

# Building Capital

## FinArc Investments Newsletter

### FinArc Investments, Inc.

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I find behavioral finance fascinating. Why do we think and act certain ways when it comes to money? Sometimes it is a result of our upbringing. Check out our first article for some insights.

The 2017 tax year is now behind us and significant new tax laws will apply in 2018. You can read some highlights in our second and third articles. Be sure to consult your tax adviser for answers specific to you. FinArc can introduce you to a tax adviser if you need this help.

Consider our article on budgeting and also FinArc's online budgeting tool. FinArc's budgeting tool integrates with the FinArc Financial Goal Plan, a powerful analysis offered to FinArc clients who want more confidence in their ability to achieve their financial goals. Let us know if you'd like to learn more about either of these valuable benefits.

If you are considering starting Social Security Benefits while working, be sure to read our final article and speak with the Social Security Administration first.

### Second Quarter 2018

The Standard Deduction and Itemized Deductions After Tax Reform

The College Landscape After Tax Reform

What are some tips for creating a budget and sticking to it?

How does working affect Social Security retirement benefits?



## What's Your Money Script?



Money is power. A fool and his money are soon parted. A penny saved is a penny earned. Money is the root of all evil.

Do any of these expressions ring true for you?

As it turns out, the money beliefs our families espoused while we were growing up may have a profound effect on how we behave financially today — and may even influence our financial success.

### Beliefs drive behaviors

In 2011, *The Journal of Financial Therapy* published a study by financial psychologist Brad Klontz et al., that gauged the reactions of 422 individuals to 72 money-related statements.<sup>1</sup> Examples of such statements include:

- There is virtue in living with less money
- Things will get better if I have more money
- Poor people are lazy
- It is not polite to talk about money

Based on the findings, Klontz was able to identify four "money belief patterns," also known as "money scripts," that influence how people view money. Klontz has described these scripts as "typically unconscious, trans-generational beliefs about money" that are "developed in childhood and drive adult financial behaviors."<sup>2</sup> The four categories are:

**1. Money avoidance:** People who fall into this category believe that money is bad and is often a source of anxiety or disgust. This may result in a hostile attitude toward the wealthy. Paradoxically, these people might also feel that all their problems would be solved if they only had more money. For this reason, they may unconsciously sabotage their own financial efforts while working extra hours just to make ends meet.

**2. Money worship:** Money worshippers believe that money is the route to true happiness, and one can never have enough. They feel that they will never be able to afford everything they want. These people may shop compulsively, hoard their belongings, and put work ahead of relationships in the ongoing quest for wealth.

**3. Money status:** Similar to money worshippers, these people equate net worth with self-worth, believing that money is the key to both happiness and power. They may live lavishly in an attempt to keep up with or even beat the Joneses, incurring heavy debt in the process. They are also more likely than those in other categories to be compulsive gamblers or to lie to their spouses about money.

**4. Money vigilance:** Money vigilants are cautious and sometimes overly anxious about money, but they also live within their means, pay off their credit cards every month, and save for the future. However, they risk carrying a level of anxiety so high that they cannot enjoy the fruits of their labor or ever feel a sense of financial security.

### Awareness is the first step

According to Klontz's research, the first three money scripts typically lead to destructive financial behaviors, while the fourth is the one to which most people would want to aspire. If you believe you may fit in one of the self-limiting money script categories, consider how experiences in your childhood or the beliefs of your parents or grandparents may have influenced this thinking. Then do some reality-checking about the positive ways to build and manage wealth. As in other areas of behavioral finance and psychology in general, awareness is often the first step toward addressing the problem.

<sup>1</sup> "Money Beliefs and Financial Behaviors," *The Journal of Financial Therapy*, Volume 2, Issue 1

<sup>2</sup> Financial Planning Association, accessed October 24, 2017



The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, signed into law in December 2017, substantially increased the standard deduction amounts and made significant changes to itemized deductions, generally starting in 2018. After 2025, these provisions revert to pre-2018 law.

## The Standard Deduction and Itemized Deductions After Tax Reform

The Tax Cut and Jobs Act substantially increased the standard deduction amounts for 2018 to 2025. It also eliminated or restricted many itemized deductions for those years. You can generally choose to take the standard deduction or to itemize deductions. As a result of the changes, far fewer taxpayers will be able to reduce their taxes by itemizing deductions.

### Standard deduction

The standard deduction amounts are substantially increased in 2018 (and adjusted for inflation in future years).

	2017	2018
<b>Single</b>	\$6,350	\$12,000
<b>Head of household</b>	\$9,350	\$18,000
<b>Married filing jointly</b>	\$12,700	\$24,000
<b>Married filing separately</b>	\$6,350	\$12,000

**Note:** The additional standard deduction amount for the blind or aged (age 65 or older) in 2018 is \$1,600 (up from \$1,550 in 2017) for single/head of household or \$1,300 (up from \$1,250 in 2017) for all other filing statuses. Special rules apply if you can be claimed as a dependent by another taxpayer.

### Itemized deductions

Many itemized deductions have been eliminated or restricted. The overall limitation on itemized deductions based on the amount of adjusted gross income (AGI) was eliminated. Here are some specific changes.

**Medical expenses:** The AGI threshold for deducting unreimbursed medical expenses was reduced from 10% to 7.5% for 2017 and 2018, after which it returns to 10%. This same threshold applies for alternative minimum tax purposes.

**State and local taxes:** Individuals are able to claim an itemized deduction of up to only \$10,000 (\$5,000 for married filing separately) for state and local property taxes and state and local income taxes (or sales taxes in lieu of income taxes). Previously, there were no dollar limits.

**Home mortgage interest:** Individuals can deduct mortgage interest on no more than \$750,000 (\$375,000 for married filing separately) of qualifying mortgage debt. For mortgage debt incurred before December 16, 2017, the prior \$1,000,000 (\$500,000 for married filing separately) limit will continue to apply. A deduction is no longer allowed for

interest on home equity indebtedness. Home equity used to substantially improve your home is not treated as home equity indebtedness and can still qualify for the interest deduction.

**Charitable gifts:** The top percentage limit for deducting charitable contributions is increased from 50% of AGI to 60% of AGI for certain cash gifts.

**Casualty and theft losses:** The deduction for personal casualty and theft losses is eliminated, except for casualty losses attributable to a federally declared disaster.

**Miscellaneous itemized deductions:** Previously deductible miscellaneous expenses subject to the 2% floor, including tax preparation expenses and unreimbursed employee business expenses, are no longer deductible.

### Alternative minimum tax (AMT)

The standard deduction is not available for AMT purposes. Nor is the itemized deduction for state and local taxes available for AMT purposes. If you are subject to the alternative minimum tax, it may be useful to itemize deductions even if itemized deductions are less than the standard deduction amount.

### Year-end tax planning

Typically, you have a certain amount of control over the timing of income and expenses. You generally want to time your recognition of income so that it will be taxed at the lowest rate possible, and time your deductible expenses so they can be claimed in years when you are in a higher tax bracket.

With the substantially higher standard deduction amounts and the changes to itemized deductions, it may be especially useful to bunch itemized deductions in certain years; for example, when they would exceed the standard deduction. Thus, while this might seem counterintuitive from a nontax perspective, it may be useful to make charitable gifts in years in which you have high medical expenses or casualty losses.

In this environment, qualified charitable distributions (QCDs) may be even more useful as a way to make charitable gifts without itemizing deductions. QCDs are distributions made directly from an IRA to a qualified charity. Such distributions may be excluded from income and count toward satisfying any required minimum distributions (RMDs) you would otherwise have to receive from your IRA. Individuals age 70½ and older can make up to \$100,000 in QCDs per year.



**Note: Investors should consider the investment objectives, risks, charges, and expenses associated with 529 plans and ABLÉ plans before investing. Specific information can be found in each plan's official statement. Participating in a 529 plan or ABLÉ plan may involve investment risk, including the possible loss of principal, and there is no guarantee that any investment strategy will be successful. Investments may not perform well enough to cover college costs as anticipated. As with other investments, there are generally fees and expenses associated with participation in a 529 savings plan, and each plan has its own rules and restrictions, which can change at any time. Before investing in a 529 plan or an ABLÉ plan, consider whether your state offers residents favorable state tax benefits, and whether those benefits are contingent on joining the in-state plan. Other state benefits for 529 plans may include financial aid, scholarship funds, and protection from creditors.**

## The College Landscape After Tax Reform

College students and their parents dodged a major bullet with the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017. Initial drafts of the bill included the elimination of Coverdell Education Savings Accounts, the Lifetime Learning Credit, and the student loan interest deduction, along with the taxation of tuition waivers, which are used primarily by graduate students and college employees. In the end, none of these provisions made it into the final legislation. But a few other college-related items did. These changes take effect in 2018.

### 529 plans expanded

The new law expands the definition of 529 plan "qualified education expenses" to include K-12 tuition. Starting in 2018, annual withdrawals of up to \$10,000 per student can be made from a 529 college savings plan for tuition expenses related to enrollment at a K-12 public, private, or religious school (excluding home schooling). Such withdrawals are now tax-free at the federal level.

At the state level, some states automatically update their state 529 legislation to align with federal 529 legislation, but other states will need to take legislative action to include K-12 tuition as a qualified education expense. In addition, 529 plan institutional managers will likely further refine their rules to accommodate the K-12 expansion and communicate these rules to existing account owners. Parents who are interested in making a K-12 contribution or withdrawal should understand their plan's rules and their state's tax rules.

The expansion of 529 plans may impact Coverdell Education Savings Accounts (ESAs). Coverdell ESAs let families save up to \$2,000 per year for a child's K-12 or college expenses. Up until now, they were the only option for tax-advantaged K-12 savings. But now the use of Coverdell ESAs may decline as parents are likely to prefer the much higher lifetime contribution limits of 529 plans — generally \$350,000 and up — over the \$2,000 annual limit for Coverdell accounts. In addition, Coverdell ESA contributions can only be made for children under age 18.

Coverdell ESAs do have one important advantage over 529 plans, though: investment flexibility. Coverdell owners have a wide variety of options in terms of what investments they hold in their accounts, and may generally change investments as often as they wish. By contrast, 529 account owners can invest only in the investment portfolios offered by the plan, and they can change their existing plan investments only twice per year.

In addition, the new tax law allows 529 account owners to roll over (transfer) funds from a 529 account to an ABLÉ account without federal tax consequences if certain requirements are met. An ABLÉ account is a tax-advantaged account that can be used to save for disability-related expenses for individuals who become blind or disabled before age 26. Like 529 plans, ABLÉ plans allow funds to accumulate tax deferred, and withdrawals are tax-free when used for a qualified expense.

### New calculation for kiddie tax

The tax reform law changes the way the "kiddie tax" is calculated. Previously, a child's unearned income over a certain amount was taxed at the parents' rate. Under the new law, a child's unearned income over a certain amount (\$2,100 in 2018) will be taxed using the compressed trust and estate income tax brackets. This change may make the use of UTMA/UGMA custodial accounts less attractive as a college savings vehicle due to the reduced opportunity for tax savings.

### New tax on large college endowments

The tax law creates a new 1.4% tax on the net investment income of large college endowments. Specifically, the tax applies to institutions with at least 500 tuition-paying students and endowment assets of \$500,000 or more per student. Approximately 30 colleges are expected to be swept up in this net in 2018, including top-ranked larger universities and smaller elite liberal arts colleges. Some affected colleges have publicly stated that the tax will limit their ability to fund certain programs, including financial aid programs.

### Loss of personal exemptions

Starting in 2018, the tax law eliminates personal exemptions, which were \$4,050 in 2017 for each individual claimed on a tax return. So on their 2018 tax returns (which will be completed in 2019), parents of college students will lose an exemption for each college student they claim. However, this loss may be at least partially offset by: (1) a larger standard deduction in 2018 of \$24,000 for joint filers (up from \$12,700 in 2017); \$12,000 for single filers (up from \$6,350 in 2017); and \$18,000 for heads of household (up from \$9,350 in 2017); and (2) a new family tax credit of \$500 in 2018 for each dependent who is not a qualifying child (i.e., under age 17), which would include a dependent college student. The income thresholds to qualify for this credit (and the child tax credit) are significantly higher: up to \$400,000 adjusted gross income for joint filers and up to \$200,000 for all other filers.

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FinArc Investments, Inc. is a registered investment adviser.

Please contact FinArc Investments, Inc. if you wish to add or modify any restrictions to the management of your account. Our current disclosure statement is set forth on Part II of Form ADV.



## What are some tips for creating a budget and sticking to it?

It's a common problem for many individuals — wondering exactly where your paycheck goes each month. After paying expenses, such as your mortgage, utilities, and credit card bills, you may find little left to put toward anything else.

Creating a budget is the first key to successfully manage your finances. Knowing exactly how you are spending your money each month can set you on a more clear path to pursue your financial goals. If you become sidetracked when it comes to your finances, consider these tips for creating a budget and staying on the right path.

**Examine your financial goals.** Start out by making a list of your short-term goals (e.g., new car, vacation) and long-term goals (e.g., your child's college education, retirement) and prioritize them. Consider how much you will need to save and how long it will take to reach each goal.

**Identify your current monthly income and expenses.** Add up all of your income. In addition to your regular salary and wages, be sure to include other types of income, such as

dividends, interest, and child support. Next, add up all of your expenses. Sometimes it helps to divide expenses into two categories: fixed (e.g., housing, food, transportation) and discretionary (e.g., entertainment, vacations). Don't forget to factor in any financial goals you would like to pursue.

**Evaluate your budget.** Once you've added your income and expenses, compare the two totals. Ideally, you should be spending less than you earn. If this is the case, you're on the right track, and you'll need to look at how well you use your extra income toward achieving your financial goals. On the other hand, if you are spending more than you earn, you should make some adjustments to your budget. Look for ways to increase your income or reduce your expenses, or both.

**Monitor your budget.** Finally, you should monitor your budget periodically and make changes when necessary. Keep in mind that any budget that is too rigid is likely to fail. Keep your budget flexible as your changing circumstances demand.



## How does working affect Social Security retirement benefits?

If you're thinking about working as long as possible to increase your retirement savings, you may be wondering whether you can receive Social Security retirement benefits while you're still employed. The answer is yes. But depending on your age, earnings from work may affect the amount of your Social Security benefit.

If you're younger than full retirement age and make more than the annual earnings limit (\$17,040 in 2018), part of your benefits will be withheld, reducing the amount you receive from Social Security. If you're under full retirement age for the entire year, \$1 is deducted from your benefit for every \$2 you earn above the annual limit.

In the year you reach full retirement age, \$1 is deducted from your benefit for every \$3 you earn above a different limit (\$45,360 in 2018).

Starting with the month you reach full retirement age, your benefit won't be reduced, no matter how much you earn.

Earnings that count toward these limits are wages from a job or net earnings from

self-employment. Pensions, annuities, investment income, interest, and veterans or other government benefits do not count. Employee contributions to a pension or a retirement plan do count if the amount is included in your gross wages.

The Social Security Administration (SSA) may begin to withhold the required amount, up to your whole monthly benefit, as soon as it determines you are on track to surpass the annual limit. However, even if your benefits are reduced, you'll receive a higher monthly benefit at full retirement age, because the SSA will recalculate your benefit and give you credit for any earnings withheld earlier. So the effect that working has on your benefits is only temporary, and your earnings may actually increase your benefit later.

These are just the basics, and other rules may apply. The Retirement Earnings Test Calculator, available at the Social Security website, [ssa.gov](https://ssa.gov), can help you estimate how earnings before full retirement age might affect your benefit.