

Your Year-End Financial Planning Checklist

As 2017 draws to a close, it's time to begin organizing your finances for the new year. To help you get started, we've put together a list of key planning topics to consider. [Click to view our financial planning team page.](#)

Savings and investments

Revisit your retirement contributions. Review how much you're contributing to your workplace retirement account. If you're not taking full advantage of your employer's match, it's a great time to consider increasing your contribution. If you've already maxed out your match or your employer doesn't offer one, boosting your contribution could still offer tax advantages. Now is also a good time to ensure that your portfolio allocation remains in line with your objectives.

Anticipate Roth recharacterizations. If you converted a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA during 2017 and paid tax on the conversion, mark your calendar now to allow plenty of time to recharacterize (i.e., undo) the conversion if you need to. The deadline is your tax-filing deadline plus any extensions.

Take stock of your goals. Did you set savings goals for 2017? Realistically evaluate how you did and think about your goals for next year. If you determine that you are off track, we'd be happy to help you develop and monitor a financial plan.

Health and wellness

Spend your FSA dollars. If you have a flexible spending account (FSA), those funds may be forfeited if you don't use them by year-end. (Some FSAs offer a 2.5-month grace period or the ability to carry over up to \$500 into the next year; check with your employer to see if those options are available.) It's also a good time to calculate your FSA allotment for next year, based on your current account excess or deficit.

If you're not using an FSA, evaluate your qualifying health care costs to see if setting one up for 2018 would make sense.

Taxes, taxes, taxes

Manage your marginal tax rate. If you're on the threshold of a tax bracket, deferring income or accelerating deductions may help you reduce your tax exposure. It might make sense to defer some of your income to 2018 if doing so will put you in a lower tax bracket. Accelerating deductions, such as medical expenses or charitable contributions, into the current tax year (rather than paying for deductible items in 2018) may have the same effect. In addition, reviewing your capital gains and losses may reveal tax planning opportunities—for instance, harvesting losses to offset capital gains.

Here are a few key 2018 tax thresholds to keep in mind:

- The 39.6-percent marginal tax rate affects those with taxable incomes in excess of \$426,701 (individual), \$480,051 (married filing jointly), \$453,351 (head of household), and \$240,026 (married filing separately).
- The 20-percent capital gains tax rate applies to those in the 39.6-percent tax bracket.
- Itemized deductions and personal exemption phaseouts affect those with adjusted gross incomes above \$266,700 (individual) and \$320,000 (married filing jointly).
- The 3.8-percent surtax on investment income applies to the lesser of net investment income or the excess of modified adjusted gross income over \$200,000 (individual) and \$250,000 (married filing jointly).

Consider the benefits of charitable giving. Donating to charity is another good strategy for reducing taxable income. If you'd like to help a worthy cause while trimming your taxes, it's worth exploring your charitable goals and various gifting alternatives.

Make a strategy for stock options. If you hold stock options,

now is a good time to make a strategy for managing current and future income. Consider the timing of a nonqualified stock option exercise. Would it make sense to avoid accelerating income into the current tax year, or defer income to future years, in light of your estimated tax picture? And don't forget about the alternative minimum tax (AMT). If you're considering exercising incentive stock options before year-end, have your tax advisor prepare an AMT projection to see if there's any tax benefit to waiting until January of the following year.

Plan for estimated taxes and RMDs. When considering your taxes for 2017, be sure to take any potentially large bonuses or a prosperous business year into account. You may have to file estimated taxes or increase the upcoming January payment. If you're turning 70½, you'll need a strategy for taking required minimum distributions (RMDs) from your traditional IRA and 401(k) plans.

Adjust your withholding. If you think you may be subject to an estimated tax penalty, consider asking your employer (via Form W-4) to increase your withholding for the remainder of the year to cover the shortfall. The biggest advantage of this is that withholding is considered as having been paid evenly throughout the year instead of when the dollars are actually taken from your paycheck. You can also use this strategy to make up for low or missing quarterly estimated tax payments.

Proactive planning

Review your estate documents. To help ensure that your estate plan stays in tune with your goals and needs, you should review and update it on an ongoing basis to account for any life changes or other circumstances. If you haven't done so during 2017, take time to:

- Check trust funding
- Update beneficiary designations
- Review trustee and agent appointments

- Review provisions of powers of attorney and health care directives
- Ensure that you fully understand all of your documents

Check your credit report. It's important to monitor your credit report regularly for suspicious activity that could indicate identity theft. Federal law requires that each of the nationwide credit reporting companies (Equifax, Experian, and TransUnion) provide you with a free copy of your report every 12 months, at your request.

Get professional advice. Of course, this list is far from exhaustive, and you may have unique planning concerns not covered here. As you prepare for the coming year, please feel free to reach out to us to discuss the financial issues and deadlines that are most relevant to you.

Whatever your planning may entail, we wish you a happy, healthy, and prosperous 2018!

This material has been provided for general informational purposes only and does not constitute either tax or legal advice. Although we go to great lengths to make sure our information is accurate and useful, we recommend you consult a tax preparer, professional tax advisor, or lawyer.

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2017 Tax Reform and charitable giving: "Doom and Gloom" or

perhaps just "Meh?"

By Sarah Ruef-Lindquist, JD, CTFA

There has been an income tax charitable deduction in the US since 1917. For 100 years, those who itemize deductions have been able to take a deduction for gifts to charities, with some limitations based mostly on a taxpayer's adjusted gross income. We have all been reading about the change in the individual income tax laws, the doubling of the standard deduction and the predictions about the impact on charitable giving. A November 16, 2017 Forbes article on line cited a potential impact of as much as \$13 billion less in charitable giving as a result of the doubling of the standard deduction, with the amount of itemizers decreasing from 33% to 5%, according to the Tax Policy Center cited in the article. This assumes that what motivates charitable giving is a tax deduction.



Sarah Ruef-
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According to the Giving in Maine 2017[\[1\]](#) report of the Maine Philanthropy Center, regarding 2015 "Declared charitable deductions represent approximately 80% of total dollars given by individuals" meaning there's another 20% who don't itemize, but still give. We are all familiar with the pattern of giving late in December, before the end of the year. Charities do get the majority of their gifts from individuals during the last two months of the calendar year, suggesting a tax motivation for giving.

But do the 80% Mainers who itemize give because they get a tax deduction? I don't think so. How do you explain the other 20%

that do give, and still don't itemize? A deduction is a nice benefit, but if it were truly the motivator, only people who got a deduction would make gifts, and we know that is not the case. I believe that people give to charities because they believe in the importance of work that the charity is doing, and want to support it. The fact that they can get a tax deduction is icing on the cake, but not the real reason they give. I predict that rather than there being a drop of \$13 billion in giving in 2018, without the incentive to deduct a charitable gift, there will be an increase in charitable giving, because if people have more to give, they will give more. I know that if I were sitting down to write my charitable gift checks today, and there was no tax incentive for me to do so, I would still write those checks. And if I knew my tax liability for the year was going to be smaller, because the standard deduction I can use is larger than my historic itemizations AND I had a lower tax rate, I might actually make my charitable gifts larger, because I could. That should be the case a year from now.

Giving USA^[2] reported in 2017 that in 2016, total charitable giving in the US was \$390.05 billion, 72% of that from living individuals. The figures for 2017 won't be out until around June of 2018, and the figures for 2018 won't be available until a year after that, so we won't know for a while what impact – positive or negative – 2017 tax reform may have. Let's all remember why we support charitable causes with our gifts, and that in years when we have even more to give, we might just plan to give more.

^[1] <https://www.mainephilanthropy.org/MEgivingreport>

^[2] *Giving USA is Giving USA 2017: The Annual Report on Philanthropy for the Year 2016*, a publication of Giving USA Foundation, 2017, researched and written by the Indiana University Lilly Family School of Philanthropy. Available online at www.givingusa.org.

Chris Richmond Elected to Board of Directors of Maine Marine Trades Association



Chris
Richmond

Chris Richmond, a member of the marine insurance division of Allen Insurance and Financial, has been elected to a three-year term on the board of directors of the Maine Marine Trades Association.

Richmond, based in the company's Camden office, is a former schooner captain who maintains his USCG 100-ton master's license. He specializes in marine insurance, working with boat yards, builders and owners across the U.S.

Richmond has been with Allen Insurance and Financial since 2011. He is a graduate of The American University in Washington, D.C., and the Landing School of Boat Building and Design, where he serves on the school's program advisory board.