



Learning objectives

- 1. Recognize the key provisions of the expiring Tax Cuts and Jobs Act that will affect both business owners and high net worth individuals in 2025.
- 2. Describe the potential consequences of the expiring provisions.
- 3. Identify the specific areas of taxation, such as individual-owned passthrough businesses, estate and gift taxes, and itemized deductions, that are likely to be affected by the expiration of key provisions in 2025.





01	Introduction
02	Timeline and selected provisions set to expire
03	Case Study #1 – Planning for Liquidity Event
04	Case Study #2 – Business Succession Planning
05	Case Study #3 – Planning With Liquid Investment Portfolios



With you today



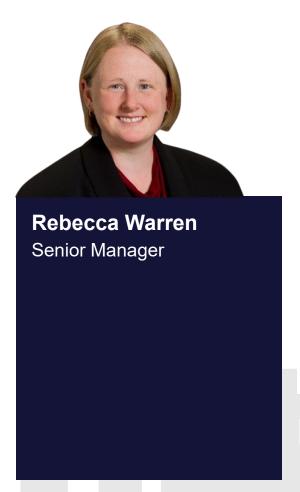
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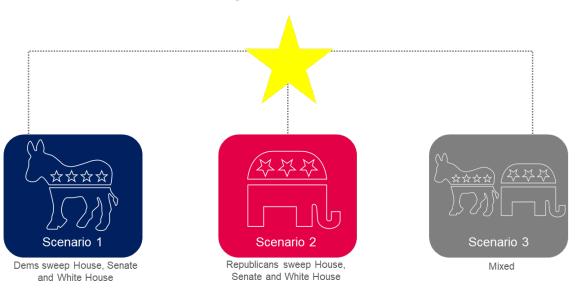


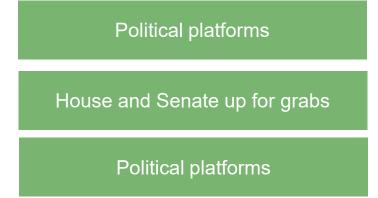
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Partner





2024 Elections







Perfect storm

Sunsets and more (2024-2025)

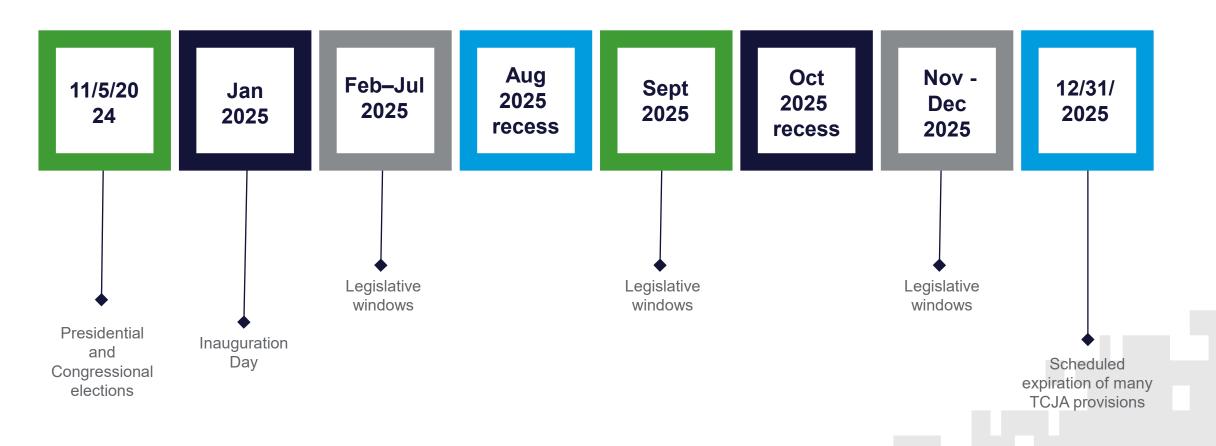
2025 TCJA individual provisions sunset

OECD Pillar One and Two and IRS funding/performance

What's on the table? Everything



Timeline of opportunities for Congress and President to address expiring TCJA provisions



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Summary of selected expiring provisions

Income tax

- 37% top income tax rate reverting to 39.6%
- Highest Bracket MFJ \$693,750
 in 2023 from \$470,700 in 2017
- Standard deduction amount reduced
- Removal of SALT deduction limits
- Personal exemptions and miscellaneous itemized deductions back
- Office in home for Employees

Estate planning

- Sunset of the estate, gift, and GST tax exemptions
- Exemptions cut in half from the 2025 exemptions – from an estimated \$14 million per person to an estimated \$7 million per person

Business owners

- QBID (§199A) expiration
 - 29.6% to 39.6%
- End of phasedown of accelerated depreciation (bonus)
- Opportunity Zone Capital Gain Deferral





Case study #1: planning for liquidity event

- Kristina holds a majority interest in XYZ LLC
- Value of Kristina's interest: \$50 million
- Passthrough entity for income tax purposes
- Kristina anticipates that XYZ LLC will continue to increase in value. She is considering a sale of all or almost all of her interest in the next few years to a strategic buyer at a significant premium.

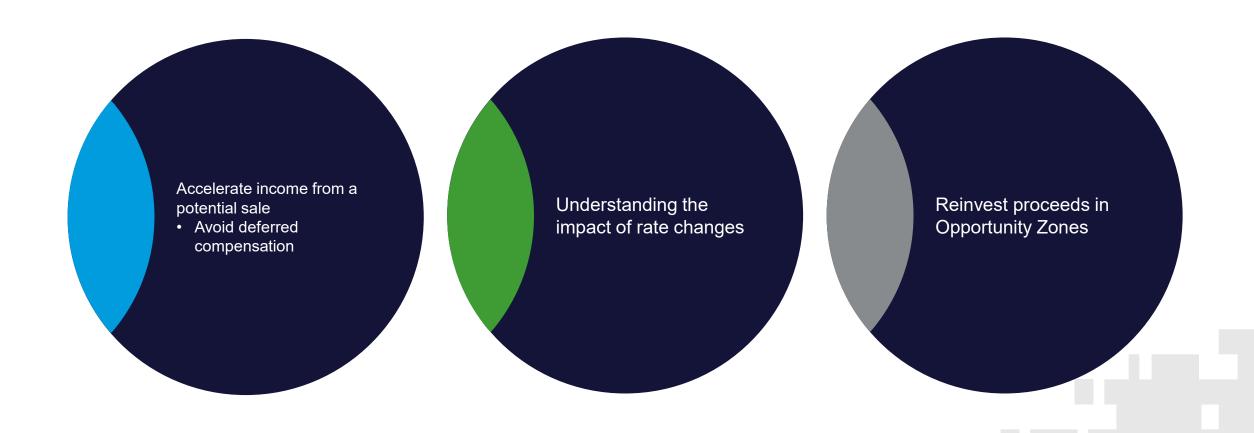


Business Related Considerations

- Expiration of Qualified Business Income Deduction (§199A) increases taxes on operating income
- Top individual rate reverting to 39.6 percent compounds that impact
- Combine impact if full QBI deduction was available results in increase in taxes on operating income of 10 percent
 - 37 percent top rate reduced to 29.6 percent with full QBI deduction, compared to 39.6 percent after expiration of TCJA provisions
- If asset intensive business, phasedown of accelerated depreciation may also increase taxable income over the window
- Salt deduction limitation expiring; HOWEVER, state PTE regimes are not tied to TCJA sunsetting
 - PTE regimes enacted by states may still prove beneficial



Individual Income Tax Considerations





Estate planning considerations

Common strategies

- Gifts under the available exemption
- Sale to irrevocable trust in exchange for a promissory note (IDGT)
- Grantor-retained annuity trust (GRAT)

Valuation issues

Fully implement all estate planning transfers well ahead of the liquidity event





Case study #2: Business Succession Planning

- Terry operates ABC LLC with his siblings as equal owners
- Value of Terry's interest: \$50 million
- Passthrough entity for income tax purposes
- Terry and his siblings believe the business would be more valuable to future generations if
 it is kept in the family rather than being sold to a third party
- Terry has three children and two grandchildren. He wants to start planning for a smooth transition of the business to children and eventually to grandchildren



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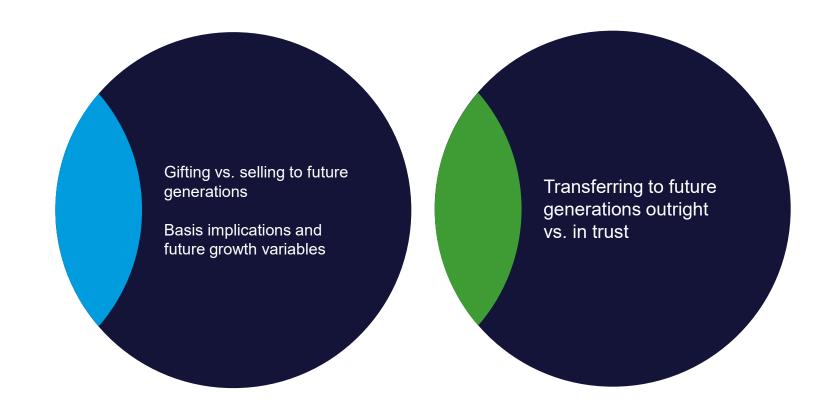


Business Related Considerations

- C Corporation rate to remain at 21 percent not set to expire with TCJA sunsetting
- Second layer of tax remains at 23.8 percent
- Results in all in corporate rate of ~39.8 percent
- However, if no cash is distributed the second level of tax can be deferred
- This results in an ~18.6 precent lower rate operating income for a C corporation compared to a pass-through entity

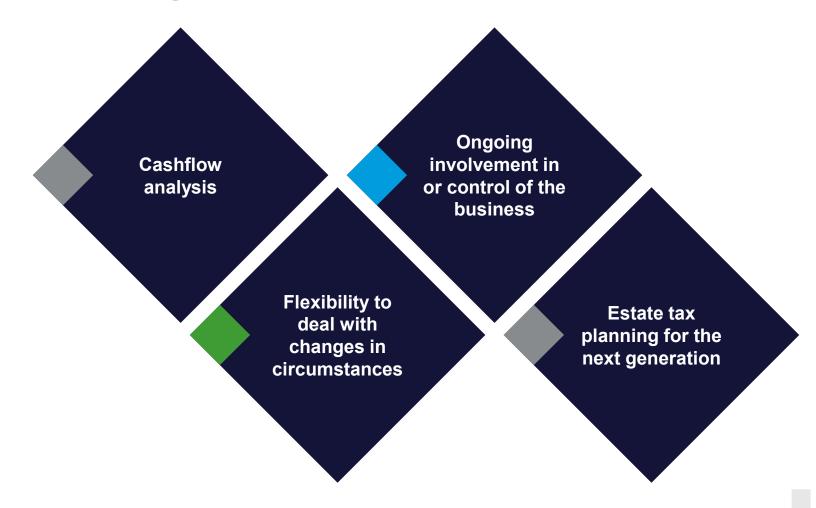


Individual Income Tax Considerations





Estate planning considerations







Case study #3: planning with liquid investment portfolios

- Alex sold her business three years ago to a strategic buyer
- After taxes, her share of the net sale proceeds was \$200 million
- Alex used the sale proceeds to establish a diversified investment portfolio, a substantial portion of which consists of marketable securities



Business Related Considerations

- If investment in pass-through entities that may generate ordinary operating income is part of investment strategy, after tax ROI may be impacted:
 - By increase in top tax rates
 - Expiration of QBI deduction
- State PET elections for investments in pass-through entities may continue to be advantageous



Individual Income Tax Considerations

Removal of the deduction limitation for state and local taxes paid

Charitable Planning

IRA qualified charitable rollovers

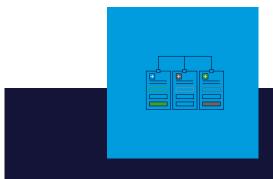
Percent of deductible adjusted gross income for public charities will decrease from 60% to 50%

Timing of charitable contributions

Top income tax rate goes to 39.6%, up from 37% May want to consider a Roth conversion



Individual income tax considerations



Removal of the deduction limitation for state and local taxes paid



Charitable Planning

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May want to consider a Roth conversion

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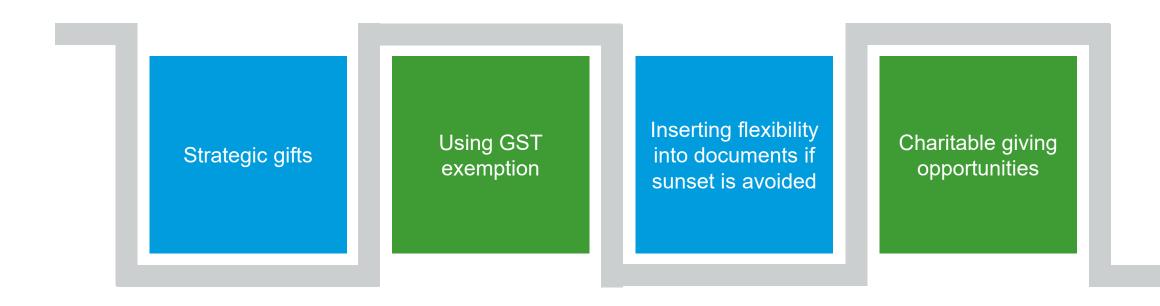


Estate planning considerations

- Strategic gifts
- Using GST exemption
- Inserting flexibility into documents if sunset is avoided
- Charitable giving opportunities



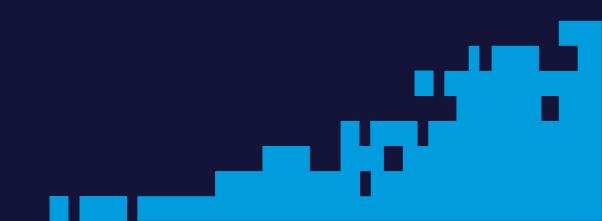
Estate planning considerations



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Thank you





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