blind)	Filing Jointly: \$1,650 (\$3,300) Single or HOH: \$2,050 (\$4,100)
Senior Deduction	65 or older: \$6,000 Filing Jointly 65+: \$12,000

2026 Personal Exemptions

Per Individual	No Longer Applicable

2026 Health Savings Account (HSA)

HDHP* Coverage	Contribution Limit
Self-only	\$4,400
Family	\$8,750

Catch-up contributions for age 55+ are \$1,000

* High-Deductible Health Plan

RETIREMENT PLANS 2026

IRA contribution (under age 50)	\$7,500
IRA contribution (50 and older)	\$8,600

IRA deductibility phase-out (based on MAGI)

Participants in employer plans

Single or Head of Household	\$81,000 - \$91,000
Married, filing jointly	\$129,000 - \$149,000
Married, filing separately	\$0 - \$10,000

Nonparticipants in employer plans

Nonparticipant married to a participant	\$242,000 - \$252,000
Neither spouse a participant	Fully deductible

Phase out of Roth IRA contribution eligibility

Single	\$153,000 - \$168,000
Married, filing jointly	\$242,000 - \$252,000

Retirement Plan	Max Employee Contribution	Max Employer Contribution
SEP	N/A	25% of total compensation, max of \$72,000
SIMPLE IRA	\$17,000* \$18,100**	***
401(k)	\$24,500****	25% of wages*****

- * \$21,000 if 50 or older
- ** 25 or fewer employees, \$21,950 if 50 or older, \$23,350 (60-63)
- *** 3% match: \$10,800, 2% non-elective: \$7,200
- **** \$32,500 if 50 or older
- ***** Combined maximum of employee and employer contributions is **\$72,000** in 2026 (**\$80,000** if 50 or older).
Catch-up contribution in addition to employer & employee limit **\$8,000** (50-59 or 64+), **\$11,250** (60-63)



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¹ We will update the depreciation limits in March 2026 when the IRS updates them.

Biz Provision	Tax Code Section	Before the OBBBA	New Law
Clean vehicle credits	25E, 30D, 45W	Provides tax credits for the purchase of new and pre-owned electric and other clean vehicles.	After September 30, 2025, buyers and lessees will no longer be eligible for the \$7,500 tax credit on new electric vehicles (EVs), the \$4,000 credit on used EVs, or the up to \$40,000 credit on heavier trucks.
Alternative fuel vehicle refueling property credits	30C	Provides a tax credit of up to \$30,000 for eligible alternative fuel vehicle refueling property placed in service before 2033.	Credit terminated for property placed in service after June 30, 2026.
Employer-provided child care credit	45F	Provides a tax credit equal to 25% of expenses—capped at \$150,000 annually.	Effective 2026, the credit increases to 40% for regular businesses and 50% for eligible small businesses. The annual credit cap rises to \$500,000 and \$600,000, respectively.
Employer credit for paid family and medical leave	45S	Provides a 12.5%–25% business tax credit on eligible wages paid to qualifying employees during family and medical leave. Expires after 2025.	Effective 2026, makes the credit permanent and allows the credit either (a) based on wages or (b) for a portion of paid family leave insurance premiums.
Advanced manufacturing production credit	45X	Offers tax credits for producing solar, wind, inverter, battery, and critical mineral components. Credits phase out from 2023, except for minerals.	Effective July 5, 2025, disallows the credit for specified foreign or foreign-influenced entities. Phases out credits for critical minerals: 75% in 2031, 50% in 2032, 25% in 2033, and none from 2034 onward. Ends wind component credit after 2027.
Business interest	163(j)	Net interest expenses are limited to 30% of adjusted taxable income.	Effective 2025, the adjusted taxable income cap on deductible business interest expense increases by eliminating depreciation, amortization, and depletion from the calculation.
Bonus depreciation	168(k)	Allows 40% bonus depreciation in 2025, 20% in 2026, and zero in 2027 and beyond.	Effective January 20, 2025, permanently sets bonus depreciation at 100%.

Biz Provision	Tax Code Section	Before the OBBBA	New Law
Corporate charitable contributions	170(b)	Permits C corporation charitable deductions, generally limited to 10% of taxable income.	Effective 2026, adds a 1% floor. C corporation contributions above 1% of taxable income are deductible, up to a 10% limit.
Research and development expensing	174	Must capitalize and amortize most specified R&D expenditures over five years.	Effective 2025, allows immediate deduction of domestic R&D costs in the year incurred or, if elected, amortization over not less than 60 months. Allows small businesses to elect retroactive expensing for 2022, 2023, and 2024.
Election to expense certain business assets	179(b)	Up to \$1 million of the cost of qualifying property placed into service may be expensed, reduced by the phase-down beginning at \$2.5 million.	Effective 2025, the expensing limit increases to \$2.5 million and the phase-down threshold increases to \$4 million.
Energy-efficient commercial buildings	179D	Owners and designers can deduct qualified energy-efficient commercial building expenses, including those related to interior lighting, HVAC systems, and the building envelope.	Terminates the energy-efficient commercial building deduction for property construction that begins after June 30, 2026.
Qualified business income deduction	199A	Individuals can deduct up to 20% of qualified income from pass-through businesses, REITs, cooperatives, and publicly traded partnerships. Expires December 31, 2025.	Effective 2026, permanently extends up to 20% deduction, creates a minimum deduction, and increases phaseouts: \$50,000 to \$75,000 for singles and \$100,000 to \$150,000 for joint filers.
Employer-provided meals	274	After 2025, employers will no longer be able to deduct costs for on-site meals or company-operated dining facilities.	Effective 2026, carves out an exception and creates 100% employee meal deductions for restaurants, catering operations, and Alaska's fishing industry.
Excess business losses	461(l)	When a business loss exceeds \$313,000 (single) or \$626,000 (joint return), the excess becomes a net operating loss carryover. Expires 2028.	Effective in 2027, makes the excess business loss rules permanent.

Biz Provision	Tax Code Section	Before the OBBBA	New Law
Qualified Small Business Stock (QSBS)	1202	Section 1202 allowed a 100% capital gains exclusion for QSBS held five years, capped at \$10 million or 10× basis, with strict eligibility.	For QSBS issued after July 4, 2025, Section 1202 offers tiered exclusions (50–100%) for earlier QSBS exits, raises the gain cap to \$15 million and asset limit from \$50 million to \$75,000 million, and allows partial benefits before five years.
Qualified opportunity zones	1400Z	No new investments after December 31, 2026.	Effective in 2027, establishes a permanent opportunity zone program with five-year gain deferral, 10% basis boost, zones redesigned every 10 years, special rural incentives, stricter eligibility, and stronger reporting.
1099s MISC/NEC	6041(a)	A business must issue Form 1099 for any payment of \$600 or more made in the course of a trade or business.	Effective in 2026, increases the payment threshold to \$2,000 per payee.
1099-K	6050W	Third-party platforms must issue Form 1099-K for payments exceeding \$2,500 for goods or services.	Effective in 2025 and retroactive to 2022, the thresholds for Form 1099-K third-party network reporting are reinstated at \$20,000 and 200 transactions.