

Retirement Accounts

Married Taxpayers filing separate returns

Retirement Accounts			
Workplace Retirement Plans	2025	2024	2023
Elective Deferrals: 401(k), 403(b), most 457 plans	\$23,500	\$23,000	\$22,500
Catch-Up Contributions • Age 50+ • Age 60 - 63	\$7,500 \$11,250	\$7,500 N/A	\$7,500 N/A
Puerto Rico Retirement Plans	2025	2024	2023
Elective Deferrals: 1081.01(d) / PR-Only Qualified plans Catch-Up Contributions: 1081.01(d)/ PR-Only Qualified plans	\$15,000 \$1,500	\$15,000 \$1,500	\$15,000 \$1,500
Elective Deferrals: Dual-Qualified Plans & Federal Thrift Savings Plan Catch-Up Contributions: Federal Thrift Savings Plan	\$23,500 \$7,500	\$23,000 \$7,500	\$22,500 \$7,500
Benefit Limits: US & Puerto Rico Retirement Plans	2025	2024	2023
Annual Contribution Limit	\$70,000	\$69,000	\$66,000
Highly Compensated Threshold	\$160,000	\$155,000	\$150,000
Annual Compensation Limit	\$350,000	\$345,000	\$330,000
Annual Benefit Limit	\$280,000	\$275,000	\$265,000
Traditional IRA	2025	2024	2023
Traditional IRA Regular Contribution Limit	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$6,500
Age 50 Catch-Up Limit for Traditional IRAs	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
AGI Phase-Out Ranges for Determining Traditional IRA Deductions for Active Participants: Unmarried Taxpayers Married Taxpayers filing joint returns Married Taxpayers filing separate returns Non-active Participant Spouse	\$79,000 - \$89,000 \$123,000 - \$146,000 \$0 - \$10,000 \$230,000 - \$246,000	\$77,000 - \$87,000 \$123,000 - \$143,000 \$0 - \$10,000 \$230,000 - \$240,000	\$73,000 - \$83,000 \$116,000 - \$136,000 \$0 - \$10,000 \$218,000 - \$228,000
Roth IRA	2025	2024	2023
Roth IRA Regular Contribution Limit	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$6,500
Age 50 Catch-Up Limit for Roth IRAs	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
AGI Phase-Out Ranges for Determining Roth IRA Regular Contributions: Unmarried Taxpayers Married Taxpayers filing joint returns	\$150,000 - \$165,000 \$236,000 - \$246,000	\$146,000 - \$161,000 \$230,000 - \$240,000	\$138,000 - \$153,000 \$218,000 - \$228,000

\$0 - \$10,000

\$0 - \$10,000

\$0 - \$10,000



2025 Cost-of-Living Adjustments

Health & Welfare Accounts

Flexible Spending Account (FSA)	2025	2024	2023
Employee Contribution Limit for Health & Limited FSA	\$3,300	\$3,200	\$3,050
Medical FSA Rollover	\$660	\$640	\$610
 Dependent Care Assistance Account Employee Contribution Limit: Single or married filing a joint return Single or married filing a separate return 	\$5,000 \$2,500	\$5,000 \$2,500	\$5,000 \$2,500
Monthly Limit for Parking/Transit & Vanpool	\$325/\$325	\$315/\$315	\$300/\$300
Health Savings Account (HSA)	2025	2024	2023
HSA Maximum Contribution: Self - Only Coverage Family Coverage	\$4,300 \$8,550	\$4,150 \$8,300	\$3,850 \$7,750
Age 55 HSA Catch-up Contribution	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
High Deductible Health Plan (HDHP): Annual Deductible-Single Annual Deductible-Family Maximum Out-of-Pocket-Single Maximum Out-of-Pocket-Family	\$1,650 \$3,300 \$8,300 \$16,600	\$1,600 \$3,200 \$8,050 \$16,100	\$1,500 \$3,000 \$7,500 \$15,000

Elective Deferral Limit: maximum contribution that a participant can contribute to a Workplace Retirement Plan, such as a 401(k) or 403(b) plan.

For 1081.01(d)/PR-Only Qualified plans, the Elective Deferral Limit is the maximum pre-tax contribution permitted for plans qualified solely under Section 1081.01(d) of the Puerto Rico Internal Revenue Code. For Puerto Rico participants in a Dual-Qualified plan, the Elective Deferral Limit is \$20,000. Contributions exceeding this limit will be taxable to the participant.

Annual Benefit Limit: maximum annual benefit that can be paid to a participant (IRC section 415). Applied limit is the lesser of the dollar limit above or 100% of the participant's average compensation (generally the high three consecutive years of service). The participant compensation level is also subjected to the Annual

Annual Contribution Limit: maximum annual contribution amount that can be made to a participant's account (IRC section 415). Limit is expressed as the lesser of the dollar limit or 100% of the participant's compensation, applied to the combination of employee contributions, employer contributions, and forfeitures allocated to a

Annual Compensation Limit: In calculating contribution allocations, a plan cannot consider any employee compensation in excess of this limit. In calculating certain nondiscrimination tests, all participant compensation is limited to this amount.

457 Deferral Limit: Similar restriction, applied to certain government plans (457 plans).

Highly Compensated Threshold (section 414(q)(1)(B)): minimum compensation level established to determine highly compensated employees for purposes of nondiscrimination testing.

Catch up Contributions: Under the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Act of 2001 (EGTRRA), certain individuals aged 50 or over can make catch up contributions. Beginning 2025, individuals aged 60 - 63 may make additional catch-up contributions due to SECURE 2.0 legislation, as determined at the plan level.











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