



Rockland County Estate Planning Council – May 13, 2016

How to put more money in your pocket

Presented by: Ita M. Rahilly, CPA, AEP



The agenda

- Tax planning basics
- Tax considerations with IRA distributions
- Tax considerations with ROTH Conversions
- Tax management





Timing income and deductions to your tax advantage

2016 individual income tax rates

Tax rate	Regular tax brackets																			
	Single				Head of Household				Married filing jointly or surviving spouse				Married filing separately							
10%	\$	0	-	\$	9,275	\$	0	-	\$	13,250	\$	0	-	\$	18,550	\$	0	-	\$	9,275
15%	\$	9,275	-	\$	37,650	\$	13,250	-	\$	50,400	\$	18,550	-	\$	75,300	\$	9,275	-	\$	37,650
25%	\$	37,650	-	\$	91,150	\$	50,400	-	\$	130,150	\$	75,300	-	\$	151,900	\$	37,650	-	\$	75,950
28%	\$	91,150	-	\$	190,150	\$	130,150	-	\$	210,800	\$	151,900	-	\$	231,450	\$	75,950	-	\$	115,725
33%	\$	190,150	-	\$	413,350	\$	210,800	-	\$	413,350	\$	231,450	-	\$	413,350	\$	115,725	-	\$	206,675
35%	\$	413,350	-	\$	415,050	\$	413,350	-	\$	441,000	\$	413,350	-	\$	466,950	\$	206,675	-	\$	233,475
39.6%		Over		\$	415,050		Over		\$	441,000		Over		\$	466,950		Over		\$	233,475

AMT rates and exemptions

- Separate tax system that limits or disallows certain deductions and treats certain income items differently
- Top AMT rate of 28% vs. top regular rate of 39.6%

Tax rate		AMT brackets										
		Single		Head of Household		Married filing jointly or surviving spouse		Married filing separately				
26%	\$	0	- \$ 186,300	\$	0	- \$ 186,300	\$	0	- \$ 186,300	\$	0	- \$ 93,150
28%		Over	\$ 186,300	Over	\$ 186,300	Over	\$ 186,300	Over	\$ 186,300	Over	\$ 93,150	

Tax rate		AMT exemptions										
		Single		Head of Household		Married filing jointly or surviving spouse		Married filing separately				
Amount		\$	53,900	\$	53,900	\$	83,800	\$	41,900			
Phaseout ¹	\$	119,700	- \$ 333,600	\$	119,700	- \$ 333,600	\$	159,700	- \$ 492,500	\$	79,850	- \$ 246,250

¹ The AMT income ranges over which the exemption phases out and only a partial exemption is available. The exemption is completely phased out if AMT income exceeds the top of the applicable range.

Note: Consult your tax advisor for AMT rates and exemptions for children subject to the "kiddie tax."

Avoiding or reducing AMT

- Triggers
 - State and local income tax deductions and property tax deductions
 - Deductions for interest on home equity debt not used to improve your principal residence
 - Miscellaneous itemized deductions subject to 2% of adjusted gross income floor
 - Long-term capital gains and dividend income
 - Accelerated depreciation adjustments and related gain or loss differences when assets are sold
 - Tax-exempt interest on certain private-activity municipal bonds
 - Incentive stock option (ISO) exercises
- Timing income and deductions can allow you to:
 - Avoid the AMT
 - Reduce its impact
 - Take advantage of its lower maximum rate

If you could be subject to the AMT this year:

- Accelerate income into 2016
 - May allow you to benefit from the lower maximum AMT rate
- Defer expenses you can't deduct for AMT purposes
 - May allow you to preserve those deductions
- Defer expenses you can deduct for AMT purposes
 - Deductions may become more valuable because of the higher maximum regular tax rate

If you could be subject to the AMT next year:

- Defer income into 2017
 - May allow you to pay a relatively lower AMT rate
- Prepay expenses that will be deductible in 2016, but that won't help you in 2017 because they're not deductible for AMT purposes
- Sell private-activity municipal bonds whose interest could be subject to the AMT



The AMT credit

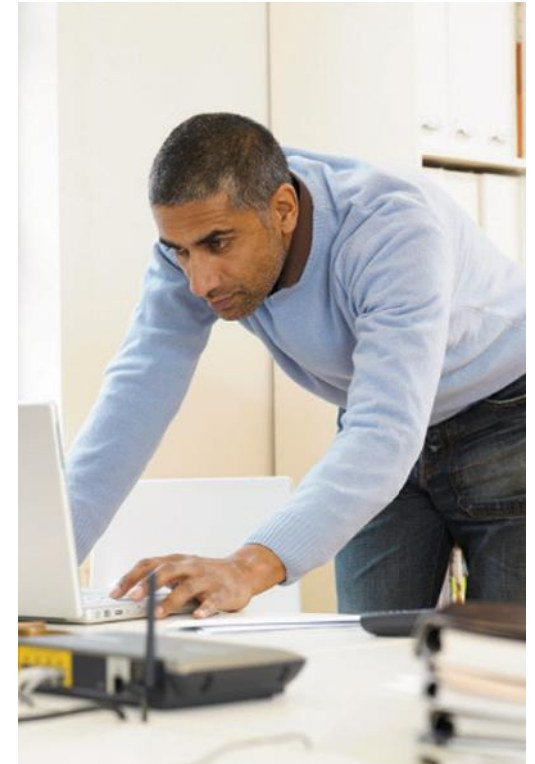
If you pay AMT in one year on deferral items,
you may be entitled to a credit in a subsequent year.



In effect, this takes into account timing
differences that reverse in later years.

Timing income and expenses

- If you don't expect to be subject to the AMT in 2016 or 2017:
 - Defer income to 2017
 - Accelerate deductible expenses into 2016
- If you expect to be in a higher tax bracket in 2017 — or if you expect tax rates to go up:
 - The opposite approach may be beneficial



What you may be able to time

- Income items
 - Bonuses
 - Consulting or other self-employment income
 - U.S. Treasury bill income
 - Retirement plan distributions, to the extent they:
 - Won't be subject to early withdrawal penalties
 - Aren't required
- Deductible expenses
 - State and local income taxes and property taxes
 - Mortgage interest and margin interest
 - Charitable contributions

WARNING: Prepaid expenses can generally be deducted only in the year to which they apply.

Taxation of Social Security Benefits

- Up to 85% of social security benefits may be taxable income
- Tax exempt interest is included in income for the purpose of determining taxable social security benefits
- Separate calculations are required to determine the taxable portion
- As income increases the portion of social security benefits that are taxable may also increase

Limit on itemized deductions

- Reduces certain deductions by 3% of adjusted gross income (AGI) amount that exceeds applicable threshold
 - Doesn't apply to deductions for medical expenses, investment interest, or casualty, theft or wagering losses
- 2016 AGI thresholds for triggering the reduction
 - \$259,400 for singles
 - \$285,350 for heads of households
 - \$311,300 for married filing jointly
 - \$155,650 for married filing separately
- See if you can reduce AGI to stay under the threshold
- If not, consider the reduction's impact before timing expenses

Miscellaneous itemized deductions

- Many expenses are deductible only to the extent they exceed 2% of AGI
 - Deductible investment expenses, including advisory fees, custodial fees and publications
 - Professional fees, such as tax planning and preparation, accounting, and certain legal fees
 - Unreimbursed employee business expenses, including travel, meals, entertainment and vehicle costs
- “Bunching” expenses may allow you to exceed the 2% floor

WARNING: Don't bunch miscellaneous itemized deductions subject to the 2% floor into a year when you may be subject to the AMT.

Health-care-related breaks

- If medical expenses exceed 10% of AGI, you can deduct the excess amount
 - 7.5% floor for taxpayers age 65 and older
- Eligible expenses may include:
 - Health insurance premiums
 - Long-term care insurance premiums (limits apply)
 - Medical and dental services
 - Prescription drugs
 - Mileage (19 cents per mile driven for health care purposes in 2016)
- Consider bunching nonurgent medical procedures into one year to exceed the floor
- Expenses that are reimbursable by insurance or paid through a tax-advantaged account aren't deductible

Health Savings Accounts (HSAs)

- HSAs allow pretax or deductible contributions
 - \$3,350 for self-only coverage in 2016
 - \$6,750 for family coverage in 2016
 - Additional \$1,000 for those age 55 or older
- To be eligible, you must be covered by qualified high-deductible health insurance
- Can bear interest or be invested
- Can grow tax-deferred similar to an IRA
- Withdrawals for qualified medical expenses are tax-free
- Carry over balances from year to year

The net investment income tax (NIIT)

- Applies to the lesser of net investment income or the amount by which modified adjusted gross income (MAGI) exceeds these thresholds:
 - \$200,000 for singles and heads of households
 - \$250,000 for married filing jointly
 - \$125,000 for married filing separately
- Strategies that can help save or defer income tax on investments can also help avoid or defer NIIT liability
- Strategies that reduce MAGI may allow you to avoid or reduce the tax

Timing strategies

- Appreciating investments that don't generate current income aren't taxed until sold, so holding on to them:
 - Defers tax
 - Possibly allows you to time sale to your advantage
- If you've cashed in big gains:
 - Look for unrealized losses in your portfolio
 - Sell them to offset gains

WARNING: Substantial net long-term capital gains can trigger the alternative minimum tax (AMT).

Loss carryovers

- Deduct up to \$3,000 of losses against ordinary income
 - \$1,500 for married taxpayers filing separately
- Carry forward excess losses indefinitely
- Loss carryovers can be a tax-saving tool in future years
- Remember that capital gains distributions from mutual funds also can absorb losses

The 0% rate

- Applies to long-term gain that would be taxed at 10% or 15% based on the taxpayer's ordinary-income rate
- If you have adult children in these tax brackets, consider transferring appreciated assets to them
 - They can enjoy the 0% rate
 - Even more powerful strategy if you'd be subject to the 3.8% NIIT or the 20% long-term capital gains rate

WARNING: If the child will be under age 24 on Dec. 31, make sure he or she won't be subject to the "kiddie tax."

Paying attention to details

- Trade date, not the settlement date, of publicly traded securities determines the year in which you recognize the gain or loss
- Be sure to specifically identify which block of shares is being sold if you:
 - Bought the same security at different times and prices and
 - Want to sell high-tax-basis shares to reduce gain or increase a loss and offset other gains





**TAX CONSIDERATIONS WITH IRA
DISTRIBUTIONS**

**Keep taxes from chipping away
at income**

Tax Considerations with IRA Distributions

- IRA Distributions – Timing and Amount
 - Required Minimum Distribution (RMD)
 - Distributions in Excess of RMDs

 - Impact on Taxation of Social Security Benefits
 - Impact on Net Investment Income Tax
 - AMT Considerations
 - State income tax considerations



Keep taxes from chipping away at income

Tax Considerations with ROTH Conversions

- Amount to Convert
 - Impact on Taxability of Social Security Benefits
 - Impact on Net Investment Income Tax
 - AMT Considerations
 - Loss of Investment Opportunities due to Funding of Tax Liability
 - State income tax considerations



Keep taxes from chipping away at income

Tax Management

- Efficient Use of Tax Brackets
- AMT Considerations – subject to vs not subject to
- Importance of Tax Planning

Questions





Thank you for attending

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