

2026 Tax Quick Reference Guide

Key tax information at a glance



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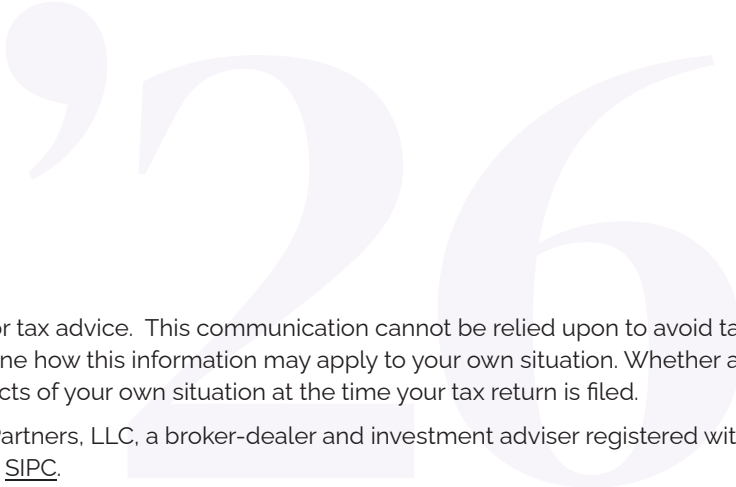
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2026 Tax Quick Reference Guide

Taxes are an essential part of financial planning — they touch everything from retirement planning to philanthropy and estate planning. Each year, the IRS updates important limits and thresholds throughout the tax code. This guide provides key 2026 tax information at a glance.

Income taxes

Your income tax bracket depends on two things: your filing status (for example, single or married filing jointly) and your taxable income.

Taxable income range

Each income tax rate listed below applies only to income within a specific range, not all of your earnings. For example, in 2026, single filers pay 10% tax on their first \$12,400 in taxable income, 12% on any taxable income between \$12,401 and \$50,400, and so on.

Ordinary income: any income taxed at ordinary rates, including salary, wages, tips, bonuses, ordinary dividends, and most interest income

| 2025 Taxable income range | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| Tax rate | Single filers | Head of household | Married filing jointly (and surviving spouse) | Married filing separately |
| 0% | Up to total deduction amount | Up to total deduction amount | Up to total deduction amount | Up to total deduction amount |
| 10% | \$0 to \$11,925 | \$0 to \$17,000 | \$0 to \$23,850 | \$0 to \$11,925 |
| 12% | \$11,926 to \$48,475 | \$17,001 to \$64,850 | \$23,851 to \$96,950 | \$11,926 to \$48,475 |
| 22% | \$48,476 to \$103,350 | \$64,851 to \$103,350 | \$96,951 to \$206,700 | \$48,476 to \$103,350 |
| 24% | \$130,351 to \$197,300 | \$103,351 to \$197,300 | \$206,701 to \$394,600 | \$103,351 to \$197,300 |
| 32% | \$197,301 to \$250,525 | \$197,301 to \$250,500 | \$394,601 to \$501,050 | \$197,301 to \$250,525 |
| 35% | \$250,526 to \$626,350 | \$250,501 to \$626,350 | \$501,051 to \$751,600 | \$250,526 to \$375,800 |
| 37% | \$626,351 and above | \$626,351 and above | \$751,601 and above | \$375,801 and above |

| 2026 Taxable income range | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| Tax rate | Single filers | Head of household | Married filing jointly (and surviving spouse) | Married filing separately |
| 0% | Up to total deduction amount | Up to total deduction amount | Up to total deduction amount | Up to total deduction amount |
| 10% | \$0 to \$12,400 | \$0 to \$17,700 | \$0 to \$24,800 | \$0 to \$12,400 |
| 12% | \$12,401 to \$50,400 | \$17,701 to \$67,450 | \$24,801 to \$100,800 | \$12,401 to \$50,400 |
| 22% | \$50,401 to \$105,700 | \$67,451 to \$105,700 | \$100,801 to \$211,400 | \$50,401 to \$105,700 |
| 24% | \$105,701 to \$201,775 | \$105,701 to \$201,750 | \$211,401 to \$403,550 | \$105,701 to \$201,775 |
| 32% | \$201,776 to \$256,225 | \$201,751 to \$256,200 | \$403,551 to \$512,450 | \$201,776 to \$256,225 |
| 35% | \$256,226 to \$640,600 | \$256,201 to \$640,600 | \$512,451 to \$768,700 | \$256,226 to \$384,350 |
| 37% | \$640,601 and above | \$640,601 and above | \$768,701 and above | \$384,351 and above |

Investment taxes

The tables below list the tax rates that apply to long-term capital gains — that is, profits on investments you've owned longer than 12 months. They also apply to qualified dividends.

Long-term capital gains rate — taxable income range

| 2025 Taxable income range | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---|---------------------------|
| Long-term capital gains rate | Single filers | Head of household | Married filing jointly (and surviving spouse) | Married filing separately |
| 0% | \$0 to \$48,350 | \$0 to \$64,750 | \$0 to \$96,700 | \$0 to \$48,350 |
| 15% | \$48,351 to \$533,400 | \$64,751 to \$566,700 | \$96,701 to \$600,050 | \$48,351 to \$300,000 |
| 20% | \$533,401 and above | \$566,701 and above | \$600,051 and above | \$300,001 and above |

| 2026 Taxable income range | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---|---------------------------|
| Long-term capital gains rate | Single filers | Head of household | Married filing jointly (and surviving spouse) | Married filing separately |
| 0% | \$0 to \$49,450 | \$0 to \$66,200 | \$0 to \$98,900 | \$0 to 49,450 |
| 15% | \$49,451 to \$545,500 | \$66,201 to \$579,600 | \$98,901 to \$613,700 | \$49,451 to \$306,850 |
| 20% | \$545,501 and above | \$579,601 and above | \$613,701 and above | \$306,851 and above |

Income tax deductions and credits

All taxpayers can claim the standard deduction. But some taxpayers can save on taxes by itemizing deductions instead — that is, tallying up their individual deductions and applying those rather than the standard deduction. Many deductions and credits phase out for high earners.

MAGI (modified adjusted gross income): your earnings after accounting for certain credits, deductions, and penalties

| Standard deduction | Limit | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| | 2025 | 2026 |
| Filing status | | |
| Single and married filing separately | \$15,000 | \$16,100 |
| Head of household | \$22,500 | \$24,150 |
| Married filing jointly (and surviving spouse) | \$30,000 | \$32,200 |
| <i>Additional deduction limit</i> | | |
| Blind or over 65 and unmarried* | Add \$2,000 | Add \$2,050 |
| Blind or over 65 and married* | Add \$1,600 per person | Add \$1,650 per person |
| NEW: Temporary bonus deduction for taxpayers over 65* | Add \$6,000 per person | Add \$6,000 per person |

*Taxpayers over 65 can claim both the temporary bonus deduction and the regular over-65 bonus amount (based on marital status) in the same year.

Other important tax deductions and credits

You don't have to itemize to use the following deductions.

| Tax deductions | Description | Limit | Phaseout starts at (MAGI) | |
|-------------------------------|--|----------|--|--|
| | | | 2025 | 2026 |
| Student loan interest | Interest paid on qualified student loans | \$2,500 | Joint filers: \$170,000 All others: \$85,000 | Joint filers: \$175,000 All others: \$85,000 |
| NEW: Car loan interest | Interest paid on qualified vehicle loans | \$10,000 | Joint filers: \$200,000 All others: \$100,000 | Joint filers: \$200,000 All others: \$100,000 |
| Educator expense deduction* | Qualified expenses for eligible educators | \$300 | N/A | N/A |
| NEW: Tip income | Qualified tips received in eligible occupations | \$25,000 | Joint filers: \$300,000 All others: \$150,000 | Joint filers: \$300,000 All others: \$150,000 |
| NEW: Overtime pay | Portion of overtime compensation that exceeds regular pay rate | \$12,500 | Joint filers: \$300,000 All others: \$150,000 | Joint filers: \$300,000 All others: \$150,000 |

*For tax year 2026, eligible educators who itemize their deductions can claim an unlimited amount in qualified expenses.

Likewise, you can deduct contributions to a health savings account (HSA) even if you don't itemize.

| | Status | Limit | |
|---|-------------------------|----------|----------|
| | | 2025 | 2026 |
| Max HSA contribution | Single | \$4,300 | \$4,400 |
| | Family | \$8,550 | \$8,750 |
| | Catch-up limit: age 55+ | \$1,000 | \$1,000 |
| Minimum annual deductible for high single deductible health plan (HDHP) | Single | \$1,650 | \$1,700 |
| | Family | \$3,300 | \$3,400 |
| HDHP max out-of-pocket expenses | Single | \$8,300 | \$8,500 |
| | Family | \$16,600 | \$17,000 |

Unlike deductions, which reduce your taxable income, credits directly reduce your tax burden. The tax credits below are phased out for high earners.

| Tax credits | Description | Limit | Phaseout starts at (MAGI) |
|----------------------------------|---|-----------|---|
| | | 2025/2026 | 2025/2026 |
| Child Tax Credit | Offsets childcare costs for children under the age of 17 | \$2,000 | Joint filers: \$400,000 Single filers: \$200,000 |
| Lifetime Learning Tax Credit* | For qualified tuition and education-related expenses | \$2,000 | Joint filers: \$160,000 Single filers: \$80,000 |
| American Opportunity Tax Credit* | For qualified tuition and education-related expenses for the first four years of higher education | \$2,500 | Joint filers: \$160,000 Single filers: \$80,000 |

*The Lifetime Learning Tax Credit and American Opportunity Tax Credit cannot be claimed in the same year.

Social Security and Medicare tax (FICA) rates

Social Security and Medicare taxes are payroll taxes that both employers and employees pay. Together, they are known as Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) taxes.

- Social Security taxes apply up to a set income amount
- High earners pay an additional Medicare tax (see Stealth taxes section)

| Social Security and Medicare | Limit | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| | 2025 | 2026 |
| Social Security taxable wage base | Up to \$176,100 | Up to \$184,500 |
| Social Security (OASDI) percentage of taxable wage employers and employees are each responsible for | 6.2% | 6.2% |
| Medicare tax percentage of taxable wage employers and employees are each responsible for | 1.45% | 1.45% |

| Social Security benefits limits | Limit | |
|--|----------|----------|
| | 2025 | 2026 |
| Maximum earnings for individuals below normal retirement age before Social Security benefits are reduced. One dollar in benefits will be withheld for every two dollars in earnings above the limit. | \$23,400 | \$24,480 |
| Maximum benefit depends on the age you retire. Amount displayed is the maximum benefit at full retirement age. | \$4,018 | \$4,152 |

Stealth taxes

Stealth taxes are extra taxes that are not always obvious to taxpayers. They typically apply to higher earners in specific circumstances — and they can increase your effective tax rate without boosting you into a higher income tax bracket.

Net investment income tax (NIIT)

The NIIT applies if your MAGI is above a certain threshold and you have net investment income, including not just capital gains but also interest, dividends, rental income, and other investment income.

The NIIT applies to whichever is less:

- Your net investment income or
- The amount of your MAGI above the NIIT threshold

| NIIT MAGI threshold | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| Tax rate | Single or head of household | Married filing jointly (or surviving spouse) | Married filing separately |
| 3.8% | \$200,000 | \$250,000 | \$125,000 |

For example, say your income lands you in the 35% tax bracket for single filers (\$256,226 to \$640,600 in 2026). If some of your income comes from investments, you'll pay an additional 3.8% on a portion of your income, bringing your top tax rate to 38.8%.

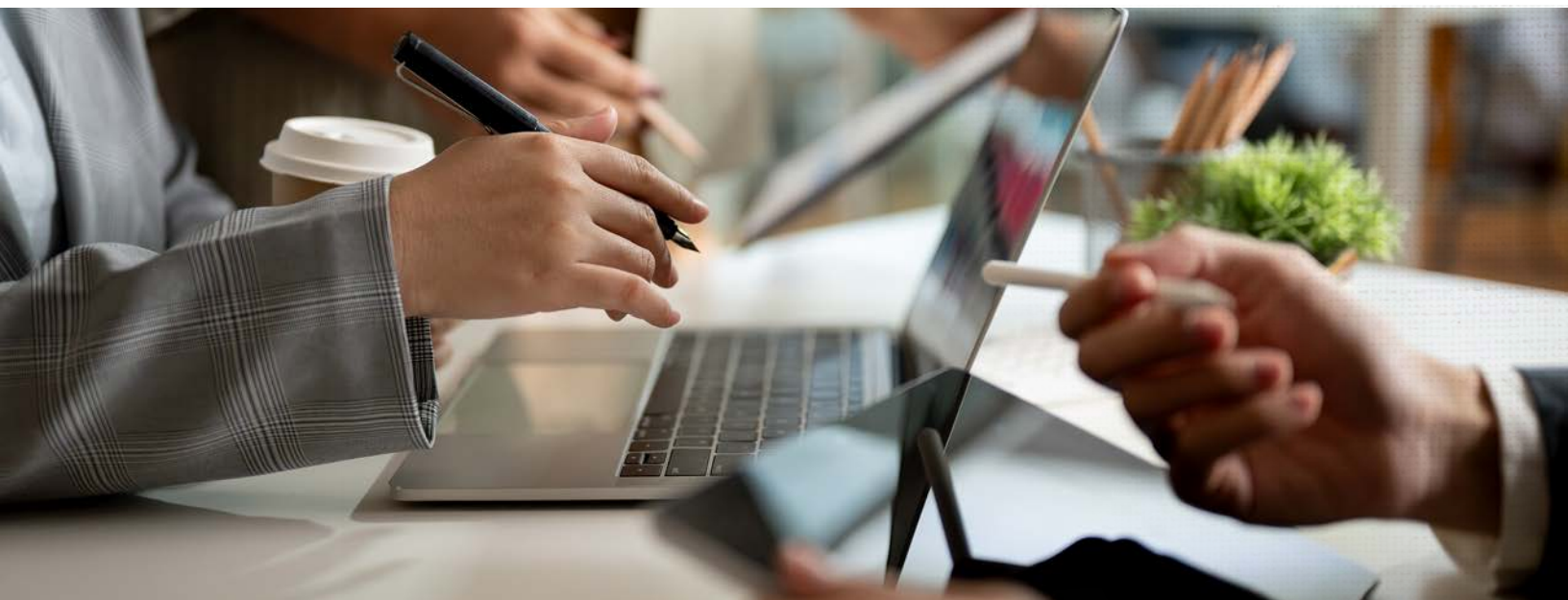
Income-related monthly adjustment amount (IRMAA)

The IRMAA is a surcharge on Medicare Part B and D premiums. Whether you pay it depends on your income from two years earlier.

| Single filer (2024 MAGI) | Married filing jointly (2024 MAGI) | Part B | | | Part D |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------|-----------|---------------|-------------------|
| | | Premium | Surcharge | Total monthly | Total monthly |
| \$0 to \$109,000 | \$0 to \$218,000 | \$202.90 | \$0 | \$202.90 | Premium |
| \$109,001 to \$137,000 | \$218,001 to \$274,000 | \$202.90 | \$81.20 | \$284.10 | Premium + \$14.50 |
| \$137,001 to \$171,000 | \$274,001 to \$342,000 | \$202.90 | \$202.90 | \$405.80 | Premium + \$37.50 |
| \$171,001 to \$205,000 | \$342,001 to \$410,000 | \$202.90 | \$324.60 | \$527.50 | Premium + \$60.40 |
| \$205,001 to \$499,999 | \$410,001 to \$749,999 | \$202.90 | \$446.30 | \$649.20 | Premium + \$83.30 |
| \$500,000 and above | \$750,000 and above | \$202.90 | \$487.00 | \$689.90 | Premium + \$91.00 |

Additional Medicare tax

| Additional Medicare tax | 2025/2026 limit | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| | Surtax | Income thresholds |
| Surtax charged to high earners | 0.9% | Single filers: above \$200,000 Joint filers: above \$250,000 |



Retirement

You can set aside money for retirement in a variety of tax-advantaged accounts. Which accounts are available to you depends on your situation, the plans offered by your employer, and potentially your income.

Retirement contribution limits

Every type of tax-advantaged retirement account has annual contribution limits. Whether and how much you're allowed to contribute can depend on your MAGI, and so can the amount you're allowed to deduct.

Employer-sponsored plans

| Plan type | | Contribution limit | |
|--|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | 2025 | 2026 |
| Total limit for defined contribution plans — except 457(b) plans | | \$70,000 | \$72,000 |
| 401(k), Roth 401(k), 403(b), 457(b), SARSEP | Elective deferral limit | \$23,500 | \$24,500 |
| | Catch-up limit: age 50 to 59 | \$7,500 | \$8,000 |
| | NEW catch-up limit: age 60 to 63 | \$11,250 | \$11,250 |
| | Catch-up limit: age 64 and older | \$7,500 | \$8,000 |
| 401(k), SARSEP, and 457 | Highly compensated employee | \$160,000 | \$160,000 |
| Profit-sharing, 401(k), SEP IRA, and money purchase plan | Employee annual compensation limit | \$350,000 | \$360,000 |
| Profit-sharing, 401(k), and money purchase plan | Top-heavy plan key employee compensation limit | \$230,000 | \$235,000 |
| SIMPLE IRA and SIMPLE 401(k) deferral | Elective deferral limit | \$16,500 | \$17,000 |
| | Catch-up limit: age 50 to 59 | \$3,500 | \$4,000 |
| | NEW catch-up limit: age 60 to 63 | \$5,250 | \$5,250 |
| | Catch-up limit: age 64 and older | \$3,500 | \$4,000 |
| | Maximum employer match (\$1 for \$1 match on the first 3% of employee compensation deferred) | \$16,500 | \$17,000 |
| | Maximum employer nonelective contributions (2% of eligible employee compensation up to \$345,000 in 2024 and \$350,000 in 2025) | \$7,000 | \$7,200 |
| | Catch-up deferral is also matched by employer if individual is age 50 or older | \$3,500 or \$5,250 based on age | \$4,000 or \$5,250 based on age |

| Plan type | | Contribution limit | |
|-------------|---|---|---|
| | | 2025 | 2026 |
| SEP IRA | Maximum SEP contributions | Lesser of \$70,000 or 25% of wages (20% for owners) | Lesser of \$72,000 or 25% of wages (20% for owners) |
| | SEP compensation exclusion (minimum annual compensation required) | \$750 | \$800 |
| Solo 401(k) | Elective deferral limit | \$23,500 | \$24,500 |
| | Catch-up limit: age 50 to 59 | \$7,500 | \$8,000 |
| | NEW catch-up limit: age 60 to 63 | \$11,250 | \$11,250 |
| | Catch-up limit: age 64 and older | \$7,500 | \$8,000 |
| | Employer nonelective contributions | 25% of compensation | 25% of compensation |
| | Maximum aggregate contribution (excluding catch-up) | \$70,000 | \$72,000 |

Traditional and Roth IRAs and their MAGI phaseouts

| Plan type | Status | MAGI phaseout | |
|---|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| | | 2025 | 2026 |
| Traditional IRA* Annual limit: 2025: \$7,000 2026: \$7,500 | Single or head of household participating in an employer plan | \$79,000 to \$89,000 | \$81,000 to \$91,000 |
| | Married filing jointly with contributing spouse participating in employer plan | \$126,000 to \$146,000 | \$129,000 to \$149,000 |
| | Married filing jointly with spouse participating in employer plan | \$236,000 to \$246,000 | \$242,000 to \$252,000 |
| | Married filing jointly without access to employer plan | No limit | No limit |
| | Married filing separately with access to employer plan | \$0 to \$10,000 | \$0 to \$10,000 |
| Roth IRA* Annual limit: 2025: \$7,000 2026: \$7,500 | Single filer or head of household | \$150,000 to \$165,000 | \$153,000 to \$168,000 |
| | Married filing jointly | \$236,000 to \$246,000 | \$242,000 to \$252,000 |
| | Married filing separately | \$0 to \$10,000 | \$0 to \$10,000 |
| Traditional/Roth IRA catch-up limit | Age 50 and older | \$1,000 additional | \$1,100 additional |

*All IRA contributions combined cannot exceed the annual contribution limit.

Required minimum distributions (RMDs)

The IRS requires you to begin making withdrawals from most tax-advantaged accounts once you reach 73 years of age. The life expectancy table the IRS applies to you depends on your tax filing status and other characteristics (see below). Calculating RMDs can be complex, so consult your financial advisor.

Uniform lifetime (IRS table III)

This table is for use by:

- Unmarried account owners
- Married account owners whose spouses are not more than 10 years younger than they are
- Married owners whose spouses are not the sole beneficiaries of their IRAs

| Age | Distribution period | Age | Distribution period | Age | Distribution period | Age | Distribution period |
|-----|---------------------|-----|---------------------|-----|---------------------|------|---------------------|
| 72 | 27.4 | 87 | 14.4 | 102 | 5.6 | 117 | 2.7 |
| 73 | 26.5 | 88 | 13.7 | 103 | 5.2 | 118 | 2.5 |
| 74 | 25.5 | 89 | 12.9 | 104 | 4.9 | 119 | 2.3 |
| 75 | 24.6 | 90 | 12.2 | 105 | 4.6 | 120+ | 2.0 |
| 76 | 23.7 | 91 | 11.5 | 106 | 4.3 | | |
| 77 | 22.9 | 92 | 10.8 | 107 | 4.1 | | |
| 78 | 22.0 | 93 | 10.1 | 108 | 3.9 | | |
| 79 | 21.1 | 94 | 9.5 | 109 | 3.7 | | |
| 80 | 20.2 | 95 | 8.9 | 110 | 3.5 | | |
| 81 | 19.4 | 96 | 8.4 | 111 | 3.4 | | |
| 82 | 18.5 | 97 | 7.8 | 112 | 3.3 | | |
| 83 | 17.7 | 98 | 7.3 | 113 | 3.1 | | |
| 84 | 16.8 | 99 | 6.8 | 114 | 3.0 | | |
| 85 | 16.0 | 100 | 6.4 | 115 | 2.9 | | |
| 86 | 15.2 | 101 | 6.0 | 116 | 2.8 | | |

Single life expectancy (IRS table I)

This table is for use by certain beneficiaries who have inherited an IRA.

| Age | Life expectancy | Age | Life expectancy | Age | Life expectancy | Age | Life expectancy |
|-----|-----------------|-----|-----------------|-----|-----------------|------|-----------------|
| 0 | 84.6 | 30 | 55.3 | 60 | 27.1 | 90 | 5.7 |
| 1 | 83.7 | 31 | 54.4 | 61 | 26.2 | 91 | 5.3 |
| 2 | 82.8 | 32 | 53.4 | 62 | 25.4 | 92 | 4.9 |
| 3 | 81.8 | 33 | 52.5 | 63 | 24.5 | 93 | 4.6 |
| 4 | 80.8 | 34 | 51.5 | 64 | 23.7 | 94 | 4.3 |
| 5 | 79.8 | 35 | 50.5 | 65 | 22.9 | 95 | 4.0 |
| 6 | 78.8 | 36 | 49.6 | 66 | 22.0 | 96 | 3.7 |
| 7 | 77.9 | 37 | 48.6 | 67 | 21.2 | 97 | 3.4 |
| 8 | 76.9 | 38 | 47.7 | 68 | 20.4 | 98 | 3.2 |
| 9 | 75.9 | 39 | 46.7 | 69 | 19.6 | 99 | 3.0 |
| 10 | 74.9 | 40 | 45.7 | 70 | 18.8 | 100 | 2.8 |
| 11 | 73.9 | 41 | 44.8 | 71 | 18.0 | 101 | 2.6 |
| 12 | 72.9 | 42 | 43.8 | 72 | 17.2 | 102 | 2.5 |
| 13 | 71.9 | 43 | 42.9 | 73 | 16.4 | 103 | 2.3 |
| 14 | 70.9 | 44 | 41.9 | 74 | 15.6 | 104 | 2.2 |
| 15 | 69.9 | 45 | 41.0 | 75 | 14.8 | 105 | 2.1 |
| 16 | 69.0 | 46 | 40.0 | 76 | 14.1 | 106 | 2.1 |
| 17 | 68.0 | 47 | 39.0 | 77 | 13.3 | 107 | 2.1 |
| 18 | 67.0 | 48 | 38.1 | 78 | 12.6 | 108 | 2.0 |
| 19 | 66.0 | 49 | 37.1 | 79 | 11.9 | 109 | 2.0 |
| 20 | 65.0 | 50 | 36.2 | 80 | 11.2 | 110 | 2.0 |
| 21 | 64.1 | 51 | 35.3 | 81 | 10.5 | 111 | 2.0 |
| 22 | 63.1 | 52 | 34.3 | 82 | 9.9 | 112 | 2.0 |
| 23 | 62.1 | 53 | 33.4 | 83 | 9.3 | 113 | 1.9 |
| 24 | 61.1 | 54 | 32.5 | 84 | 8.7 | 114 | 1.9 |
| 25 | 60.2 | 55 | 31.6 | 85 | 8.1 | 115 | 1.8 |
| 26 | 59.2 | 56 | 30.6 | 86 | 7.6 | 116 | 1.8 |
| 27 | 58.2 | 57 | 29.8 | 87 | 7.1 | 117 | 1.6 |
| 28 | 57.3 | 58 | 28.9 | 88 | 6.6 | 118 | 1.4 |
| 29 | 56.3 | 59 | 28.0 | 89 | 6.1 | 119 | 1.1 |
| | | | | | | 120+ | 1.0 |

Qualified charitable distribution rules

IRA owners who are age 70½ and older can make tax-free distributions directly from their IRAs to qualified charities. For those age 73 and older, these distributions can count against annual RMDs.

| Distribution type | Annual limit | |
|--|--------------|-----------|
| | 2025 | 2026 |
| Charitable donation | \$108,000 | \$111,000 |
| One-time donation to a charitable remainder trust or charitable gift annuity | \$54,000 | \$55,000 |

Gift, trust, and estate taxes

Taxpayers looking to pass along assets to others need to consider the various tax rates and limits that apply to gifts, trusts, and estates.

Trust and estate tax rates (not individual)

If you receive income from a trust or estate, the tax you pay on it will depend on the amount paid to you.

| Federal tax rate | Taxable income range | |
|------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | 2025 | 2026 |
| 0% | Up to total deduction amount | Up to total deduction amount |
| 10% | \$0 to \$3,150 | \$0 to \$3,300 |
| 24% | \$3,151 to \$11,450 | \$3,301 to \$11,700 |
| 35% | \$11,451 to \$15,650 | \$11,701 to \$16,000 |
| 37% | \$15,651 and above | \$16,001 and above |

Annual and lifetime gifting limits

As of 2026, tax law lets you give away up to \$15 million tax-free either during your lifetime or through your estate. This amount is called the unified gift and estate tax exemption. Anything more distributed to others is taxable.

That said, gifts under a certain amount each year do not count against your lifetime exemption. That amount is called the annual gift tax exclusion.

| | Limit | |
|--|--|--|
| | 2025 | 2026 |
| Annual gift tax exclusion without filing a gift tax return | Single: \$19,000 Married filing jointly: \$38,000 | Single: \$19,000 Married filing jointly: \$38,000 |
| Annual exclusion for gifts to noncitizen spouses | \$190,000 | \$194,000 |
| Unified gift and estate tax exemption (lifetime) | \$13,990,000 per person | \$15,000,000 per person |
| Maximum estate and gift tax rate | 40% | 40% |