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A Word From the President

Dear Clients and Friends:

Year-end planning is a bigger challenge this year than in past years because, unless Congress acts, tax rates will go up next year, and many more individuals will be snared by the alternative minimum tax (AMT). Various deductions and other tax breaks will be unavailable. To be more specific, as a result of expiring Bush-era tax cuts, individuals will face higher tax rates next year on their income, including capital gains and dividends. Estate tax rates will be higher as well. The AMT problem arises because for 2012 AMT exemptions have dropped and fewer personal credits can be used to offset the AMT. Additionally, a number of tax provisions expired at the end of 2011 or will expire at the end of 2012. Rules that expired at the end of 2011 include, for example, the research credit for businesses, the election to take an itemized deduction for State and local general sales taxes instead of the itemized deduction permitted for State and local income taxes, and the above-the-line deduction for qualified tuition expenses. Rules that will expire at the end of this year include generous bonus depreciation allowances, expensing allowances for business, and expanded tax credits for higher education costs.

These adverse tax consequences are by no means a certainty. Although the November election results did little to resolve the stalemate in Washington, it's possible that in its lame-duck session, Congress could extend the Bush-era tax cuts for some or all taxpayers, retroactively "patch" the AMT for 2012 to increase exemptions and availability of credits, revive some favorable tax rules that have expired, and extend those that are slated to expire at the end of this year. There have been some indications that the parties are willing to compromise and that negotiations are ongoing, but to date, no deal has been struck. Ultimately, it remains to be seen which actions Congress will take, and when.

While these uncertainties make year-end tax planning more challenging than in prior years, they should not be an excuse for inaction. Indeed, the prospect of higher taxes next year makes it even more important to engage in year-end planning this year. To that end, we have compiled a checklist of actions that can help you save tax dollars if you act before year-end. Many of these moves may benefit you regardless of what Congress does on the major tax questions of the day. Not all actions will apply in your particular situation, but you will likely benefit from many of them.

We can narrow down the specific actions that you can take once we meet with you to tailor a particular plan. In the meantime, please review the following list and contact us at your earliest convenience so that we can advise you on which tax-saving moves to make. We also should schedule a follow-up for later this year to see if any late-passed legislation will require changes to your year-end planning strategies.

Very truly yours,

Thomas Mangold, CPA / ABV / CITP

President of The Mangold Group, CPAs, PC

Tips For Individuals

Increase the amount you set aside for next year in your employer's health flexible spending account (FSA) if you set aside too little for this year. Keep in mind that beginning next year, the maximum contribution to a health FSA will be \$2,500. And, don't forget that you can no longer set aside amounts to get tax-free reimbursements for over-the-counter drugs, such as aspirin and antacids.

If you become eligible to make health savings account (HSA) contributions late this year, you can make a full year's worth of deductible HSA contributions even if you were not eligible to make HSA contributions for the entire year. This opportunity applies even if you first became eligible in December. In brief, if you qualify for an HSA, contributions to the account are deductible (within IRS-prescribed limits), earnings on the account are tax-deferred, and distributions are tax free if made for qualifying medical expenses.

Realize losses on stock while substantially preserving your investment position. There are several ways this can be done. For example, you can sell the original holding then buy back the same securities at least 31 days later. It would be advisable for us to meet to discuss year-end trades you should consider making.

If you are thinking of selling assets that are likely to yield large gains, try to make the sale before year-end, with due regard for market conditions. This year, long-term capital gains are taxed at a maximum rate of 15%, but the rate could be higher next year as noted above. And if your adjusted gross income (as specially modified) exceeds certain limits (\$250,000 for joint filers or surviving spouses, \$125,000 for a married individual filing a separate return, and \$200,000 for all others), gains taken next year (along with other types of unearned income, such as dividends and interest) will be exposed to an extra 3.8% tax (the so-called "unearned income Medicare contribution tax").

If you are in the process of selling your main home, and expect your long-term gain from selling it to substantially exceed the \$250,000 home sale exclusion amount (\$500,000 for joint filers), try to close before the end of the year (again, with due regard to market conditions). This can save capital gains taxes if rates go up and can save the 3.8% tax for those exposed to it.

Consider selling stock and repurchasing it. If you own appreciated-in-value stock and you want to lock in a 15% tax rate on the gain, but you think the stock still has plenty of room to grow, selling and repurchasing could be an option for you. You'll pay a maximum tax of 15% on long-term gain from the stock you sell. You will also wind up with a higher basis (cost, for tax purposes) in the repurchased stock. If capital gain rates go up after 2012 and you sell the repurchased stock down the road at a profit, the total tax on the 2012 sale and the future sale could be lower than if you had not sold in 2012 and had just made a single sale in the future. This move will definitely reduce your tax bill after 2012 if you are subject to the extra 3.8% tax on unearned income.

Consider making contributions to Roth IRAs instead of traditional IRAs. Roth IRA payouts are tax-free and thus immune from the threat of higher tax rates, as long as they are made after a five-year period and after attaining age 59 1/2, after death or disability, or for a first-time home purchase.

If you believe a Roth IRA is better than a traditional IRA, consider converting traditional IRAs to Roth IRAs this year to avoid a possible hike in tax rates next year. Although a 2013 conversion won't be hit by the 3.8% tax on unearned income, it could trigger that tax on your non-IRA gains, interest, and dividends. Reason: the taxable conversion may bring your modified adjusted gross income (AGI) above the relevant dollar threshold (e.g., \$250,000 for joint filers). But conversions should be approached with caution because they will increase your AGI for 2012. If you made a traditional IRA to Roth IRA

conversion in 2010, and you chose to pay half the tax on the conversion in 2011 and half in 2012, making another conversion this year could expose you to a much higher tax bracket.

Take required minimum distributions (RMDs) from your IRA or 401(k) plan (or other employer-sponsored retired plan) if you have reached age 70 1/2. Failure to take a required withdrawal can result in a penalty equal to 50% of the amount of the RMD not withdrawn. If you turn age 70 1/2 this year, you can delay the first required distribution to 2013, but if you do, you will have to take a double distribution in 2013 - the amount required for 2012 plus the amount required for 2013. Think twice before delaying 2012 distributions to 2013; bunching income into 2013 might push you into a higher tax bracket or bring you above the modified AGI level that will trigger a 3.8% extra tax on unearned income such as dividends, interest, and capital gains. However, it could be beneficial to take both distributions in 2013 if you will be in a substantially lower bracket in 2013, for example, because you plan to retire late this year or early the next.

If you have a shot at exceeding the 7.5% floor this year, accelerate into this year "discretionary" medical expenses you were planning on making next year. This year, unreimbursed medical expenses are deductible to the extent they exceed 7.5% of your AGI, but in 2013, for individuals under age 65, these expenses will be deductible only to the extent they exceed 10% of AGI. (Examples: prescription sunglasses, and elective procedures not covered by insurance.)

Consider using a credit card to prepay expenses that can generate deductions for this year.

Increase your withholding if you are facing a penalty for underpayment of federal estimated tax. Doing so may reduce or eliminate the penalty. If you expect to owe state and local income taxes when you file your return next year, consider asking your employer to increase withholding of state and local taxes (or make estimated tax payments of state and local taxes) before year-end to pull the deduction of those taxes into 2012 if doing so won't create an alternative minimum tax (AMT) problem.

Take an eligible rollover distribution from a qualified retirement plan before the end of 2012 if you are facing a penalty for underpayment of estimated tax and the increased withholding option is unavailable or won't sufficiently address the problem. Income tax will be withheld from the distribution and will be applied toward the taxes owed for 2012. You can then timely roll over the gross amount of the distribution, as increased by the amount of withheld tax, to a traditional IRA. No part of the distribution will be includible in income for 2012, but the withheld tax will be applied pro rata over the full 2012 tax year to reduce previous underpayments of estimated tax.

You may want to pay contested taxes to be able to deduct them this year while continuing to contest them next year.

Settle an insurance or damage claim in order to maximize your casualty loss deduction this year.

Make gifts sheltered by the annual gift tax exclusion before the end of the year and thereby save gift and estate taxes. You can give \$13,000 in 2012 to each of an unlimited number of individuals but you can't carry over unused exclusions from one year to the next. The transfers also may save family income taxes where income-earning property is given to family members in lower income tax brackets who are not subject to the kiddie tax. Savings for next year could be even greater if rates go up and/or the income from the transfer would have been subject to the 3.8% tax in the hands of the donor.

Tips for Business Owners

If your business is incorporated, consider taking money out of the business by way of a stock redemption if you are in the position to do so. The buy-back of the stock may yield long-term capital gain or a dividend, depending on a variety of factors. But either way, you'll be taxed at a maximum rate of only 15% if you act this year. If you wait until next year to make your move, your long-term gains or dividends may be taxed at a higher rate if reform plans are instituted or the Bush-era tax cuts expire. And if your adjusted gross income (as specially modified) exceeds certain limits (\$250,000 for joint filers or surviving spouses, \$125,000 for a married individual filing a separate return, and \$200,000 for all others), gains taken next year (along with other types of unearned income, such as dividends and interest) will be exposed to an extra 3.8% tax (the so-called "unearned income Medicare contribution tax"). Keep in mind that you will need expert help to plan and execute an effective pre-2013 corporate distribution.

If you are thinking of adding to payroll, consider hiring a qualifying veteran before year-end to qualify for a work opportunity tax credit (WOTC). Under current law, the WOTC for qualifying veterans won't be available for post-2012 hires. The WOTC for hiring veterans ranges from \$2,400 to \$9,600, depending on a variety of factors (such as the veteran's period of unemployment and whether he or she has a service-connected disability).

Put new business equipment and machinery in service before year-end to qualify for the 50% bonus first-year depreciation allowance. Unless Congress acts, this bonus depreciation allowance generally won't be available for property placed in service after 2012. (Certain specialized assets may, however, be placed in service in 2013.)

Make expenses qualifying for the business property expensing option. The maximum amount you can expense for a tax year beginning in 2012 is \$139,000 of the cost of qualifying property placed in service for that tax year. The \$139,000 amount is reduced by the amount by which the cost of qualifying property placed in service during 2012 exceeds \$560,000 (the investment ceiling). For tax years beginning in 2013, unless Congress makes a change, the expensing limit will be \$25,000 and the investment ceiling will be \$200,000. Thus, if you anticipate needing property in early 2013, you may want to push the purchase into 2012 to gain a higher expensing deduction (if you are otherwise eligible to claim it). The time of purchase doesn't affect the amount of the expensing deduction. You can purchase property late in the year and still get a full expensing deduction. Thus, property acquired and placed in service in the last days of 2012, rather than at the beginning of 2013, can result in a full expense deduction for 2012.

If you are in the market for a business SUV, consider buying in 2012. Due to a combination of favorable depreciation and expensing rules, you may be able to write off most of the cost of the heavy SUV this year. Next year, the writeoff rules may not be as generous.

Set up a self-employed retirement plan if you are self-employed and haven't done so yet.

Increase your basis in a partnership or S corporation if doing so will enable you to deduct a loss from it for this year. A partner's share of partnership losses is deductible only to the extent of his partnership basis as of the end of the partnership year in which the loss occurs. An S corporation shareholder can deduct his pro rata share of an S corporation's losses only to the extent of the total of his basis in (a) his S corporation stock, and (b) debt owed to him by the S corporation.