

# 2026 TAX GUIDE

## How to Prepare for Tax Season



This guide will explore how tax filing may look different this tax year and what you can do to prepare. Remember that this guide is for informational purposes only and is not a replacement for real-life advice, so consult your tax, legal, and accounting professionals before modifying your strategy.

### The Tax Brackets

The tax brackets are 10, 12, 22, 24, 32, 35, and 37 percent. Here are the tax brackets and the corresponding income ranges:<sup>1</sup>

2025 Tax Rate	Single	Married Filing Jointly
10%	\$0 to \$11,925	\$0 to \$23,850
12%	\$11,926 to \$48,475	\$23,851 to \$96,950
22%	\$48,476 to \$103,350	\$96,951 to \$206,700
24%	\$103,351 to \$197,300	\$206,701 to \$394,600
32%	\$197,301 to \$250,525	\$394,601 to \$501,050

35%	\$250,526 to \$626,350	\$501,051 to \$751,600
37%	\$626,351+	\$751,601+

Changes to the tax brackets mean that wage earners may fall into lower brackets this tax year. Here is one example: A single filer at \$195,000 in taxable income would have fallen into the 32 percent bracket for tax year 2024. The filer would now be in the 24 percent tax bracket for 2025.

Remember that the tax brackets represent how much you will pay for each portion of your income. For example, if you make \$125,000 for the 2025 tax year and are married filing jointly, you will pay 10 percent on the first \$23,850, 12 percent on the next \$73,100, and 22 percent on the final \$28,050. You will not pay 22 percent on the entire \$125,000 of your annual income.

Here is an overview of the standard deductions over the past two years:<sup>1</sup>

<b>Tax Year</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>
Single	\$14,600	\$15,750
Married filing jointly	\$29,200	\$31,500
Married filing separately	\$14,600	\$15,750
Head of household	\$21,900	\$23,625

### **IMPORTANT DEADLINES\***

#### **JANUARY 15, 2026<sup>2</sup>**

If you are self-employed or have other fourth-quarter income that requires you to pay quarterly estimated taxes, postmark this payment by January 15, 2026.

#### **APRIL 15, 2026**

FIRST QUARTER 2026 ESTIMATED TAX PAYMENT DUE

#### **2025 INDIVIDUAL TAX RETURNS DUE**

Most taxpayers have until April 15 to file tax returns. Email or postmark your returns by midnight on this date.

#### **LAST DAY TO MAKE A 2025 IRA CONTRIBUTION**

If you have not already contributed fully to your retirement account for 2025, April 15 is your last chance to fund a traditional IRA or a Roth IRA.

## **INDIVIDUAL TAX RETURN EXTENSION FORM DUE**

If you cannot file your taxes on time, file your request for an extension by April 15 to push your deadline back to October 15, 2026.

### **JUNE 15, 2026**

SECOND QUARTER 2026 ESTIMATED TAX PAYMENT DUE

### **SEPTEMBER 15, 2026**

THIRD QUARTER 2026 ESTIMATED TAX PAYMENT DUE

### **OCTOBER 15, 2026**

EXTENDED INDIVIDUAL TAX RETURNS DUE

You have until October 15 to file your 2025 tax return if you receive an extension.

\*Tax deadlines on weekends or national holidays will be delayed until the following business day. Also, the IRS can adjust federal tax deadlines on short notice based on its assessment of financial or economic conditions. If you live in a location affected by a natural disaster, check with the IRS, as your tax-filing deadline may have been adjusted.

## **The Child Tax Credit**

The 2025 Child Tax Credit allows a credit of up to \$2,200 per child for the 2025 tax year.

The credit is partially refundable and phases out at income thresholds of \$200,000 (or \$400,000 for married taxpayers filing jointly).<sup>3</sup>

## **Preparing for the Tax Season**

Preparing before the tax season may help you better prepare for the unexpected. Here are several reasons to begin early:

- Your home, job, or relationships have changed
- You need to start saving money if you may owe taxes
- You want to ensure you qualify for tax deductions

You can make changes throughout the year to ensure your tax preparations go smoothly. In particular, you can periodically assess your paycheck withholdings to get a refund or reduce or eliminate your tax burden.

You should track and store your tax and other financial records to avoid delays or frantic preparations as the filing deadline approaches. Records may include W-2 forms, canceled checks, certain receipts, and previous returns.

Here is a list of other items to start gathering:

- Pay stubs
- Mortgage payment records

- Closing paperwork on home purchases
- Receipts for items or services you may want to claim as itemized deductions
- Records of charitable giving and donations
- Mileage logs on cars used for business
- Business travel receipts
- Credit card and bank statements to verify deductions
- Medical bills
- 1099-G forms for state and local taxes
- 1099 forms for dividends or other income

During the first few months of 2026, ensure you receive your W-2 and 1099 forms and other tax documents. Leave adequate time to collect documents and prepare to file your taxes before the April 15, 2026, deadline.

### **Tightening the Nuts and Bolts**

Here are some additional ways to prepare this year for next year's tax season:

**Look at last year:** Look at last year's return. In the months ahead, you may still have the opportunity to contribute more to your retirement plan, which may lower your taxable income.

**Donate to charity:** How about "bunching" your charitable donations? Bunching allows you to optimize your deduction allowances by making two or more years' worth of charity donations in one year.

Let's say you are married, expect to itemize your deductions, and anticipate making \$15,000 in annual donations. By donating \$30,000 in one year and skipping the next, you may be able to qualify for a higher deduction.<sup>4</sup>

**Review capital losses:** Consider deducting capital losses if you are investing in the financial markets. You can claim deductions if you experience losses, but you can claim losses only if they exceed capital gains. You can claim the difference of up to \$3,000 per year if you are married filing jointly or \$1,500 if you are filing separate returns. Net losses exceeding \$3,000 can be carried forward into future years.<sup>5</sup>

Deductions for capital losses can only be applied to the sale of investment properties, not to the sale of properties held for personal use.

**Get organized:** Find a place to store your tax documents until it is time to prepare to file. A sound record-keeping system may alleviate concerns later as the deadline approaches.

If you store your documents or prior returns on your computer, back them up on a thumb drive or other device or system in case your computer is hacked or stolen.

**Consider other taxes:** Monitor local and state government requirements that may affect your tax situation.

## How Long?

The IRS provides recommended timelines for retaining financial documents:<sup>6</sup>

1. You should keep your tax records for three years if #4 and #5 below do not apply.
2. You should keep records for three years from the original filing date of your return or two years from the date you paid your taxes if you claimed a credit or refund after you filed your return. Select whichever is the later date.
3. You should keep your records for seven years if you claim a loss from worthless securities or a bad debt deduction.
4. You should keep your records for six years if you failed to report income that you should have, and the payment was more than 25 percent of the gross income listed on your return.
5. Keep records indefinitely if you do not file a return.
6. You should keep employment tax records for at least four years after the due date or after you paid the taxes. Select whichever is later.

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### Citations

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