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JANUARY 2020

IRA AND OTHER RETIREMENT PLAN CHANGES

On December 19, 2019, the Senate passed the Spending Bill, which included the provisions of the Secure Act previously passed by the House, and the President signed it into law. The new law, generally applicable to years beginning after 2019, includes some significant changes to individual retirement accounts (IRAs) and 401(k)s. Some of the major changes are as follows:

72 is the New 70½ for RMDs.

As many of you realize, the first required minimum distribution (RMD) from retirement plans and accounts has been required for the year in which the owner reached 70½. The new law requires commencing RMDs for the year in which the owner reaches 72 years of age. RMD rules are generally the same for IRA accounts and 401(k)s but for one major exception. A participant in a 401(k) plan who still works at least part-time as an employee owning less than five percent of a sponsoring company can defer beginning RMDs until termination of employment. An IRA owner is required to begin RMDs in the year of reaching age 72 even if the IRA is a rollover containing only rolled over funds from a 401(k) account.

Forever is the New 70½ for IRA Contributions.

Under prior law, contributions made to a traditional IRA were disallowed beginning with the year in which the taxpayer reached age 70½. Under the new law, IRA contributions are available to individuals and spouses without age limitations. For 2020, Roth contributions are

available for individuals, without age limit, of up to \$6,000 (\$7,000 for those age 50 and older). Limitations on the maximum Roth contribution, however, apply for a single (or head of household) individual with modified adjusted gross income of \$139,000 or more (\$206,000 or more for a couple filing jointly).

70½ Remains 70½ for Charitable Contributions Directly from an IRA.

The benefits of making charitable contributions directly from an IRA, which have been available at age 70½ from a traditional IRA, remain available at 70½. The law continues to allow transfers of up to \$100,000 to a qualified charity to be excluded from income rather than deducted from adjusted gross income leaving the benefits of a lower adjusted gross income intact. A direct IRA transfer to a charity can result in the equivalent of a charitable contribution deduction plus the standard deduction.

Less than Half-Time Workers May Participate in 401(k) Plans.

Under the present law, 401(k) sponsors generally must offer their plan only to employees who work 1,000 hours or more per year. Under the new law, starting in 2024, 401(k) plans will be required to allow participation to employees who have worked more than 500 hours per year for at least three consecutive years. Employers, however, will not be required to provide matching contributions for such workers.

(Continued on reverse)

New Child IRA Distribution

After 2019, parents may take a taxable but penalty-free withdrawal of up to \$5,000 from a retirement account within a year of the birth or adoption of a child.

No More Stretching

Adults and minors who inherited Roth or traditional accounts could stretch required withdrawals from the accounts over their life expectancy at the date of their inheritance. These "stretch IRAs" are unavailable for inherited IRAs whose owner dies after December 31, 2019. The new rules generally require a non-spouse adult inheritor to empty the inherited IRA (or 401(K))

within 10 years of the date-of-death of the account owner. Minor children (in Louisiana those under age 18) begin their 10 years on reaching majority. The distributions do not have to be ratably over the allowed 10-year period as the law only requires the distribution to occur within the 10 years. For Roth IRAs, it might be desirable to extend the benefit of tax-free compounding on the entire date-of-death value to the final days of the allowed 10 years. For traditional IRAs, yearly distributions might be preferred as the recipient heir or heirs might avoid tax at the higher brackets, which might occur with a lump sum distribution at the end of the 10 years.

NO CHANGE

"When you're finished changing, you're finished." -- Benjamin Franklin

Change is not always welcome, (as in "not all changes are improvements") but some announcements of "no change," (as in Internal Revenue Service audit adjustments) are always well received. Page 3 of this newsletter details some changes of significance in limits, tax rates, etc., for taxation, business and personal financial planning. Many, but not all, of these limits are indexed for inflation. Accordingly, most of these amounts change from year-to-year or at least occasionally. However, there are

limits, thresholds, etc. in the Internal Revenue Code that have not changed in as many as 50 plus years. The failure of congress to index for inflation or otherwise change these tax mitigation limits for many years has resulted in significant income tax increase. Following are a few "no changes" with their year of establishment and with their amount adjusted for inflation (Consumer Price Index) through November 30, 2019. It appears to us that indexing of these items would be appropriate.

<u>Income Tax Deduction for Business Gifts</u>	<u>As Established</u>	<u>If Inflation Adjusted</u>
	<u>1962 Dollars</u>	<u>2019 Dollars</u>
All Taxpayers	\$ 25	\$ 214
<u>Capital Loss Deduction</u>	<u>1978 Dollars</u>	<u>2019 Dollars</u>
Single	\$ 3,000	\$ 12,300
Married	3,000	12,300
<u>Provision for 85% Social Security Taxation</u>	<u>1994 Dollars</u>	<u>2019 Dollars</u>
Single	\$ 34,000	\$ 59,800
Married	44,000	77,400
<u>Gain on Sale of Residence Exclusion</u>	<u>1997 Dollars</u>	<u>2019 Dollars</u>
Single	\$250,000	\$404,200
Married	500,000	808,400
<u>Threshold for the 3.8% Surtax on Investment Income</u>	<u>2013 Dollars</u>	<u>2019 Dollars</u>
Single	\$200,000	\$223,400
Married	250,000	279,200

(Continued on Page 3)

2020 LIMITATION CHANGES

The following is a list of some 2020 major limitations regarding Social Security, payroll taxes and income taxes (most resulting from inflation indexing) with 2019 limitations for comparison. Some very early planning for 2020 is suggested by the limitation changes. Where possible, those funding Health Savings Accounts, IRAs, and other tax-favored accounts might consider funding these accounts early to take advantage of the additional tax-sheltered investment time.

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Current Earnings Allowed Before Social Security Benefits Reduction:		
Worker Below Full Retirement Age	\$ 18,240	\$ 17,640
Worker Full Retirement Age and Above <i>(Full Retirement Age 66 for Those Born in 1943 through 1954)</i>	- No Change -	Unlimited
		Unlimited
Social Security Taxes:		
<i>Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance Income</i>		
<i>Portion of Tax:</i>		
Maximum Base for Tax	\$ 137,700	\$ 132,900
Tax Rate (Employee and Employer)	- No Change -	6.20%
Tax Rate (Self-employed)	- No Change -	12.40%
Maximum Tax (Employee)	\$ 8,537	\$ 8,240
Maximum Tax (Self-employed)	\$ 17,075	\$ 16,480
<i>Medicare Portion of the Tax:</i>		
Tax Rate (Employee and Employer)	- No Change -	1.45%
Tax Rate (Self Employed)	- No Change -	2.90%
Tax Rate (Employee and Self Employed) – Earnings in Excess of \$200,000 (\$250,000 Joint Return)	- No Change -	0.9%
Maximum Base and Maximum Tax	- No Change -	Unlimited
		Unlimited
Louisiana Unemployment Tax:		
Maximum Base for Tax	- No Change - \$ 7,700	\$ 7,700
Auto Standard Mileage Deduction:		
Business Use	57.5¢	58¢
Use for a Charitable Organization	- No Change - 14¢	14¢
Use for Medical or Moving	17¢	20¢
401(k) Maximum Elective Deferral:		
Below Age 50	\$ 19,500	\$ 19,000
Age 50 or Above	\$ 26,000	\$ 25,000
Maximum Contribution to Defined Contribution Retirement Plan:		
General Limit – All Plans	\$ 57,000	\$ 56,000
With 401(k) Feature (Age 50 and over)	\$ 63,500	\$ 62,000
Individual Retirement Account Contribution (IRAs):		
Below Age 50	- No Change - \$ 6,000	\$ 6,000
Age 50 or Above	- No Change - \$ 7,000	\$ 7,000
SIMPLE IRA Maximum Deferral:		
Below Age 50	\$ 13,500	\$ 13,000
Age 50 or Above	\$ 16,500	\$ 16,000
Maximum Sec. 179 Deduction of Certain Depreciable Property	\$ 1,040,000	\$ 1,020,000
Maximum Bonus Depreciation of Certain Property	- No Change - Unlimited	Unlimited
Annual Gift Tax Exclusion Per Donee	- No Change - \$ 15,000	\$ 15,000
Health Savings Account		
Maximum Contribution – Individual Coverage	\$ 3,550	\$ 3,500
Maximum Contribution – Family Coverage	\$ 7,100	\$ 7,000
Age 55 and Over Catch Up	- No Change - \$ 1,000	\$ 1,000

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Tax & Business Alert

JANUARY 2020

DETERMINING AN EMPLOYEE'S "HOME" FOR REIMBURSEMENT PURPOSES

Despite the prevalence of Web-based meetings, many of today's businesses still have plenty of employees who travel. If you still have sales staff or other workers out on the road, and you're reimbursing them on a tax-free basis for their travel expenses, it's important for you as the employer to stay up to date on the rules that determine the location of a person's tax home.

PRINCIPAL WORKPLACE

Internal Revenue Code Section 162 imposes three requirements for travel expense deductions: 1) The expenses must be ordinary and necessary, 2) they must be incurred while traveling away from the individual's

tax home, and 3) they must be incurred in pursuit of business.

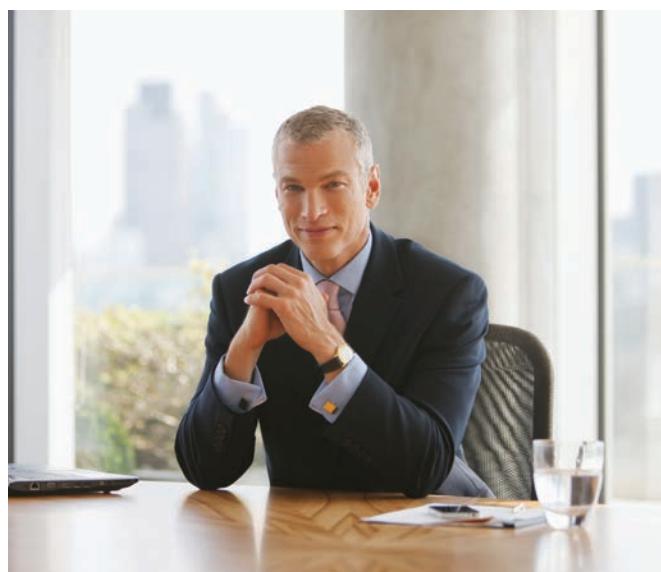
An employee's "tax home" is generally determined by where he or she works, not by where the employee lives. A tax home isn't limited to one building or property; it includes the entire city or area in which the tax home is located. For employees with one regular workplace, their tax home is that workplace. If an employee has more than one regular workplace, his or her tax home is the employee's principal workplace.

If an employee has no principal workplace, his or her tax home is the employee's "regular place of abode in a real and substantial sense." Those who have no principal workplace and no regular abode are considered "itinerants," and their tax home is wherever they work. Itinerants can never get a travel expense deduction or qualify for tax-free reimbursement of their travel expenses because they'll never be "away from home."

THREE-FACTOR TEST

The IRS uses a three-factor test to determine whether an employee with no principal workplace has a tax home or is itinerant. The three factors involve whether the employee:

1. Performs a portion of his or her work near the claimed abode and uses that abode for lodging purposes when working there,



2. Must leave the abode to perform his or her job, which duplicates the employee's living expenses incurred at the abode, and
3. Hasn't abandoned the vicinity of his or her historical place of lodging and the abode; has marital or lineal family members currently residing at the abode; or uses the abode frequently for lodging.

If all three factors are satisfied, the individual's abode is the tax home. If only two are satisfied, the answer will depend on the facts and circumstances, so you may need to consult with your tax advisors. If only one factor is satisfied, the employee is an itinerant.

The actual or expected length of an employee's assignment to another location may affect whether the expenses are treated as incurred while "away from home." Assignments of indefinite duration can change a taxpayer's tax home, but temporary assignments won't if the assignment is realistically expected to last, and in fact lasts, for one year or less.

IMPORTANCE OF SUBSTANTIATION

Finally, keep in mind that travel expenses generally must be substantiated with information about the amount, time, place and business purpose of each expense. Our firm can help you determine your employees' respective tax homes and follow the rules. ■

WHAT TO DO ABOUT FRAUDULENT CREDIT OR DEBIT CARD CHARGES

It's an awful feeling to learn that someone has used your credit or debit card to make fraudulent charges. Whether you're liable typically depends on the type of card, whether you still possess the card and when you alert the issuer.

CREDIT CARDS

If your card is lost or stolen and you report it to the card provider before your card is used in a fraudulent transaction, you can't be held responsible for any unauthorized charges. If you report it after unauthorized charges have been made, you may be responsible for a specified dollar amount in charges. Some card issuers have decided not to hold their customers liable for any fraudulent charges regardless of when they notify the card company. And if your account number is stolen but not the actual card, your liability is \$0. But either you or the card issuer

must identify the fraudulent transactions for them to be removed.

When reporting a card loss or fraudulent transaction, contact the issuer via phone. Then follow up with a letter or email. This should include your account number, the date you noticed the card was missing (if applicable), and the date you initially reported the card loss or fraudulent transaction.

DEBIT CARDS

If you report a missing debit card before any unauthorized transactions are made, you aren't responsible for any unauthorized transactions. If you report a card loss within two business days after you learn of the loss, your maximum liability for unauthorized transactions is \$50.

But if you report the card loss after two business days but within 60 calendar days of the date your statement showing an unauthorized transaction was mailed, liability can jump to \$500. Finally, if you report the card loss more than 60 calendar days after your statement showing unauthorized transactions was mailed, you could be liable for all charges.

What if you notice an unauthorized debit card transaction on your statement, but your card is still in your possession? You have 60 calendar days after the statement showing the unauthorized transaction is mailed to report it and avoid liability.

SAFEST CHOICE

If you're unsure about the specific conditions that trigger liability for unauthorized charges, contact your card issuer. ■



EVERY BUSINESS OWNER NEEDS AN EXIT STRATEGY

As a business owner, you have to keep your eye on your company's income and expenses and applicable tax breaks. But you also must look out for your own financial future. And that includes creating an exit strategy.

BUY-SELL AGREEMENT

When a business has more than one owner, a buy-sell agreement can be a powerful tool. The agreement controls what happens to the business if a specified event occurs, such as an owner's retirement, disability or death. A well-drafted agreement provides a ready market for the departing owner's interest in the business and prescribes a method for setting a price for that interest. It also allows business continuity by preventing disagreements caused by new owners.



A key issue with any buy-sell agreement is providing the buyer(s) with a means of funding the purchase. Life or disability insurance often helps fulfill

this need and can give rise to several tax issues and opportunities. One of the biggest advantages of life insurance as a funding method is that proceeds generally

are excluded from the beneficiary's taxable income, provided certain conditions are met.

SUCCESSION WITHIN THE FAMILY

You can pass your business on to family members by giving them interests, selling them interests or doing some of each. Be sure to consider your income needs, the tax consequences, and how family members will feel about your choice.

Under the annual gift tax exclusion, you can currently gift up to \$15,000 of ownership interests without using up any of your lifetime gift and estate tax exemption. Valuation discounts may further reduce the taxable value of the gift.

With the gift and estate tax exemption approximately doubled through 2025 (\$11.4 million for 2019), gift and estate taxes may be less of a concern for some business owners. But others may want to make substantial transfers now to take maximum advantage of the high exemption. What's right for you will depend on the value of your business and your timeline for transferring ownership.

GET STARTED NOW

To be successful, your exit strategy will require planning well in advance of retirement or any other reason for ownership transition. Please contact us for help. ■

TAX CALENDAR

January 15

Individual taxpayers' final 2019 estimated tax payment is due.

January 31

File 2019 Forms W-2 ("Wage and Tax Statement") with the Social Security Administration and provide copies to your employees.

- File 2019 Forms 1099-MISC ("Miscellaneous Income") reporting nonemployee compensation payments with the IRS and provide copies to recipients.
- Most employers must file Form 941 ("Employer's Quarterly Federal Tax Return") to report Medicare, Social Security and income taxes withheld in the fourth quarter of 2019. If your tax liability is less than \$2,500, you can pay it in full with a timely filed return. If you deposited the tax for the quarter in full and on time, you have until February 11 to file the return. Employers who have an estimated annual employment tax liability of \$1,000 or less may be eligible to file Form 944 ("Employer's Annual Federal Tax Return").
- File Form 940 ("Employer's Annual Federal Unemployment [FUTA] Tax Return") for 2019. If your undeposited tax is \$500 or less, you can either pay it with your return or deposit it. If it's more than \$500, you must deposit it. However, if you deposited the tax for the year in full and on time, you have until February 11 to file the return.

- File Form 943 ("Employer's Annual Federal Tax Return for Agricultural Employees") to report Social Security, Medicare and withheld income taxes for 2019. If your tax liability is less than \$2,500, you can pay it in full with a timely filed return. If you deposited the tax for the year in full and on time, you have until February 11 to file the return.

- File Form 945 ("Annual Return of Withheld Federal Income Tax") for 2019 to report income tax withheld on all nonpayroll items, including backup withholding and withholding on pensions, annuities, IRAs, etc. If your tax liability is less than \$2,500, you can pay it in full with a timely filed return. If you deposited the tax for the year in full and on time, you have until February 11 to file the return.

February 28

File 2019 Form 1096, along with copies of information returns with the IRS.

March 16

2019 tax returns must be filed or extended for calendar-year partnerships and S corporations. If the return isn't extended, this is also the last day for those types of entities to make 2019 contributions to pension and profit-sharing plans.

DO YOU KNOW YOUR TAX BRACKET?

Although the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA) generally reduced individual tax rates through 2025, there's no guarantee you'll receive a refund or lower tax bill. Some taxpayers have actually seen their taxes go up because of reductions or eliminations of certain tax breaks. For this reason, it's important to know your bracket.

Some single and head of household filers could be pushed into higher tax brackets more quickly than was the case pre-TCJA. For example, the beginning of the 32% bracket for singles for 2019 is \$160,725, whereas it was \$191,651 for 2017 (though the rate was 33% then). For heads of households, the beginning of this bracket has decreased even more significantly, to \$160,700 for 2019 from \$212,501 for 2017.

Married taxpayers, on the other hand, won't be pushed into some middle brackets until much higher income levels through 2025. For example, the beginning of the 32% bracket for joint filers for 2019 is \$321,450, whereas it was \$233,351 for 2017. (Again, the rate was 33% then.)



As before the TCJA, the tax brackets are adjusted annually for inflation. Because there are so many variables under the law, it's hard to say exactly how a specific taxpayer's bracket might change from year to year. Contact us for help assessing what your tax rate likely will be for 2020 — and for help filing your 2019 tax return. ■