



Smarter You: Tax Planning

Presented by:

Jamie Alpaugh CFP®, MSFP

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Agenda

- Review/Where we are today
 - Marginal tax rates
 - Capital gains rates
 - Standard vs Itemized Deductions
 - Taxability
 - Roth conversions
 - Health Savings Accounts
 - 529s
 - Medicare and IRMAA
 - Required Minimum Distributions (RMDs)
 - Qualified Charitable Deductions (QCDs)
 - Estate Planning
- Current Proposals
- TCJA Sunsetting
- Frank and Wilma Case Study



Marginal Tax Rates

\$58,000 -	
	This portion is taxed at 22%
\$47,150 —	This portion is taxed at 12%
\$11,600 —	This portion is taxed at 10%
\$0 —	

2024 Tax Rate Schedule				
Taxable income (\$)	Base amount of tax (\$)	Plus	Marginal tax rate	Of the amount over (\$)
Single				
0 to 11,600		+	10.0	
11,601 to 47,150	1,160.00	+	12.0	11,600.00
47,151 to 100,525	5,426.00	+	22.0	47,150.00
100,526 to 191,950	17,168.50	+	24.0	100,525.00
191,951 to 243,725	39,110.50	+	32.0	191,950.00
243,726 to 609,350	55,678.50	+	35.0	243,725.00
Over 609,350	183,647.25	+	37.0	609,350.00



Capital Gains Rates

A capital gains rate of 0% applies if your taxable income is less than or equal to:

- \$44,625 for single and married filing separately;
- \$89,250 for married filing jointly and qualifying surviving spouse; and
- \$59,750 for head of household.

A capital gains rate of 15% applies if your taxable income is:

- more than \$44,625 but less than or equal to \$492,300 for single;
- more than \$44,625 but less than or equal to \$276,900 for married filing separately;
- more than \$89,250 but less than or equal to \$553,850 for married filing jointly and qualifying surviving spouse; and
- more than \$59,750 but less than or equal to \$523,050 for head of household.

However, a capital gains rate of **20%** applies to the extent that your taxable income exceeds the thresholds set for the **15%** capital gain rate.





Standard vs Itemized Deduction

Standard Deductions & Child Tax Credit			
Filing status	Standard deduction		
Married, filing jointly and qualifying widow(er)s	\$29,200		
Single or married, filing separately	\$14,600		
Head of household	\$21,900		
Dependent filing own tax return	\$1,300*		
Additional deductions for non-itemizers			
Blind or over 65	Add \$1,550		
Blind or over 65, unmarried & not a surviving spouse	Add \$1,950		
Child Tax Credit			
Credit per child under 17	\$2,000 (\$1,700 refundable)		
Income phaseouts begin at AGI of:	\$400,000 joint, \$200,000 all other		

Primary Itemized Deductions

- Medical/dental expenses over
 7.5% of AGI
- State and local taxes (<=\$10,000)
- Interest paid
- Gifts to Charity
- Other



Taxability

Stocks Bonds Real Estate

Stocks Margining Options "Cash" Futures

Mutual Funds Shorting

Taxable Account

Regular account

No limit on contributions

No limits on investment types

Pay taxes every year

Bonds
Stocks "Cash"
Mutual Funds

Retirement Account

IRA, 401(k), 403(b), Roth IRA, etc

Strict limits on contributions
Strict limits on investment types
Tax-deferred (Roth IRA – tax-free)

Tax-deferred

- E.g. IRA, traditional 401k, 403b
- Not counted as income in the year earned

Roth

 Counted in income, but growth and distributions tax-free (subject to IRS limitations)

HSAs

- Can be triple tax-advantaged
- State vs Federal
 - Muni bonds can be state and federally exempt



Roth Conversions



Health Savings Accounts

Purpose: health savings

Triple tax-advantaged

- 1. Contributions are tax-deductible
- 2. Earnings grow tax-free
- 3. Withdrawals may be tax-free



Eligibility: must be enrolled in a high-deductible health plan (HDHP)

Investing Opportunities: after reaching a minimum balance, you may be able to invest the funds similar to a 401k



Purpose: education savings

Double tax-advantaged

- 1. Earnings grow tax-free
- 2. Withdrawals may be tax-free

*some states offer benefits for

contributions



K-12 tuition: can use up to \$10k for private or religious schools

New features:

- Pay up to \$10k in student loan debt
- Roll unused funds into Roth IRA

Estate planning: contributions are considered a completed gift, yet you can maintain control over the funds; you can super-fund (5 years at once), without triggering gift taxes



Medicare and IRMAA

Enrollment window starts 3 months prior to your **65th birthday**

Penalties are significant!

Self-employed individuals can deduct Medicare premiums

Beware of IRMAA

Medicare Premiums			
2022 MAGI single	2022 MAGI joint	Part B Premium	Part D income adjustment
\$103,000 or less	\$206,000 or less	\$174.70	\$0
103,001-129,000	206,001-258,000	\$244.60	\$12.90
129,001-161,000	258,001-322,000	\$349.40	\$33.30
161,001-193,000	322,001-386,000	\$454.20	\$53.80
193,001-500,000	386,001-750,000	\$559.00	\$74.20
Above 500,000	Above 750,000	\$594.00	\$81.00



Required Minimum Distributions (RMDs)

RMD start age:

• Born before 7/1/49: 70.5

• 7/1/49 - 12/31/1950: 72

• 1951 - 1959: 73

• 1960 or later: 75

Uniform Lifetime Table (partial)			
Age of IRA owner or plan participant	Life expectancy (in years)	Age of IRA owner or plan participant	Life expectancy (in years)
73	26.5	89	12.9
74	25.5	90	12.2
75	24.6	91	11.5
76	23.7	92	10.8
77	22.9	93	10.1
78	22.0	94	9.5
79	21.1	95	8.9
80	20.2	96	8.4



Qualified Charitable Deductions (QCDs)

Eligibility: age 70.5

Limit: \$100k per person

Scenario:

- Charitably inclined
- \$20k RMD for 2024
- \$10k cash flow needs
- 32% marginal tax rate



Option A:

- Withdraw \$20,000 from IRA
- Pay \$6,400 in taxes
- Use \$10k for cash flow needs
- Give charity \$3,600

Option B:

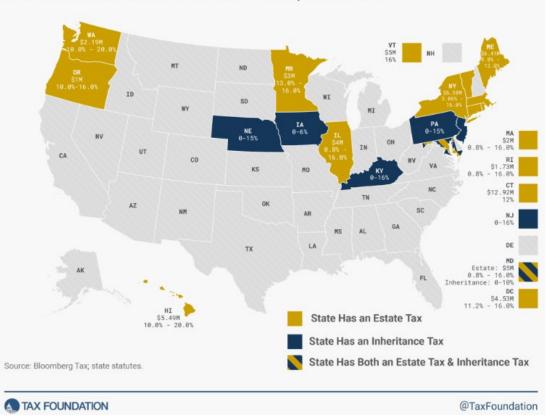
- Withdraw \$14,705.88 from IRA
- Pay \$4,705.88 in taxes
- Use \$10k for cash flow needs
- Make a QCD of \$5,294.12



Gift and Estate Planning

Does Your State Have an Estate or Inheritance Tax?

State Estate & Inheritance Tax Rates and Exemptions in 2023



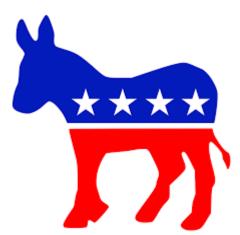
Gift and Estate Tax Exclusions and Credits		
Maximum estate, gift & GST rates	40%	
Estate, gift & GST exclusions	\$13,610,000	
Gift tax annual exclusion	\$18,000	
Exclusion on gifts to non-citizen spouse	\$185,000	



Current Proposals

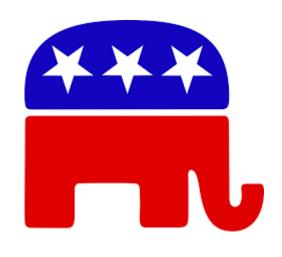
Democratic

- **Corporate income tax rate** increase from 21% to 28%
- **Income tax rates** increase for the top 1% of earners; lowering 39.6% proposed rate
- **Homebuyer credit** create a \$25k first-time homebuyer credit
- **Child tax credit** increase to \$6,000 for the first year of life
- Long-term capital gains 28% rate on households with annual income of \$1m or more
- **Small businesses** increase \$5k deduction to \$50k for small business startup expenses
- Wealth tax 25% minimum tax on total income, including unrealized gains exceeding \$100m





Current Proposals



Republican

- **Tax Cuts and Jobs Act** make it permanent
- Corporate income tax rate decrease from 21% to 20%, or 15% for businesses making their products in the US
- Tariffs creating a baseline tariff on US imports and a 60% tariff specifically from China
- **Child tax credit** expanded to a \$5,000 universal credit



TCJA Sunsetting



- Income tax brackets top bracket increases from 37 to 39.6; some taxpayers' brackets will change
- **Standard deduction** will be nearly halved
- Itemized deductions SALT cap removed; mortgage interest deduction allowed on first \$1m in home mortgage debt and \$100k in home equity loan; miscellaneous fees back in play
- **Child tax credit** revert from \$2k per child back to \$1k
- **Alternative minimum tax** exemption amount will revert back to pre-TCJA amounts

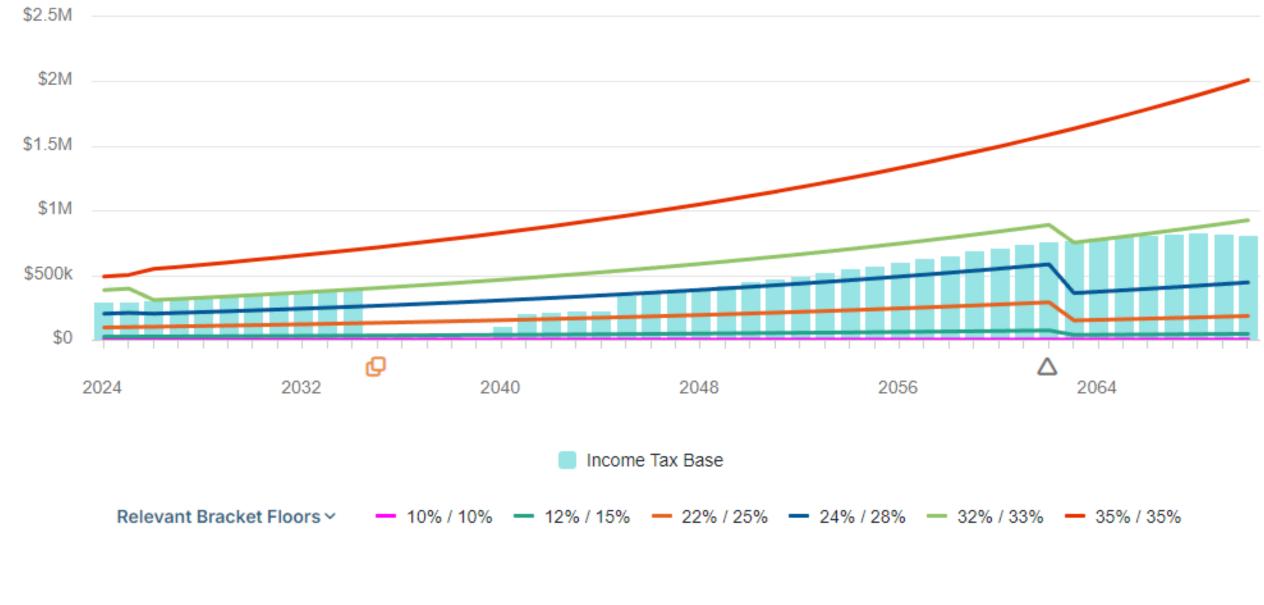


TCJA Sunsetting (cont'd)



- Estate and gift exclusion drop from ~\$13.6m to ~7m
- **529 plans** can no longer distribute \$10k per year for private K-12 education
- **Corporate tax rate** will remain at 21%
- **QBI Deduction** even though the 21% corporate tax rate is permanent, QBI is not
- **Charitable giving** deduction will drop from 60 to 50% of AGI for cash contributions





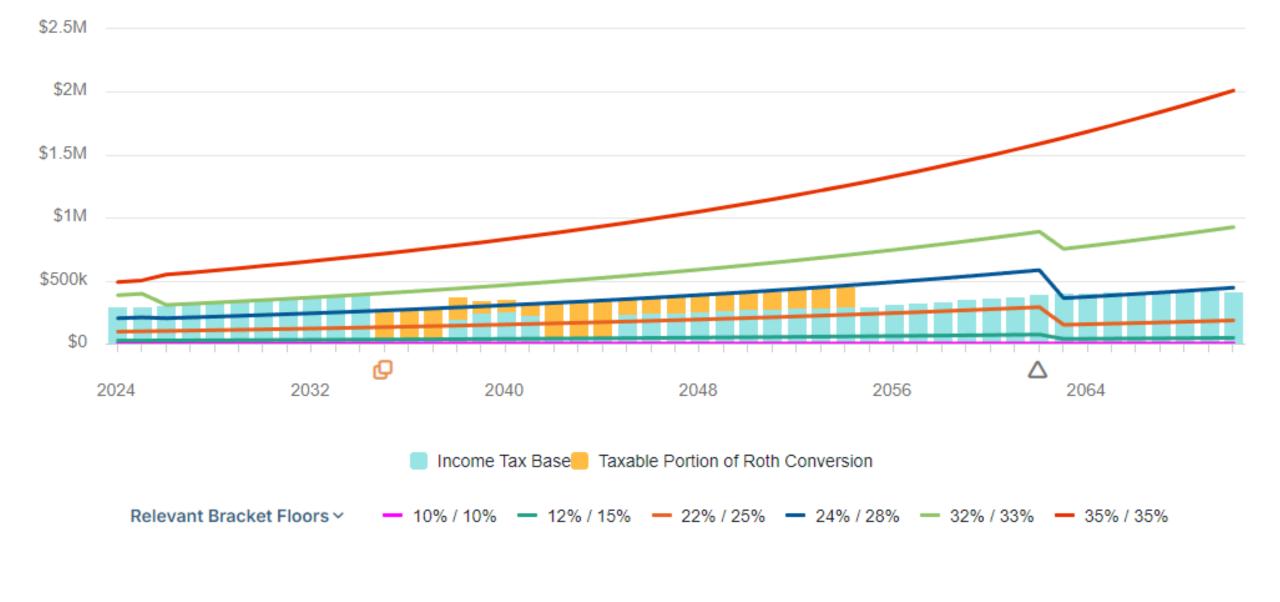
PROBABILITY OF SUCCESS ③

97%

\$6,164,791

TOTAL PORTFOLIO ASSETS LEFT

\$5,699,008



PROBABILITY OF SUCCESS ②

96%

-1% vs base facts

CUMULATIVE TAXES

\$4,553,327

-\$1,611,464 vs base facts

TOTAL PORTFOLIO ASSETS LEFT

\$14,271,355

+\$8,572,347 vs base facts

Final Thoughts

Questions



Sources

- IRS.gov
- https://taxfoundation.org/
- https://www.cbh.com/guide/articles/trump-vs-harris-what-their-tax-plans-mean-for-businesses/





























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