

The 2022 Robert Keebler Chart Bundle

PREVIEW ALL FOURTEEN CHARTS

Below you will find a preview of each of the 14 charts included in the 2022 Robert Keebler Chart Bundle.

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Section 199A Chart

The 'FRONT' view flowchart starts with 'Is it a Specified Service Trade or Business?'. If 'No', it asks 'Is taxable income over the threshold amount?'. If 'No', the deduction is 20%. If 'Yes', it asks 'Is taxable income over the 20% threshold?'. If 'No', the deduction is 20%. If 'Yes', it asks 'Is taxable income over the full phase-in?'. If 'No', the deduction is reduced. If 'Yes', the deduction equals the lesser of: QBI x 20%, W-2 wages x 50%, or W-2 wages x 25% + 2.5% of qualified property. A note states: 'FLOWCHART ASSUMES THE DEDUCTION IS NOT LIMITED BY RESIDENT TAXABLE INCOME. See 199A Thresholds.' The 'BACK' view lists 16 examples of businesses and their tax treatments under § 199A. A sidebar on the right lists '2022 Thresholds' for various income levels and business types. The 'Keebler & Associates, LLP' logo is visible in the bottom right of the chart.

Top 10 Tax Planning Ideas for 2021 Chart

The 'FRONT' view features a flowchart for 'Harvesting Capital Gains' with steps: 'Filter out non-qualified gains', 'Identify qualified gains', 'Determine if gains are taxable', and 'Harvest gains'. It includes a table for 'Gain Harvesting Return on Investment (After-Tax)' with columns for 'Stock Rate', '10%', '20%', '30%', '40%', and '50%'. A '3.8% NIIT' flowchart asks 'Do you have net investment income?' and 'Do you have a net capital gain?'. The 'BACK' view lists '10 Reasons to Convert' for Roth IRAs, including tax diversification and estate planning. It includes 'Tax Rates for 2022' for single and married filers, and 'Married Filing Jointly-Key Threshold Amounts' for 12%, 22%, 24%, and 35% tax rates. The 'Keebler & Associates, LLP' logo is visible in the bottom right of the chart.

75 Best Income Tax Strategies in 2021 Chart

FRONT	BACK
<p>Robert S. Keebler, CPA/PFS, MST, AEP</p> <p>75 BEST INCOME TAX STRATEGIES IN 2022 FOR FINANCIAL PROFESSIONALS TO GENERATE TAX ALPHA™</p> <p>CAPITAL GAINS STRATEGIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">11. Harvest capital gains to offset the 0% capital gains rate applies.12. Harvest capital gains to offset taxable capital gains and reduce 15% and 20% capital gains when higher future tax rates are a greater concern than loss of deferral.13. Harvest capital gains to offset tax on a separate tax liability.14. Consider "tax harvesting" strategies to defer capital gain income. <p>DEFERRED INVESTMENT STRATEGIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">15. Consider the impact of the 20%, 25%, and 28% dividend and long-term capital gains tax rates.16. Consider the impact of the 20%, 25%, and 28% dividend and long-term capital gains tax rates.17. Consider the impact of the 20%, 25%, and 28% dividend and long-term capital gains tax rates. <p>STRATEGIC TAX ALPHA STRATEGIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">18. Consider the impact of the 20%, 25%, and 28% dividend and long-term capital gains tax rates.19. Consider the impact of the 20%, 25%, and 28% dividend and long-term capital gains tax rates.20. Consider the impact of the 20%, 25%, and 28% dividend and long-term capital gains tax rates.	<p>DEFERRED INVESTMENT STRATEGIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">21. Consider the impact of the 20%, 25%, and 28% dividend and long-term capital gains tax rates.22. Consider the impact of the 20%, 25%, and 28% dividend and long-term capital gains tax rates.23. Consider the impact of the 20%, 25%, and 28% dividend and long-term capital gains tax rates. <p>STRATEGIC TAX ALPHA STRATEGIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">24. Consider the impact of the 20%, 25%, and 28% dividend and long-term capital gains tax rates.25. Consider the impact of the 20%, 25%, and 28% dividend and long-term capital gains tax rates.26. Consider the impact of the 20%, 25%, and 28% dividend and long-term capital gains tax rates. <p>TRUSTS AND ESTATE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">27. Consider the impact of the 20%, 25%, and 28% dividend and long-term capital gains tax rates.28. Consider the impact of the 20%, 25%, and 28% dividend and long-term capital gains tax rates.29. Consider the impact of the 20%, 25%, and 28% dividend and long-term capital gains tax rates.

Generation Skipping Transfer Tax Chart

FRONT	BACK								
<p>Generation Skipping Transfer (GST) Tax</p> <p>Dynasty Trust Overview of Technique</p> <p>A Dynasty Trust is a type of trust which benefits multiple generations where none of the assets held by the trust are included in either the grantor's taxable estate or any of the beneficiaries' taxable estates. If the grantor allocates all or a portion of his/her GST exemption (\$12.06 million in 2021) to the entire transfer, none of the transfer will be subject to GST tax either in the current year or future years.</p> <table border="1"><caption>Table with 2 columns: Amount, Tax Rate</caption><tr><td>Amount of Assets</td><td>\$ 10,000,000</td></tr><tr><td>Amount of Assets</td><td>\$ 10,000,000</td></tr><tr><td>Amount of Assets</td><td>\$ 10,000,000</td></tr><tr><td>Amount of Assets</td><td>\$ 10,000,000</td></tr></table>	Amount of Assets	\$ 10,000,000	Amount of Assets	\$ 10,000,000	Amount of Assets	\$ 10,000,000	Amount of Assets	\$ 10,000,000	<p>Quick Guide to Generation Skipping Transfer (GST) Tax</p> <p>ESTATES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. GST tax is imposed on the transfer of property from one generation to the next.2. GST tax is imposed on the transfer of property from one generation to the next.3. GST tax is imposed on the transfer of property from one generation to the next. <p>Automatic Alliance Rules</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">4. Under certain circumstances, income is treated as if it were earned by the grantor.5. Under certain circumstances, income is treated as if it were earned by the grantor.6. Under certain circumstances, income is treated as if it were earned by the grantor.
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DrawDown Strategies Chart

FRONT	BACK																																																						
<p>Robert S. Keebler, CPA/PFS, MST, AEP: Tax-Efficient DrawDown Strategies</p> <p>2022 Income Tax Brackets</p> <table border="1"><tr><th>Single</th><th>Married Jointly</th><th>Married Separately</th><th>Head of Household</th></tr><tr><td>10%</td><td>\$19,750</td><td>\$9,875</td><td>\$14,100</td></tr><tr><td>12%</td><td>\$19,751 - \$47,150</td><td>\$9,876 - \$23,575</td><td>\$14,101 - \$51,950</td></tr><tr><td>22%</td><td>\$47,151 - \$100,000</td><td>\$23,576 - \$50,000</td><td>\$51,951 - \$83,950</td></tr><tr><td>24%</td><td>\$100,001 - \$171,850</td><td>\$50,001 - \$85,925</td><td>\$83,951 - \$106,500</td></tr><tr><td>32%</td><td>\$171,851 - \$231,250</td><td>\$85,926 - \$115,937</td><td>\$106,501 - \$157,800</td></tr><tr><td>35%</td><td>\$231,251 - \$500,000</td><td>\$115,938 - \$231,875</td><td>\$157,801 - \$207,000</td></tr><tr><td>37%</td><td>\$500,001 - \$999,999</td><td>\$231,876 - \$499,750</td><td>\$207,001 - \$500,000</td></tr></table> <p>Three Main Types of Retirement Investment Accounts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Traditional IRA2. Rollover IRA3. Roth IRA <p>Top Ten Tax-Efficient Retirement Portfolio Strategies</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Diversify2. Diversify3. Diversify4. Diversify5. Diversify6. Diversify7. Diversify8. Diversify9. Diversify10. Diversify	Single	Married Jointly	Married Separately	Head of Household	10%	\$19,750	\$9,875	\$14,100	12%	\$19,751 - \$47,150	\$9,876 - \$23,575	\$14,101 - \$51,950	22%	\$47,151 - \$100,000	\$23,576 - \$50,000	\$51,951 - \$83,950	24%	\$100,001 - \$171,850	\$50,001 - \$85,925	\$83,951 - \$106,500	32%	\$171,851 - \$231,250	\$85,926 - \$115,937	\$106,501 - \$157,800	35%	\$231,251 - \$500,000	\$115,938 - \$231,875	\$157,801 - \$207,000	37%	\$500,001 - \$999,999	\$231,876 - \$499,750	\$207,001 - \$500,000	<p>Robert S. Keebler, CPA/PFS, MST, AEP: Tax Asset Classes</p> <p>DrawDown Strategies</p> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Asset Class</th><th>DrawDown Strategy</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Interest Income</td><td>1. Withdraw from taxable accounts first</td></tr><tr><td>Short-Term Capital Gains</td><td>2. Withdraw from taxable accounts first</td></tr><tr><td>Roth IRA</td><td>3. Withdraw from Roth IRA first</td></tr><tr><td>Qualified Dividends</td><td>4. Withdraw from taxable accounts first</td></tr><tr><td>Long-Term Capital Gains</td><td>5. Withdraw from taxable accounts first</td></tr><tr><td>Qualified Plan (Pensions)</td><td>6. Withdraw from qualified plans first</td></tr><tr><td>Non-Qualified Deferred Annuities</td><td>7. Withdraw from non-qualified deferred annuities first</td></tr><tr><td>Tax-Exempt Income</td><td>8. Withdraw from tax-exempt income first</td></tr><tr><td>Life Insurance</td><td>9. Withdraw from life insurance first</td></tr><tr><td>Qualified Plan (401k)</td><td>10. Withdraw from qualified plans first</td></tr></tbody></table>	Asset Class	DrawDown Strategy	Interest Income	1. Withdraw from taxable accounts first	Short-Term Capital Gains	2. Withdraw from taxable accounts first	Roth IRA	3. Withdraw from Roth IRA first	Qualified Dividends	4. Withdraw from taxable accounts first	Long-Term Capital Gains	5. Withdraw from taxable accounts first	Qualified Plan (Pensions)	6. Withdraw from qualified plans first	Non-Qualified Deferred Annuities	7. Withdraw from non-qualified deferred annuities first	Tax-Exempt Income	8. Withdraw from tax-exempt income first	Life Insurance	9. Withdraw from life insurance first	Qualified Plan (401k)	10. Withdraw from qualified plans first
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Tax Asset Classes Chart (one-sided)

FRONT				NO BACK			
TAX ASSET CLASSES							
Interest Income - Taxable	Dividend Income - Taxable	Capital Gain Income - Preferential Rate - Deferral until sale	Tax Exempt Interest	Pension and IRA Income - Tax Deferred	Real Estate and Oil & Gas - Tax Preferences	Both IRA and Insurance - Tax Free Growth/Benefits	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Money market funds • Corporate bonds • US Treasury bonds Attributes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual income tax on interest based at highest marginal rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equity securities Attributes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualified dividends at 15% rate • Returns of capital/dividend • Step-up basis at death 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equity securities Attributes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deferral until sale • Reduced capital gain rate • Step-up basis at death 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bonds issued by state and local governmental entities Attributes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal tax exempt • State tax exempt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pension plans • Profit sharing plans • Annuities Attributes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth during lifetime • RMD for IRA and qualified plans • No step-up 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Real Estate • Depreciation • Tax shelter • 1031 exchanges • Deferral on growth until sale Oil & Gas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large up front EDC deductions • Depreciation allowances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both IRA • Tax free growth during lifetime • No 72 RMD • Tax free distributions out to beneficiaries • Life expectancy Life Insurance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax deferred growth • Tax exempt payout at death 	

Bracket Management Chart

FRONT		BACK																			
Robert S. Keebler, CPA/PFS, MST, AEP: Bracket Management																					
<p>15 Impactful Bracket Management Ideas</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Qualify for Charitable Deductions (Consider the treatment of AGI on high income years to reduce current income tax savings and reduce investment bracket during accumulation years) 2. Reduce AGI (Consider the treatment of both MAGI/AGI to see how MAGI/AGI affects the AGI and how AGI affects the AGI) 3. Charitable Deductions (Consider the treatment of AGI on high income years to reduce current income tax savings and reduce investment bracket during accumulation years) 4. Charitable Deductions (Consider the treatment of AGI on high income years to reduce current income tax savings and reduce investment bracket during accumulation years) 5. Charitable Deductions (Consider the treatment of AGI on high income years to reduce current income tax savings and reduce investment bracket during accumulation years) 6. Charitable Deductions (Consider the treatment of AGI on high income years to reduce current income tax savings and reduce investment bracket during accumulation years) 7. Charitable Deductions (Consider the treatment of AGI on high income years to reduce current income tax savings and reduce investment bracket during accumulation years) 8. Charitable Deductions (Consider the treatment of AGI on high income years to reduce current income tax savings and reduce investment bracket during accumulation years) 9. Charitable Deductions (Consider the treatment of AGI on high income years to reduce current income tax savings and reduce investment bracket during accumulation years) 10. Charitable Deductions (Consider the treatment of AGI on high income years to reduce current income tax savings and reduce investment bracket during accumulation years) 11. Charitable Deductions (Consider the treatment of AGI on high income years to reduce current income tax savings and reduce investment bracket during accumulation years) 12. Charitable Deductions (Consider the treatment of AGI on high income years to reduce current income tax savings and reduce investment bracket during accumulation years) 13. Charitable Deductions (Consider the treatment of AGI on high income years to reduce current income tax savings and reduce investment bracket during accumulation years) 14. Charitable Deductions (Consider the treatment of AGI on high income years to reduce current income tax savings and reduce investment bracket during accumulation years) 15. Charitable Deductions (Consider the treatment of AGI on high income years to reduce current income tax savings and reduce investment bracket during accumulation years) 	<p>"Flying Below the Radar"</p> <p>2022 Federal Income Brackets</p> <p>Single: 10.0%, 12.0%, 22.0%, 24.0%, 32.0%</p> <p>Married: 10.0%, 12.0%, 22.0%, 24.0%, 32.0%</p>	<p>Bracket Management Checklist</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine the client's current tax bracket • Project the client's future tax brackets • Consider life and when the NET AMT, 5.25% limits, and 1031 exchanges will apply • Use the projections to build the client's portfolio according to the Tax Rate Asset Allocation chart • Build the portfolio with an understanding of the Taxable Investment Distribution • Consider Impactful Bracket Management Ideas 1-15 for all clients • Consider Impactful Bracket Management Ideas 1-15 for all clients, but especially those not "flying below the radar" 	<p>Illustration: Poor Bracket Management</p> <p>Graph showing income tax over time with a sharp increase in taxes due to bracket creep.</p> <p>2022 Bracket, Threshold and Limitation Detail</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>AGI</th> <th>Rate</th> <th>Limit</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0 - 10,000</td> <td>10.0%</td> <td>\$0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10,000 - 12,000</td> <td>12.0%</td> <td>\$0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12,000 - 22,000</td> <td>22.0%</td> <td>\$0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>22,000 - 30,000</td> <td>24.0%</td> <td>\$0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30,000 - 40,000</td> <td>32.0%</td> <td>\$0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	AGI	Rate	Limit	0 - 10,000	10.0%	\$0	10,000 - 12,000	12.0%	\$0	12,000 - 22,000	22.0%	\$0	22,000 - 30,000	24.0%	\$0	30,000 - 40,000	32.0%	\$0
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Capital Gains Harvesting Chart

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Robert S. Keebler, CPA/PFS, MST, AEP: Capital Gains Harvesting Chart																																																																																											
<p>Flowchart:</p> <p>If the asset is sold this year, will a higher capital gains rate apply than generally applies in the future?</p> <p>Yes: Do you need cash immediately? (Yes/No) → Can you defer the sale? (Yes/No) → Consider a CRT, installment sale, tax-free exchange/rollovers, etc.</p> <p>No: Does it make sense to borrow against the asset? (Yes/No) → Reinvest selling next year.</p> <p>If the present value of the future tax greater than the current tax? (Yes/No) → Sell asset and pay tax.</p> <p>Defer the sale until income tax rates are lower or as long as possible.</p>	<p>Summary of Concept</p> <p>Long-term capital gains rates increased in 2013 from 15% to 20% those in the top tax bracket. In addition, many high income taxpayers may be subject to the new 3.8% tax on net investment income and phase-outs of deductions against income. Given the varied tax rates, many taxpayers who expect their rates to increase may actually realize a tax benefit by accelerating realization of gains.</p>	<p>Gain Harvesting Scenario:</p> <p>John purchased a stock in 1972 but has never sold it. He will need to sell part of the position to raise cash for retirement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From a tax perspective, John should sell now. Since the stock was purchased recently, it will sell for net cost and generate a short-term capital gain, taxed at ordinary income. • John and Mary have combined taxable income of \$50,000. They will have a need for cash assets for life. • John and Mary should take gains at least up to the top of the 0% bracket (\$20,000 for married couple) and pay 0% on the gains. • John and Mary are married, but are not yet collecting Social Security. The taxable portion of their Social Security income will bump them into the 22% tax bracket. • John and Mary should sell assets to "fill up" the 0% tax bracket and get a "True" basis increase. <p>Patrick does not plan to retire for another seven years. He has no cash needs beyond what his current salary provides. He is in the 24% tax bracket, so he would pay 24% capital gains tax this year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patrick should not sell any assets in his investment account at this time as he has bracket savings (he's already in his investment account and because he does not need to raise cash for many years). • Linda has just over \$200,000 in a large income and would like to sell stock with a low basis. However, she plans to take the sale. • Linda likely should wait to sell. This year, Linda's rate will be 38.8% (24% capital gains rate plus 14.8% net investment income tax). However, if her net investment income only marginally exceeds the NET threshold, she may be able to avoid the tax by waiting and selling in the current year (i.e., in the NET 15% year and NET applies next year). 	<p>Gain Harvesting Return on Investment (after tax)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Growth Rate</th> <th>2022</th> <th>Future</th> <th>2019</th> <th>2024</th> <th>2029</th> <th>2034</th> <th>2039</th> <th>2044</th> <th>2049</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0.0%</td> <td>21.0%</td> <td>21.0%</td> <td>19.0%</td> <td>18.0%</td> <td>17.0%</td> <td>16.0%</td> <td>15.0%</td> <td>14.0%</td> <td>13.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.0%</td> <td>21.0%</td> <td>21.0%</td> <td>19.0%</td> <td>18.0%</td> <td>17.0%</td> <td>16.0%</td> <td>15.0%</td> <td>14.0%</td> <td>13.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10.0%</td> <td>21.0%</td> <td>21.0%</td> <td>19.0%</td> <td>18.0%</td> <td>17.0%</td> <td>16.0%</td> <td>15.0%</td> <td>14.0%</td> <td>13.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15.0%</td> <td>21.0%</td> <td>21.0%</td> <td>19.0%</td> <td>18.0%</td> <td>17.0%</td> <td>16.0%</td> <td>15.0%</td> <td>14.0%</td> <td>13.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20.0%</td> <td>21.0%</td> <td>21.0%</td> <td>19.0%</td> <td>18.0%</td> <td>17.0%</td> <td>16.0%</td> <td>15.0%</td> <td>14.0%</td> <td>13.0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Long-Term Capital Gains Rates</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Rate</th> <th>Single</th> <th>Married</th> <th>Trusts</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0%</td> <td>\$0 - \$41,675</td> <td>\$0 - \$83,350</td> <td>\$0 - \$2,600</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15%</td> <td>\$41,675 - \$49,725</td> <td>\$83,350 - \$123,700</td> <td>\$2,600 - \$13,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20%</td> <td>\$49,725 - \$1,000,000</td> <td>\$123,700 - \$1,000,000</td> <td>\$13,000 - \$100,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Important Thresholds</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Rate</th> <th>Single</th> <th>Married</th> <th>Trusts</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>3.8% NII (AMT)</td> <td>\$250,000</td> <td>\$250,000</td> <td>\$14,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0% CGI</td> <td>\$20,000</td> <td>\$40,000</td> <td>\$10,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Growth Rate	2022	Future	2019	2024	2029	2034	2039	2044	2049	0.0%	21.0%	21.0%	19.0%	18.0%	17.0%	16.0%	15.0%	14.0%	13.0%	5.0%	21.0%	21.0%	19.0%	18.0%	17.0%	16.0%	15.0%	14.0%	13.0%	10.0%	21.0%	21.0%	19.0%	18.0%	17.0%	16.0%	15.0%	14.0%	13.0%	15.0%	21.0%	21.0%	19.0%	18.0%	17.0%	16.0%	15.0%	14.0%	13.0%	20.0%	21.0%	21.0%	19.0%	18.0%	17.0%	16.0%	15.0%	14.0%	13.0%	Rate	Single	Married	Trusts	0%	\$0 - \$41,675	\$0 - \$83,350	\$0 - \$2,600	15%	\$41,675 - \$49,725	\$83,350 - \$123,700	\$2,600 - \$13,000	20%	\$49,725 - \$1,000,000	\$123,700 - \$1,000,000	\$13,000 - \$100,000	Rate	Single	Married	Trusts	3.8% NII (AMT)	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$14,500	0% CGI	\$20,000	\$40,000	\$10,000
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0%	\$0 - \$41,675	\$0 - \$83,350	\$0 - \$2,600																																																																																								
15%	\$41,675 - \$49,725	\$83,350 - \$123,700	\$2,600 - \$13,000																																																																																								
20%	\$49,725 - \$1,000,000	\$123,700 - \$1,000,000	\$13,000 - \$100,000																																																																																								
Rate	Single	Married	Trusts																																																																																								
3.8% NII (AMT)	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$14,500																																																																																								
0% CGI	\$20,000	\$40,000	\$10,000																																																																																								

Applying the 3.8% Net Investment Income Tax Chart

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Robert S. Keebler, CPA/PFS, MST, AEP: The 3.8% NIIT

Threshold Amounts	
Single Person	\$200,000
Married Couple	\$250,000
Trust or Estate – 2021	\$13,050
Trust or Estate – 2022	\$13,450

MAGI
Adjusted gross income (Form 1042, Line 1)
PLUS net foreign earned income exclusion

Net Investment Income (NII)
• Interest
• Dividends
• Annuity Dist. Payouts
• Rents
• Royalties
• Income derived from passive activities
• Net capital gains derived from the disposition of property

Strategies for Reducing MAGI
• Roth IRAs
• Charitable Remainder Trusts (CRTs)
• Non-grantor Charitable Lead Trusts (CLT)
• Installment Sales
• Change filing status.

Is MAGI above the threshold amount?

If **Yes**: The NIIT does not apply. **STOP**

If **No**: The Tax is imposed on the lesser of:

- The excess of – MAGI exceeding the Threshold Amount
- OR- Net Investment Income

See the Worksheet – If NII > MAGI in excess of the threshold, reduce NII. If NII < MAGI in excess of the threshold, reduce NII or MAGI

NIIT Worksheet – Does MAGI or NII Control?

MAGI
Less: Threshold Amount
Excess over threshold (I)

NII (II)
Lesser of (I) or (II)
NIIT @ 3.8%

Strategies to Reduce NII & MAGI
• Low-taxover strategies
• Municipal bonds
• Tax-deferred annuities
• Life insurance
• Rental real estate (see §1411 Regs.)
• Oil & gas investments
• Choice of accounting year for estate/ trust
• Timing of established distributions

BACK

Robert S. Keebler, CPA/PFS, MST, AEP: The 3.8% NIIT

Roth IRA Conversions

• 1099-IRA
• 3.8% NIIT
• 17% Tax bracket
• 20% Tax bracket
• 22% Tax bracket
• 24% Tax bracket
• 27% Tax bracket
• 30% Tax bracket

Charitable Remainder Trusts

• Explanation
• Types of CRT Strategies

Non-Grantor Charitable Lead Trusts

• Explanation
• Example

Understanding the Net Investment Income Tax Chart

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Statutory Overview

Investment Income and MAGI Strategies

"NET BARN"
Both Components

Concepting for a Roth IRAs will reduce MAGI income – the "NET BARN" strategy. For each year, you should have "treated" amount of MAGI. For each year, you should have "treated" amount of MAGI. For each year, you should have "treated" amount of MAGI. For each year, you should have "treated" amount of MAGI.

Component	Amount
Investment Income	\$ 240,000
IRA Distribution (i.e. RMD)	\$ 240,000
MAGI	\$ 480,000
Less: Threshold	(\$ 250,000)
Excess Over Threshold	\$ 230,000
Amount Subject to NIIT (Lesser of 1 or 2 above)	\$ 230,000
NIIT @ 3.8%	\$ -

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Net Investment Income Tax Examples

1. Single, single, has \$100,000 of net investment income and \$200,000 of MAGI. The 3.8% NIIT will be imposed on the lesser of the net investment income or the excess of MAGI over the threshold amount. This results in a NIIT of \$7,600.

2. Married, single, has \$100,000 of net investment income and \$250,000 of MAGI. The 3.8% NIIT will be imposed on the lesser of the net investment income or the excess of MAGI over the threshold amount. This results in a NIIT of \$7,600.

3. Married, joint, has \$100,000 of net investment income and \$250,000 of MAGI. The 3.8% NIIT will be imposed on the lesser of the net investment income or the excess of MAGI over the threshold amount. This results in a NIIT of \$7,600.

4. Married, joint, has \$100,000 of net investment income and \$250,000 of MAGI. The 3.8% NIIT will be imposed on the lesser of the net investment income or the excess of MAGI over the threshold amount. This results in a NIIT of \$7,600.

5. Married, joint, has \$100,000 of net investment income and \$250,000 of MAGI. The 3.8% NIIT will be imposed on the lesser of the net investment income or the excess of MAGI over the threshold amount. This results in a NIIT of \$7,600.

Traditional IRA Distribution Flowchart

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TRADITIONAL IRA RMD FLOWCHART

For Deaths After 2019, the effective Date of SECURE Act

Is the IRA owner living?

If **Yes**: Calculate using Uniform Lifetime Table

If **No**: Is the beneficiary eligible to be a designated beneficiary?

If **Yes**: Calculate using Single Life Table

If **No**: Is the beneficiary eligible to be a non-designated beneficiary?

If **Yes**: Calculate using 5-Year Rule

If **No**: Calculate using 10-Year Rule

BACK

Inherited Spousal Beneficiary

Non-Designated Beneficiary

Age	Single Life Table	
	Age	Life expectancy
0	84.5	37
1	83.7	36
2	82.9	35
3	82.1	34
4	81.3	33
5	80.5	32
6	79.7	31
7	78.9	30
8	78.1	29
9	77.3	28
10	76.5	27
11	75.7	26
12	74.9	25
13	74.1	24
14	73.3	23
15	72.5	22
16	71.7	21
17	70.9	20
18	70.1	19
19	69.3	18
20	68.5	17
21	67.7	16
22	66.9	15
23	66.1	14
24	65.3	13
25	64.5	12
26	63.7	11
27	62.9	10
28	62.1	9
29	61.3	8
30	60.5	7
31	59.7	6
32	58.9	5
33	58.1	4
34	57.3	3
35	56.5	2
36	55.7	1
37	54.9	0
38	54.1	0
39	53.3	0
40	52.5	0
41	51.7	0
42	50.9	0
43	50.1	0
44	49.3	0
45	48.5	0
46	47.7	0
47	46.9	0
48	46.1	0
49	45.3	0
50	44.5	0
51	43.7	0
52	42.9	0
53	42.1	0
54	41.3	0
55	40.5	0
56	39.7	0
57	38.9	0
58	38.1	0
59	37.3	0
60	36.5	0
61	35.7	0
62	34.9	0
63	34.1	0
64	33.3	0
65	32.5	0
66	31.7	0
67	30.9	0
68	30.1	0
69	29.3	0
70	28.5	0
71	27.7	0
72	26.9	0
73	26.1	0
74	25.3	0
75	24.5	0
76	23.7	0
77	22.9	0
78	22.1	0
79	21.3	0
80	20.5	0
81	19.7	0
82	18.9	0
83	18.1	0
84	17.3	0
85	16.5	0
86	15.7	0
87	14.9	0
88	14.1	0
89	13.3	0
90	12.5	0
91	11.7	0
92	10.9	0
93	10.1	0
94	9.3	0
95	8.5	0
96	7.7	0
97	6.9	0
98	6.1	0
99	5.3	0
100	4.5	0

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Roth IRA Distribution Flowchart

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**Robert S. Keebler, CPA/PFS, MST, AEP:
ROTH IRA DISTRIBUTION PLANNING DECISION-TREE**

BACK

**Robert S. Keebler, CPA/PFS, MST, AEP:
ROTH IRA SUMMARY**

Inherited Spousal Beneficiary

Spouse may either receive an annuity (RIBNY) and the spouse the owner would have reached age 72. Alternatively, IRAs are calculated based upon period of the beneficiary's life expectancy. However, variable (if available) distributions on the Single Life Table in A-9 of Reg. 1.401(a)(9)-9. For each succeeding year, this process is repeated. (Reiterated)

Non-Designated Beneficiary

Entire balance must be distributed no later than December 31 of the fifth anniversary year of the decedent's death. However, variable (if available) the potential to each non-individual beneficiary, or aggregate beneficiary. (Reiterated)

All Trans. Reg. 1.401(a)(9)-9
Single Life Table

Age	Multiple	Age	Multiple
1	1.00	1	1.00
2	1.01	2	1.01
3	1.02	3	1.02
4	1.03	4	1.03
5	1.04	5	1.04
6	1.05	6	1.05
7	1.06	7	1.06
8	1.07	8	1.07
9	1.08	9	1.08
10	1.09	10	1.09
11	1.10	11	1.10
12	1.11	12	1.11
13	1.12	13	1.12
14	1.13	14	1.13
15	1.14	15	1.14
16	1.15	16	1.15
17	1.16	17	1.16
18	1.17	18	1.17
19	1.18	19	1.18
20	1.19	20	1.19
21	1.20	21	1.20
22	1.21	22	1.21
23	1.22	23	1.22
24	1.23	24	1.23
25	1.24	25	1.24
26	1.25	26	1.25
27	1.26	27	1.26
28	1.27	28	1.27
29	1.28	29	1.28
30	1.29	30	1.29
31	1.30	31	1.30
32	1.31	32	1.31
33	1.32	33	1.32
34	1.33	34	1.33
35	1.34	35	1.34
36	1.35	36	1.35
37	1.36	37	1.36
38	1.37	38	1.37
39	1.38	39	1.38
40	1.39	40	1.39
41	1.40	41	1.40
42	1.41	42	1.41
43	1.42	43	1.42
44	1.43	44	1.43
45	1.44	45	1.44
46	1.45	46	1.45
47	1.46	47	1.46
48	1.47	48	1.47
49	1.48	49	1.48
50	1.49	50	1.49
51	1.50	51	1.50
52	1.51	52	1.51
53	1.52	53	1.52
54	1.53	54	1.53
55	1.54	55	1.54
56	1.55	56	1.55
57	1.56	57	1.56
58	1.57	58	1.57
59	1.58	59	1.58
60	1.59	60	1.59
61	1.60	61	1.60
62	1.61	62	1.61
63	1.62	63	1.62
64	1.63	64	1.63
65	1.64	65	1.64
66	1.65	66	1.65
67	1.66	67	1.66
68	1.67	68	1.67
69	1.68	69	1.68
70	1.69	70	1.69
71	1.70	71	1.70
72	1.71	72	1.71
73	1.72	73	1.72
74	1.73	74	1.73
75	1.74	75	1.74
76	1.75	76	1.75
77	1.76	77	1.76
78	1.77	78	1.77
79	1.78	79	1.78
80	1.79	80	1.79
81	1.80	81	1.80
82	1.81	82	1.81
83	1.82	83	1.82
84	1.83	84	1.83
85	1.84	85	1.84
86	1.85	86	1.85
87	1.86	87	1.86
88	1.87	88	1.87
89	1.88	89	1.88
90	1.89	90	1.89
91	1.90	91	1.90
92	1.91	92	1.91
93	1.92	93	1.92
94	1.93	94	1.93
95	1.94	95	1.94
96	1.95	96	1.95
97	1.96	97	1.96
98	1.97	98	1.97
99	1.98	99	1.98
100	1.99	100	1.99

The Roth IRA Quadrants Chart

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Trust Distribution

Roth IRA Summary

Roth Bypass Trust Chart

Four Requirements for All Trusts to Qualify as a Designated Beneficiary

Roth IRA Conversion Decision Chart

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Important Tax Law Considerations

CPA's Checklist

- Review the client's CPA's checklist
- Review the client's CPA's checklist
- Review the client's CPA's checklist

Important Financial Considerations

Financial Advisor's Checklist

- Review the client's financial advisor's checklist
- Review the client's financial advisor's checklist
- Review the client's financial advisor's checklist

Important Estate Planning and Asset Protection Considerations

Lawyer's Checklist

- Review the client's lawyer's checklist
- Review the client's lawyer's checklist
- Review the client's lawyer's checklist

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