# Tax Planning Considerations for 2024

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ADVISORY | TAX | ACCOUNTING | WEALTH MANAGEMENT

### **Your Presenters**



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### Agenda

- Importance of Tax Planning
- SECURE Act Highlights
- Sunsetting Tax Provisions
- Estate Planning Considerations
- Business Tax Updates
- Q&A





### Importance of Tax Planning

- ✓ Overall goal is to minimize income tax liability
- Understanding current & potential future tax law changes
- Assist with achieving financial goals
- Planning will help to avoid surprises





### SECURE Act Highlights

- Provisions include automatic enrollment of participants into new 401(k) & 403(b) plans upon becoming eligible – employees may opt out within 90 days
- Credit for small business pension plan start up cost modifications
- Required minimum distribution beginning date changes:
  - $\circ$  Starting on 1/1/23 must take RMD at age 73
  - Starting on 1/1/33 must take RMD at age 75



### Secure Act Highlights (cont'd.)

- Increase to catch-up contributions
- Incentives can be provided to employees to contribute to a plan:
  - Example would be a low-dollar amount gift card
- Qualified part time employees can be included in plans (previously could be excluded)





### Secure Act Highlights (cont'd.)

- Emergency Savings Accounts can be linked to pension accounts:
  - Capped at \$2,500
  - Up to four withdrawals can be taken per plan year without fees or charges



 Additional exemptions to penalty-free withdrawals provided such as emergency expenses



# Planning for the Sunset

Tax Cuts & Jobs Act of 2017 Sunsetting Provisions

### **Income Tax Provisions**





### Individual Tax Rates

- Sunset provisions
  - Top rate reverts to 39.6%
  - Rate and bracket adjustments push earners into higher tax brackets on the same level of income

TAX RATES 2017						
Rate	Single filers	Married, filing jointly				
10%	\$0 - \$9,325	\$0 - \$18,650				
15%	\$9,326 - \$37,950	\$18,651 - \$75,900				
25%	\$37,951 - \$91,900	\$75,901 - \$153,100				
28%	\$91,901 - \$191,650	\$153,101 - \$233,350				
33%	\$191,651 - \$416,700	\$233,351 - \$416,700				
35%	\$416,701 - \$418,400	\$416,701 - \$470,700				
39.6%	\$418,401+	\$470,701+				

TAX RATES 2023						
Rate	Single filers	Married, filing jointly				
10%	\$0 - \$11,000	\$0 - \$22,000				
12%	\$11,001 - \$44,725	\$11,001 - \$89,450				
22%	\$44,726 - \$95,375	\$89,451 - \$190,750				
24%	\$95,376 - \$182,100	\$190,751 - \$364,200				
32%	\$182,101 - \$231,250	\$364,201 - \$462,500				
35%	\$231,251 - \$578,125	\$462,501 - \$693,750				
37%	\$578,126+	\$693,751+				



### Potential Tax Increase on Reversion

MARRIED FILING JOINTLY							
	Annual income:	Annual income:	Annual income:				
	\$100,000	\$150,000	\$250,000				
Taxes paid in 2023	\$8,236	\$17,521	\$40,152				
Taxes paid in 2026	\$10,453	\$21,722	\$48,127				
Tax bill increase	26.9%	24.0%	19.9%				



### Standard Deduction

2024 Standard Deduction

Single: 14,600

Married Joint: 29,200

2026 Reversion (estimated)

**Single:** 7,300

Married Joint: 14,600



### **Itemized Deductions**

### With TCJA

- SALT limited to 10,000
- Mortgage interest limited to first 750,000 of qualified debt
- No home equity loan deduction unless for qualified expenses
- Charitable gifting up to 60% of AGI
- Most miscellaneous itemized deductions eliminated

#### 2026 Reversion

- No SALT limit
- Mortgage interest limited to first 1,000,000 of qualified debt
- Home equity loan deduction on first 100,000
- Charitable gifting up to 50% of AGI
- Miscellaneous itemized deductions in excess of 2% of AGI deductible



## Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT)

- Return of itemized deductions brings back the Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT)
- TCJA increased the exemption & phaseout levels so fewer taxpayers were impacted
- Increased standard deduction under the TCJA meant many taxpayers didn't itemize & therefore did not pay AMT
- Sunset returns the exemption level & phaseout levels to 2017 amounts resulting in more taxpayers paying AMT



### **Other Changes**

### Child Tax Credit

- TCJA increased to \$2,000 per qualifying child
- Revision to \$1,000 per qualifying child

### Personal Exemption

- TCJA suspended personal exemptions
- Revision to estimated \$2,500





## **Planning Opportunities**

- Plan ordinary income transactions before the increase
  - Roth Conversions
  - Exercise Stock Options
  - Trigger events for deferred compensation payouts
  - Sell a business that has a large ordinary income component to the sale





### Estate & Gift Tax Provisions





### Lifetime Exemption

- TCJA effectively doubled the estate & gift tax exemption from 5.49M to 11.18M for 2018 which has increased annually based upon inflation
- 2024 lifetime exemption 13.16M
- 2025 lifetime exemption (estimated) 14.16M
- 2026 sunset lifetime exemption (estimated) 7.0M
- Annual exclusion is not impacted by the sunset
  - 2024 18,000 per person
  - 2025 19,000 per person (estimated)



### Lifetime Exemption (cont'd.)

The lifetime exemption shelters gifts during your life and your taxable estate at death from estate transfer taxes.

Tax rate	Taxable amount	Tax owed	32%	\$150,001 to \$250,000.	\$38,800 plus 32% of the amount over
18%	\$0 to \$10,000.	18% of taxable amount.		+	\$150,000.
20%	\$10,001 to \$20,000.	\$1,800 plus 20% of the amount over \$10,000.	34%	\$250,001 to \$500,000.	\$70,800 plus 34% of the amount over \$250,000.
22%	\$20,001 to \$40,000.	\$3,800 plus 22% of the amount over \$20,000.	270/	\$500,001 to	\$155,800 plus 37%
24%	\$40,001 to \$60,000.	\$8,200 plus 24% of the amount over \$40,000.	37%	\$750,000.	of the amount over \$500,000.
26%	\$60,001 to \$80,000.	\$13,000 plus 26% of the amount over \$60,000.	39%	\$750,001 to \$1,000,000.	\$248,300 plus 39% of the amount over \$750,000.
28%	\$80,001 to \$100,000.	\$18,200 plus 28% of the amount over \$80,000.	409/	¢1,000,001,and	\$345,800 plus 40% of the amount over
30%	\$100,001 to \$150,000.	\$23,800 plus 30% of the amount over \$100,000.	40%	\$1,000,001 and up.	\$1,000,000.



# **Planning Guidelines**

- You have to give away more than the projected revision amount for the planning to capture the increased exemption
- When the revision happens, you will have exhausted your lifetime exemption so future gifts beyond the annual exclusion may be taxable along with your assets held at the time of your death
- Make smart gifts after you've exhausted your lifetime exemption
  - Medical payments directly to the provider
  - Tuition payments directly to the schools for private elementary through college & advanced degrees
  - Spread your gift among individuals
  - Maximize annual exclusion gifts



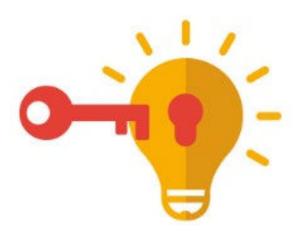
# **Planning Opportunities**

- Outright gifts to family members
- Gifts to Spousal Lifetime Access Trust (SLAT)
- Gifts or asset sales to Grantor Retained Annuity or Income Trusts (GRAT or GRIT)
- Gift vacation home or personal residence to a Qualified Personal Residence Trust (QPRT)
- Gift to Charitable Remainder Annuity or Uni Trust (CRAT or CRUT)
- Installment sales to Intentionally Defective Grantor Trusts (IDGT)
- Utilize valuation discounts when applicable to maximize the benefit of the gift or sale



### **Key Concepts**

- Always know and understand your current plan
- Make sure you follow the plan steps and properly title your assets
- Meet with your advisors to test and update the plan



- ✓ Make sure your plan is flexible for changes in the law
- ✓ Maximize the use of your lifetime exemption



### **Business Tax Updates**

- Sunsetting Business Tax Provisions (12/31/25):
  - Corporate tax rate was reduced from 35% to 21% - this will not change
  - Qualified Business Income (QBI) deduction 20% deduction for owners of passthrough entities set to expire
  - Changes to bonus depreciation on qualified property:
    - 100% through 2022
    - 80% through 2023
    - 60% through 2024
    - 40% through 2025
    - 20% through 2026
    - 0% after 2026



### Business Tax Updates (cont'd.)

### • Section 179 expensing still available

 Maximum amount of section 179 property that can be fully expensed is \$1,220,000 in 2024

#### • Employee Retention Credit - processing moratorium

 IRS put hold on processing all claims until some time in 2024 due to surge in questionable claims made





### Business Tax Updates (cont'd.)

- Research & development expense changes effective for tax years ending after 12/31/21
  - R&D costs must be capitalized & amortized
  - Can still take R&D credit
  - Potential relief introduced in congress to delay R&D capitalization & restore the deduction retroactively to 2022
- Net Operating Losses
  - Post 2020 NOLs –carried forward indefinitely
  - NOL deduction subject to 80% of taxable income limitation



### Business Tax Updates (cont'd.)

 Meals & Entertainment expenses – effective 2023, rules reverted back to 50% deduction for most business meals (from 100% in 2021 & 2022)

Entertainment expenses still not deductible

- Pass-through state income tax deduction as of 2023, 36 states have some form of the pass-through tax deduction
  - Allows a pass-through entity to elect to pay the state income tax due on the business income that would otherwise pass through & get paid on the owner's personal tax returns.
  - The tax payment would be a deduction against the owner's federal income

### Questions?





### Contact Us



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