

2019 Tax Information

Helpful Information for Filing 2019 Income Taxes and Proactive Tax Planning for 2020

Tax planning should always be a key focus when reviewing your personal financial situation. One of our goals as financial professionals is to point out as many tax savings opportunities and strategies as possible for our clients.

This special report reviews some of the broader tax law changes along with a wide range of tax reduction strategies. As you read this report, please take note of each tax strategy that you think could be beneficial to you. Not all ideas are appropriate for all taxpayers. We always recommend that you address any tax strategy with your tax professional to consider how one tax strategy may affect another and calculate the income tax consequences (both state and federal). Remember, tax strategies and ideas that have worked in the recent past might not even be available under today's new tax laws. Always attempt to understand all the details before making any decisions—it is always easier to avoid a problem than it is to solve one.

PLEASE NOTE: Your state income tax laws could be different from the federal income tax laws. Visit <https://tax.findlaw.com> for a wide range of tax information and links to tax forms for all 50 states. All examples mentioned in this report are hypothetical and meant for illustrative purposes only.

Income tax is a large revenue source for the United States government. While tax rates have changed many times, since the 1860s, the United States has used a “progressive” tax code. A progressive tax code means that people who make more money are taxed at a higher rate than those who make less money. Our progressive tax system works by placing earners through different brackets according to how much money they make. The dollar amounts define your tax brackets and there are differing tables depending on your filing status (single, married, etc.). This matters in determining your marginal tax rate.

Understanding Marginal Tax Rates

Determining your tax bracket is not as simple as just adding up your total income and checking a tax table. Taxpayers need to calculate their taxable income (which can be sometimes referred to as their “adjusted gross income”) and then adjust their income for any deductions, adjustments and exemptions they are allowed to find their final taxable amount.

Once you determine your final taxable income amount, it's critical to know that not all of your income was taxed at the same rate. So, for example if you are married filing jointly, your first \$19,400 is taxed at 10%. If these same tax filers have a final taxable income of \$95,000, then these taxpayers are in a “marginal tax bracket” of 22%. The key thing to note is that in this example, the last dollar earned is taxed at that 22% tax rate.



“As you read this report, please take note of each tax strategy that you think could be beneficial to you.”



2019 Tax Law Updates

For 2019, Form 1040 has been slightly redesigned. There is time to look into tax planning ideas for your 2020 taxes, but here are some things that 2019 tax filers should review. They include:

- Tax brackets have been adjusted.
- The standard deductions have risen from 2018.
- There are still caps to state and local tax (SALT) deductions.
- There are new deduction rates for medical expenses.
- Capital gains will still impact your income.
- There is still a 3.8% Medicare Investment Tax.
- Charitable donations are still deductible.
- You might still be able to contribute to retirement plans (or take an RMD) if appropriate.

TAX tips If you are not sure how best to file, ask your tax preparer or review IRS Publication

17, Your Federal Income Tax, which is a complete tax resource. It contains helpful information such as whether you need to file a tax return and how to choose your filing status.

2019 Tax Tables and Tax Rates

There are still seven federal income tax brackets for 2019. The lowest of the seven tax rates is 10% and the top tax rate is still 37%. The income that falls into each is scheduled to be adjusted in 2020 for inflation. For 2019, use the chart in this report to see what bracket your final income falls into.

2019 Tax Tables

Single Taxpayers	
Not over \$9,700	10% of taxable income
Over \$9,700, under \$39,475	\$970 plus 12% of the amount over \$9,700
Over \$39,475, under \$84,200	\$4,543 plus 22% of the amount over \$39,475
Over \$84,200, under \$160,725	\$14,382 plus 24% of the amount over \$84,200
Over \$160,725, under \$204,100	\$32,748 plus 32% of the amount over \$160,725
Over \$204,100, under \$510,300	\$46,628 plus 35% of the amount over \$204,100
Over \$510,300	\$153,798 plus 37% of the amount over \$510,300

Married Filing Separately Taxpayers	
Not over \$9,700	10% of taxable income
Over \$9,700, under \$39,475	\$970 plus 12% of the amount over \$9,700
Over \$39,475, under \$84,200	\$4,543 plus 22% of the amount over \$39,475
Over \$84,200, under \$160,725	\$14,382.50 plus 24% of the amount over \$84,200
Over \$160,725, under \$204,100	\$32,748.50 plus 32% of the amount over \$160,725
Over \$204,100, under \$306,175	\$46,628.50 plus 35% of the amount over \$204,100
Over \$306,175	\$82,354.75 plus 37% of the amount over \$306,175

Married Filing Jointly Taxpayers	
Not over \$19,400	10% of taxable income
Over \$19,400, under \$78,950	\$1,940 plus 12% of the amount over \$19,400
Over \$78,950, under \$168,400	\$9,086 plus 22% of the amount over \$78,950
Over \$168,400, under \$321,450	\$28,765 plus 24% of the amount over \$168,400
Over \$321,450, under \$408,200	\$65,497 plus 32% of the amount over \$321,450
Over \$408,200, under \$612,350	\$93,257 plus 35% of the amount over \$408,200
Over \$612,350	\$164,709 plus 37% of the amount over \$612,350

Head of Household Taxpayers	
Not over \$13,850	10% of taxable income
Over \$13,850, under \$52,850	\$1,385 plus 12% of the amount over \$13,850
Over \$52,850, under \$84,200	\$6,065 plus 22% of the amount over \$52,850
Over \$84,200, under \$160,700	\$12,962 plus 24% of the amount over \$84,200
Over \$160,700, under \$204,100	\$31,322 plus 32% of the amount over \$160,700
Over \$204,100, under \$510,300	\$45,210 plus 35% of the amount over \$204,100
Over \$510,300	\$152,380 plus 37% of the amount over \$510,300

2019 Standard Deduction Amounts

Most taxpayers claim the standard deduction. For 2019, the standard deduction has slightly increased. The amounts are now \$12,200 for single filers and \$24,400 for those filing jointly (\$18,350 for head of household filers). If you are filing as a married couple, an additional \$1,300 is added to the standard deduction for each person age 65 and older. If you are single and age 65 or older, an additional deduction of \$1,650 can be made.

Increased Child Tax Credit

For 2019, the maximum child tax credit is \$2,000 per qualifying child. Up to \$1,400 of the Child Tax Credit is refundable; that is, it can reduce your tax bill to zero and you might be able to get a refund on anything left over. There is also a non-refundable credit of \$500 for dependents other than children. The modified adjusted gross income threshold at which the credit begins to phase out is \$200,000 and \$400,000 if married filing jointly.



State and Local Tax (SALT) Deduction

2019 also continues the changes to state and local tax deductions that cap a taxpayer's state and local tax (SALT) deduction at \$10,000. This includes both state income and property taxes. This change affected a large number of taxpayers who live in states with high property taxes and those who pay larger state income tax bills.

Medical Expense Deduction

In late December 2019, legislation retroactively made the 7.5% threshold available to taxpayers in 2019 and 2020. The 10% threshold amount was postponed until 2021.

Has your advisor discussed how tax planning affects your investments?

If not, or if you would like a second opinion, please call Kyle Robertson at 480.609.1055. We would be happy to offer you a complimentary consultation!

Call us!



Investment Income

Long-term capital gains are taxed at more favorable rates compared to ordinary income. For qualified dividends, investors will continue to be taxed at 0, 15 or 20%.

One tax strategy is to review your investments that have unrealized long-term capital gains and sell enough of the appreciated investments in order to generate enough long-term capital gains to push you to the top of your federal income tax bracket. This strategy could be helpful if you are in the 0% capital gains bracket and do not have to pay any federal taxes on this gain. Then, if you want, you can buy back your investment the same day, increasing your cost basis in those investments. If you sell them in the future, the increased cost basis will help reduce long-term capital gains. You do not have to wait 30 days before you buy back this investment—the 30-day rule only applies to losses, not gains.

Note: This non-taxable capital gain for federal income taxes might not apply to your state.



Remember that marginal tax rates on long-term capital gains and dividends can be higher than expected. The 3.8% surtax can raise the effective rate to 18.8% for single filers with income from \$200,000

to \$434,550 and 23.8% for single filers with income above \$434,550. It can raise the effective rate to 18.8% for married taxpayers filing jointly with income from \$250,000 to \$488,850 and to 23.8% for married taxpayers filing jointly with income above \$488,850.

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Calculating Capital Gains & Losses

With all of these different tax rates for different types of gains and losses in your marketable securities portfolio, it's probably a good idea to familiarize yourself with some of the rules:



- Short-term capital losses must first be used to offset short-term capital gains.
- If there are net short-term losses, they can be used to offset net long-term capital gains.
- Long-term capital losses are similarly first applied against long-term capital gains, with any excess applied against short-term capital gains.
- Net long-term capital losses in any rate category are first applied against the highest tax rate long-term capital gains.
- Capital losses in excess of capital gains can be used to offset up to \$3,000 (\$1,500 if married filing separately) of ordinary income.
- Any remaining unused capital losses can be carried forward and used in the same manner as described above.

Please double-check your capital gains or losses. If you sold an asset outside of a qualified account during 2019, you most likely incurred a capital gain or loss. Sales of securities showing the transaction date and sale price are listed on the 1099 generated by the financial institution. However, your 1099 might not show the correct cost basis or realized gain or loss for each sale. You will need to know the full cost basis for each investment sold outside of your qualified accounts, which is usually what you paid for it, but this is not always the case.



Please remember to look at your 2018 income tax return Schedule D (page 2) to see if you have any capital loss carryover for 2019. This is often overlooked, especially if you are changing tax preparers.

3.8% Medicare Investment Tax

The year 2019 is the seventh year of the net investment income tax of 3.8%. It is also known as the Medicare surtax. If you earn more than \$200,000 as a single or head of household taxpayer, \$125,000 as married taxpayers filing separately or \$250,000 as married joint return filers, then this tax applies to either your modified adjusted gross income or net investment income (including interest, dividends, capital gains, rentals, and royalty income), whichever is lower. This 3.8% tax is in addition to capital gains or any other tax you already pay on investment income.

A helpful strategy has been to pay attention to timing, especially if your income fluctuates from year to year or is close to the \$200,000 or \$250,000 amount. Consider realizing capital gains in years when you are under these limits. The inclusion limits may penalize married couples, so realizing investment gains before you tie the knot may help in some circumstances. This tax makes the use of depreciation, installment sales, and other tax deferral strategies suddenly more attractive

Medicare Health Insurance Tax on Wages

If you earn more than \$200,000 in wages, compensation, and self-employment income (\$250,000 if filing jointly, or \$125,000 if married and filing separately), the Affordable Care Act levies a special 0.9% tax on your wages and other earned income. You'll pay this all year as your employer withholds the additional Medicare Tax from your paycheck. If you're self-employed, plan for this tax when you calculate your estimated taxes.

If you're employed, there's little you can do to reduce the bite of this tax. Requesting non-cash benefits in lieu of wages won't help—they're included in the taxable amount. If you're self-employed, you may want to take special care in timing income and expenses (especially depreciation) to avoid the limit.

Charitable Gifts and Donations

When preparing your list of charitable gifts, remember to review your checkbook register so you don't leave any out. Everyone remembers to count the monetary gifts they make to their favorite charities, but you should count noncash donations as well. Make it a priority to always get a receipt for every gift. Keep your receipts. If your contribution totals more than \$250, you'll also need an acknowledgement from the charity documenting the support you provided. Remember that you'll have to itemize to claim this deduction, but when filing, the expenses incurred while doing charitable work often is not included on tax returns.

You can't deduct the value of your time spent volunteering, but if you buy supplies for a group, the cost of that material is deductible as an itemized charitable donation. You can also claim a charitable deduction for the use of your vehicle for charitable purposes, such as delivering meals to the homebound in your community or taking your child's Scout troop on an outing. For 2019, the IRS will let you deduct that travel at .14 cents per mile.

Child and Dependent Care Credit

Millions of parents claim the child and dependent care credit each year to help cover the costs of after-school daycare while working. Some parents overlook claiming the tax credit for childcare costs during the summer. This tax break can also apply to summer day camp costs. The key is that for deduction purposes, the camp can only be a day camp, not an overnight camp. So, if you paid a daycare center, babysitter, summer camp, or other care provider to care for a qualifying child under age 13 or a disabled dependent of any age, you may qualify for a tax credit of up to 35% of qualifying expenses of \$3,000 for one child or dependent, or up to \$6,000 for two or more children.

Contribute to Retirement Accounts

If you haven't already funded your retirement account for 2019, consider doing so by April 15, 2020. That's the deadline for contributions to a traditional IRA (deductible or not) and a Roth IRA. However, if you have a Keogh or SEP and you get a filing extension to October 15, 2020, you can wait until then to put 2019 contributions into those accounts. To start tax-advantaged growth potential as quickly as possible, however, try not to delay in making contributions. If eligible, a deductible contribution will help you lower your tax bill for 2019 and your contributions can grow tax deferred.

To qualify for the full annual IRA deduction in 2019, you must either: 1) not be eligible to participate in a company retirement plan, or 2) if you are eligible, there is a phase-out from \$64,000 to \$74,000 for singles and from \$103,000 to \$123,000 for married taxpayers filing jointly. If you are not eligible for a company plan but your spouse is, your traditional IRA contribution is fully-deductible as long as your combined gross income does not exceed \$193,000. For 2019, the maximum IRA contribution you can make is \$6,000 (\$7,000 if you are age 50 or older by the end of the calendar year). For self-employed persons, the maximum annual addition to SEPs and Keoghs for 2019 is \$56,000.

Although contributing to a Roth IRA instead of a traditional IRA will not reduce your 2019 tax bill (Roth contributions are not deductible), it could be the better choice because all qualified withdrawals from a Roth can be tax-free in retirement. Withdrawals from a traditional IRA are fully taxable in retirement. To contribute the full \$6,000 (\$7,000 if you are age 50 or older by the end of 2019) to a Roth IRA, you must earn \$122,000 or less a year if you are single or \$193,000 if you're married and file a joint return.

If you have any questions on retirement contributions, please call us.

To honor and celebrate the conclusion of a remarkable 25 years in practice, the Jackson/Roskelley team enjoyed a celebratory dinner together to commemorate this milestone, and we have you to thank. Thank you!!

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Roth IRA Conversions

A Roth IRA conversion is when you convert part or all of your traditional IRA into a Roth IRA. This is a taxable event. The amount you converted is subject to ordinary income tax. It might also cause your income to increase, thereby subjecting you to the Medicare surtax. Roth IRAs grow tax-free and qualified withdrawals are tax-free in the future, a time when tax rates might be higher. Unless certain criteria are met, Roth IRA owners must be 59½ or older and have held the IRA for five years before tax-free withdrawals are permitted. Additionally, each converted amount may be subject to its own five-year holding period.

Whether to convert part or all of your traditional IRA to a Roth IRA depends on your particular situation. It is best to prepare a tax projection and calculate the appropriate amount to convert. Remember—you do not have to convert all of your IRA to a Roth. Roth IRA conversions are not subject to the pre-age 59½ penalty of 10%.

Many 401(k) plan participants can convert the pre-tax money in their 401(k) plan to a Roth 401(k) plan without leaving the job or reaching age 59½. There are a number of pros and cons to making this change. **Please call us to see if this makes sense for you.**

Retirement Plan	2019 Limit
Elective deferrals to 401(k), 403(b), 457(b)(2), 457(c)(1) plans	\$19,000
Contributions to defined contribution plans	\$56,000
Contributions to SIMPLEs	\$13,000
Contributions to traditional IRAs	\$6,000
Catch-up Contributions to 401(k), 403(b), 457(b)(2), 457(c)(1) plans	\$6,000
Catch-up Contributions to SIMPLEs	\$3,000
Catch-up Contributions to IRAs	\$1,000

Required Minimum Distributions (RMD)

If you turned age 70½ during 2019, you still have until April 1, 2020, to take out your first RMD. This is a one-time opportunity in case you forgot the first time. The deadline for taking out your RMD in the future will be December 31 of each year. If you do not pay out your RMD by this deadline, you may be subject to a 50% penalty on the amount you were supposed to take out. **Starting in 2020 the SECURE Act changed the starting RMD age to 72. RMDs are generally subject to federal income tax and may be subject to state taxes.**

If you have any questions on your Required Minimum Distributions please call us.

OTHER OVERLOOKED TAX ITEMS AND DEDUCTIONS

▶ **REINVESTED DIVIDENDS** - This isn't a tax deduction, but it is an important calculation that can save investors a bundle. Former IRS commissioner Fred Goldberg told Kiplinger magazine for their annual overlooked deduction article that missing this break costs millions of taxpayers a lot in overpaid taxes.

Many investors have mutual fund dividends that are automatically used to buy extra shares. Remember that each reinvestment increases your tax basis in that fund. That will, in turn, reduce the taxable capital gain (or increases the tax-saving loss) when you redeem shares. Please keep good records. Forgetting to include reinvested dividends in your basis results in double taxation of the dividends—once in the year when they were paid out and immediately reinvested and later when they're included in the proceeds of the sale.

If you're not sure what your basis is, ask the fund or us for help. Funds often report to investors the tax basis of shares redeemed during the year. Regulators currently require that for the sale of shares purchased, financial institutions must report the basis to investors and to the IRS.

▶ **STUDENT-LOAN INTEREST PAID BY PARENTS** - Generally, you can deduct interest only if you are legally required to repay the debt. But if parents pay back a child's student loans, the IRS treats the transactions as if the money were given to the child, who then paid the debt. So as long as the child is no longer claimed as a dependent, the child can deduct up to \$2,500 of student-loan interest paid by their parents each year. *(The parents can't claim the interest deduction even though they actually foot the bill because they are not liable for the debt).*

▶ **CHARITABLE GIFT DIRECTLY MADE FROM IRA** - Individuals at least 70½ years of age can still exclude from gross income qualified charitable distributions (QCD) from IRAs of up to \$100,000 per year. Please remember to double check on what counts as a qualified charity and distribution before using this tax strategy.

Seven Helpful Tax Time Strategies

- 1 Although many deductions have been eliminated under the new laws, it might still be helpful to write down or keep all receipts you think are even possibly tax-deductible. Sometimes, taxpayers assume that various expenses are not deductible and do not even mention them to their tax preparer. Don't assume anything—give your tax preparer the chance to tell you whether something is or is not deductible.
- 2 **Be careful not to overpay Social Security taxes.** If you received a paycheck from two or more employers, and earned more than \$132,900 in 2019 you may be able to file a claim on your return for the excess Social Security tax withholding.
- 3 **Don't forget items carried over from prior years** because you exceeded annual limits, such as capital losses, passive losses, charitable contributions and alternative minimum tax credits.
- 4 **Check your 2018 tax return** to see if there was a refund from 2018 applied to 2019 estimated taxes.
- 5 **Calculate your estimated tax payments for 2020 very carefully.** Many computer tax programs will automatically assume that your income tax liability for the current year is the same as the prior year. This is done to avoid paying penalties for underpayment of estimated income taxes. However, in some cases this might not be a correct assumption, especially if 2019 was an unusual income tax year due to the sale of a business, unusual capital gains, the exercise of stock options, or even winning the lottery! **A qualified tax preparer could be able to help you with a tax projection for 2020.**
- 6 **Remember that IRS.gov is a valuable online resource for tax information.**
- 7 **Always double check your math** where possible and remember it is always wise to consult a tax preparer before filing.

UPCOMING Workshop

Welcome to 2020 Workshop • Thursday, March 5
12 pm and 6pm
Top Golf • 9500 Talking Stick Way, Scottsdale, AZ 85256

Lunch or dinner is provided

Guests welcomed and encouraged. Please RSVP online www.jfawealth.com, email: Joseph@JFAWealth.com or call us at 480-609-1055 as space is limited.

Proactive Tax Planning for 2020

As you know, with the passage of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA), tax brackets, thresholds, and tax rates changed for many filers in 2018. In 2019, taxpayers are still adjusting to some of these changes. For 2020, we will continue to keep our clients updated on any new tax law changes and strategies that could potentially be helpful. For now, please review the 2020 tax tables and it's never too early to start thinking ahead.

Items Taxpayers Should Consider to Proactively Tax Plan for 2020

- **Prepare a 2020 tax projection** - Taxpayers already know the 2020 rates and by reviewing their 2019 situation and all 2020 expectations of income, a qualified tax preparer could be able to help you with a tax projection for 2020.
- **New contribution limits for retirement savings** - For 2020, the contribution limit for employees who participate in 401(k), 403(b), most 457 plans, and the federal government's Thrift Savings Plan is increased from \$19,000 to \$19,500. The limit on annual contributions to an IRA remains \$6,000 (\$7,000 for those 50 or older). The catch-up contribution limits for those 50 and over remain unchanged at \$1,000.
- **Explore if a potential Roth IRA conversion is helpful for your situation** - A Roth IRA can be beneficial in your overall retirement planning. Investments in a Roth IRA have the potential to grow tax-free and they don't have required minimum distributions during the lifetime of the original owner. Also, Roth IRA assets may pass to your heirs tax-free. Roth conversions include complex details and are not right for everyone, so please call us to see if this makes sense for you.
- **Take advantage of annual exclusion gifts** - For 2020, the maximum amount of gift tax exemption is \$15,000. This means you can give up to that amount to a family member without having to pay a gift tax. Ideas for gifting can include, contributing to a working child (or grandchild's) IRA, or gifting to a 529 plan, which is a tax-sheltered plan for college expenses.
- **Consider bunching your charitable donations into a Donor Advised Fund (DAF)** - Now is the time to explore if it is helpful for your tax situation to deposit cash, appreciated securities or other assets in a Donor Advised Fund, and then distributing the money to charities over time. Up to 60% of your adjusted gross income can be deductible if given as donations to typical charities.
- **Look into Health Savings Accounts (HSAs)** - In general, to qualify to contribute to a health savings account in 2020, you must have a health insurance policy with a deductible of at least \$1,350 for single coverage or \$2,700 for family coverage. You can contribute up to \$3,550 to an HSA if you have single coverage or up to \$7,100 for family coverage in 2020, which is slightly more than the 2019 limits. If you're 55 or older anytime in 2020, you'll continue to be able to contribute an extra \$1,000. HSAs include complex details and are not right for everyone, so please call us to see if this makes sense for you. HSAs are never taxed at a federal income tax level when used appropriately for qualified medical expenses. Also, most states recognize HSA funds as tax-free with very few exceptions. Please consult a tax advisor regarding your state's specific rules.



2020 Tax Brackets for Married Taxpayers Filing Jointly

10%	\$0 - \$19,750
12%	\$19,751 - \$80,250
22%	\$80,251 - \$171,050
24%	\$171,051 - \$326,600
32%	\$326,601 - \$414,700
35%	\$414,701 - \$622,050
37%	\$622,051 +
Standard deduction: \$24,800	

2019 Tax Brackets for Single Filers

10%	\$0 - \$9,875
12%	\$9,876 - \$40,125
22%	\$40,126 - \$85,525
24%	\$85,526 - \$163,300
32%	\$163,301 - \$207,350
35%	\$207,351 - \$518,400
37%	\$518,401 +
Standard deduction: \$12,400	

The New SECURE Act and Proactive Tax Planning for 2020

The **Setting Every Community Up for Retirement Enhancement (SECURE) Act**, was passed by the Senate on December 19, 2019. This bill increased access to retirement plans and also includes some reforms to Defined Contribution (DC) Plans, Defined Benefit (DB) plans, Investment Retirement accounts (IRAs) and 529 plans. Open Multiple Employer Provisions (MEP's) will be effective January 1, 2021, but many of the other provisions in the law become effective January 1, 2020. The SECURE Act also brought changes for retirement plan holders. We will try to help you with updates as your situation requires this year.



Among the many changes the SECURE Act included, we feel there are three major areas that could affect many client's retirement planning strategy. These are:

1. One of the most impactful provisions of the SECURE Act is the "death" of the stretch IRA as an estate planning tool for most non-spousal beneficiaries. If the original owner of an IRA passes away after December 31, 2019, fewer beneficiaries will be able to extend distributions from the inherited IRA over their lifetime. Many will instead need to withdraw all assets from the inherited IRA within 10 years following the death of the original account holder. Exceptions to the 10-year distribution requirement include assets left to a surviving spouse, a minor child, a disabled or chronically ill individual, and beneficiaries who are less than 10 years younger than the decedent. Please note that this new rule will only apply to IRAs inherited after the January 1st, 2020 effective date. All existing inherited IRAs are grandfathered in under the old rules. This NEW change will result in us taking a look at all clients that have accumulated retirement assets to discuss potential strategies that could be best for their situation.

2. Another notable change is the RMD age moved from 70½ to 72. The Act states that this change applies beginning with IRA account owner who will attain age 70½ on or after January 1, 2020. This was in response to the fact that Americans are currently working and living longer. Congress updated RMD rules to reflect changes in life expectancies.

3. Allowing anyone with earned income the ability to contribute to an IRA after age 70½. The SECURE Act permanently removes the age limit at which an individual can contribute to a traditional IRA. Previously, an individual could only contribute to ROTH IRAs after age 70½, as they have no age limit. Starting in 2020, the SECURE Act allows anyone that is working and has earned income to contribute to a traditional IRA regardless of age.

Another notable change the SECURE Act will bring is to 529 Plans. These tax-advantaged 529 plans will be allowed to help pay off qualified student loan repayments (up to \$10,000 lifetime).

Many provisions of the SECURE Act will be subject to the interpretation of the IRS or other authorities. As always, clients should consider consulting with their personal tax advisor regarding their specific situation.

Determining the most efficient ways to either withdraw or pass to your beneficiaries your accumulated wealth is always an important decision. Our goal is to remain aware of changes that affect our clients and then share those changes with them.

We firmly believe in proactive tax planning and we will review the SECURE Act for proactive tax planning opportunities and share our findings with our clients.

Our goal is to work with clients to explore efficient ways to drawdown retirement savings and transfer wealth. If you would like to discuss your retirement plan and withdrawal strategy, please call us. As always, we appreciate the opportunity to assist you in addressing your financial goals.

CONCLUSION

Filing your 2019 taxes will continue to include the new tax rates set forth with the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA) enacted in 2018 (currently set to expire after 2025). An essential part of maintaining your overall financial health is attempting to keep your tax liability to a minimum.

When filing your 2019 taxes, the rules and laws currently in place did not vary too much from your 2018 taxes. One of our primary goals is to keep you informed of the changes that will be affecting investors like you. We believe that taking a proactive approach is better than a reactive approach—especially regarding income tax strategies!

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