

# 2026 Roth Catch-Up Contribution Rule: What You Need To Know



Are you over age 50 and earning more than \$145,000 per year? Get up to speed on what the new Roth catch-up rule may mean for you.

Starting in 2026, if you earned over \$145,000 in the prior year, your age 50 or age 60 to 63 catch-up contributions to your employer-sponsored retirement plan must be Roth contributions, which are made with after-tax dollars.

## What are the benefits of making Roth contributions to your employer-sponsored retirement plan?

- **Tax-Free Withdrawals:** Roth assets can be withdrawn tax-free in retirement if at least five years have passed since Jan. 1 of the year of your first Roth contribution, and you are at least 59 ½ years old.
- **Higher Contribution Limits Than Roth IRAs:** You can save more after-tax dollars compared to Roth IRAs.
- **Eligibility at All Income Levels:** Unlike Roth IRAs, your ability to make Roth contributions to a 457(b) or 401(k) plan does not depend on your income.
- **Tax Planning Flexibility:** Having both pre-tax and Roth assets available as sources of retirement income creates additional flexibility when managing tax liabilities during retirement.

## Does everyone need to make Roth contributions?

No. The following groups of employees are eligible, but not required, to make Roth contributions to an employer-sponsored 457(b) or 401(k) plan:

- Employees under age 50.
- Employees over age 50 with annual income under the \$145,000 threshold (Social Security wages shown in Box 3 on your W-2).
- Employees who do not contribute to Social Security.
- Employees who do not contribute above the normal contribution limit in effect for the year, for example, \$23,500 in 2025.



## Did You Know?

You can start making Roth contributions to your employer-sponsored 457(b) or 401(k) plan at any time, regardless of your age or income. Log in to your account to review your retirement plan options and get started at [www.missionsq.org/login](https://www.missionsq.org/login).