

Building Capital

FinArc Investments Newsletter

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Last year, artificial intelligence was an investment theme driving big gains in the Magnificent Seven stocks and the S&P 500 overall. See our first article to learn what U.S. adults think about artificial intelligence in general.

Saving for retirement and tax management are popular goals for FinArc clients. Read on about changes that might benefit you in 2024.

FinArc specializes in serving women investors and we are currently celebrating Women's History Month. In this newsletter, we put a spotlight on some trailblazing women in the field of finance.

FinArc also specializes in serving entrepreneurs. Owners of family businesses are a special category of entrepreneurs who could benefit from our fourth article.

If FinArc can be of further help to you, please let us know. If we can help other people that you care about, don't keep us a secret. Wishing you a happy spring.

What Real People Think About Artificial Intelligence

When U.S. adults were asked about the expanding presence of artificial intelligence (AI) technology in daily life, 38% said they were more concerned than excited, while just 15% were more excited. Many people were still on the fence, as 46% felt equally concerned and excited about the life-changing potential of AI.

Among those who were more concerned, percentage who said the following was the main reason



Source: Pew Research Center, 2022–2023

Key Retirement and Tax Numbers for 2024

Every year, the Internal Revenue Service announces cost-of-living adjustments that affect contribution limits for retirement plans and various tax deduction, exclusion, exemption, and threshold amounts. Here are a few of the key adjustments for 2024.

Estate, gift, and generation-skipping transfer tax

- The annual gift tax exclusion (and annual generation-skipping transfer tax exclusion) for 2024 is \$18,000, up from \$17,000 in 2023.
- The gift and estate tax basic exclusion amount (and generation-skipping transfer tax exemption) for 2024 is \$13,610,000, up from \$12,920,000 in 2023.

Standard deduction

A taxpayer can generally choose to itemize certain deductions or claim a standard deduction on the federal income tax return. In 2024, the standard deduction is:

- \$14,600 (up from \$13,850 in 2023) for single filers or married individuals filing separate returns
- \$29,200 (up from \$27,700 in 2023) for married joint filers
- \$21,900 (up from \$20,800 in 2023) for heads of households

The additional standard deduction amount for the blind and those age 65 or older in 2024 is:

- \$1,950 (up from \$1,850 in 2023) for single filers and heads of households
- \$1,550 (up from \$1,500 in 2023) for all other filing statuses

Special rules apply for an individual who can be claimed as a dependent by another taxpayer.

IRAs

The combined annual limit on contributions to traditional and Roth IRAs is \$7,000 in 2024 (up from \$6,500 in 2023), with individuals age 50 or older able to contribute an additional \$1,000. The limit on contributions to a Roth IRA phases out for certain modified adjusted gross income (MAGI) ranges (see *table*). For individuals who are active participants in an employer-sponsored retirement plan, the deduction for contributions to a traditional IRA also phases out for certain MAGI ranges (see *table*). The limit on nondeductible contributions to a traditional IRA is not subject to phaseout based on MAGI.

MAGI Ranges: Contributions to a Roth IRA

	2023	2024
Single/Head of household	\$138,000–\$153,000	\$146,000–\$161,000
Married filing jointly	\$218,000–\$228,000	\$230,000–\$240,000
Married filing separately	\$0–\$10,000	\$0–\$10,000

MAGI Ranges: Deductible Contributions to a Traditional IRA

	2023	2024
Single/Head of household	\$73,000–\$83,000	\$77,000–\$87,000
Married filing jointly	\$116,000–\$136,000	\$123,000–\$143,000

Note: The 2024 phaseout range is \$230,000–\$240,000 (up from \$218,000–\$228,000 in 2023) when the individual making the IRA contribution is not covered by a workplace retirement plan but is filing jointly with a spouse who is covered. The phaseout range is \$0–\$10,000 when the individual is married filing separately and either spouse is covered by a workplace plan.

Employer-sponsored retirement plans

- Employees who participate in 401(k), 403(b), and most 457 plans can defer up to \$23,000 in compensation in 2024 (up from \$22,500 in 2023); employees age 50 or older can defer up to an additional \$7,500 in 2024 (the same as in 2023).
- Employees participating in a SIMPLE retirement plan can defer up to \$16,000 in 2024 (up from \$15,500 in 2023), and employees age 50 or older can defer up to an additional \$3,500 in 2024 (the same as in 2023).

Kiddie tax: child's unearned income

Under the kiddie tax, a child's unearned income above \$2,600 in 2024 (up from \$2,500 in 2023) is taxed using the parents' tax rates.

Trailblazers: Women Who Made Financial History

March is Women's History Month. What better time to reflect on the contribution women have made to the field of finance? What follows are the stories of just five of the many women who helped blaze the trail for others in investing, banking, finance, and economics.

Victoria Claflin Woodhull and Tennessee "Tennie" Claflin

Victorian-era sisters Victoria Woodhull and Tennie Claflin were pioneers on many fronts. Not only did they launch the first brokerage house by and for women, they started a progressive newspaper supporting women's rights and were also suffragists. In 1872, Woodhull was the first woman to run for president.

The sisters' rise to fame had quite unconventional beginnings. Their father was a "snake oil salesman" who made his young girls serve as psychics and healers in his scams. Woodhull later parlayed this unusual experience into a business relationship with the superstitious tycoon Cornelius Vanderbilt. With the backing of his fortune, the sisters opened Woodhull, Claflin & Co., New York's first female-owned brokerage firm. Through surreptitious means (a hidden back door and a women-only lounge), the company helped women manage their own money during a time when it was frowned upon to do so.¹

Maggie Lena Walker

Maggie Lena Walker was born to enslaved parents in 1864 in Richmond, Virginia. At just 14 years old, she joined the local council of the Independent Order of St. Luke, an African-American benevolent society that aided the sick and elderly, promoted humanitarian causes, and encouraged individual self-sufficiency. Walker eventually assumed leadership of the organization, where she served until her death. Among her achievements were launching *The St. Luke Herald* newspaper, which encouraged economic independence and, in 1903, becoming the first African-American woman to charter a bank — the St. Luke Penny Savings Bank.

Upon opening, the bank helped hundreds begin saving money, including one person who opened an account with just 31 cents. Walker also encouraged children to save by handing out penny banks and allowing them to open accounts after saving 100 pennies.

The bank later merged with two others to become The Consolidated Bank and Trust Company, the nation's oldest bank continually operated by African-American management until 2009.²

Muriel Siebert

The first woman to buy a seat on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) and the first to be a superintendent

of banking for the state of New York, Muriel Siebert was also the first woman to lead a NYSE member firm.

Considered "a scrapper" with "the same brash attitude that characterized Wall Street's most successful men," Siebert made it her life's mission to fight for women to occupy the most vaunted seats at Wall Street's proverbial tables. She donated millions to help women secure careers in business and finance.

At a 1992 luncheon where she was honored for her life's work, Siebert said women "...are still not making partner and are not getting into the positions that lead to the executive suites. There's still an old-boy network. You have to keep fighting."³

Dr. Janet Yellen

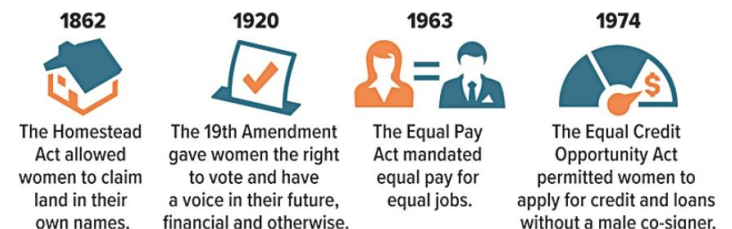
Currently serving as U.S. Secretary of the Treasury — the first woman to do so — Dr. Janet Yellen has been a standout in the field of economics for decades.

Born to a middle-class family in Brooklyn, New York, Dr. Yellen graduated summa cum laude from Brown University in 1967 and earned her Ph.D. in economics from Yale in 1971, the only woman to do so that year. After teaching at several top universities, including Harvard and the London School of Economics, she served as a member of the Federal Reserve Board of Governors.

In 1997, President Bill Clinton appointed her as the first woman chair of the White House Council of Economic Advisors. She later went on to serve the Federal Reserve System in a variety of leadership roles. In October 2013, President Barack Obama nominated her for the position of Federal Reserve Board Chair, the first woman to hold that role.

Dr. Yellen is not only the first woman to lead the U.S. Treasury, the Federal Reserve Board, and the White House Council of Economic Advisors, she also is the first person to have held all three posts.⁴

Milestones in Financial HERstory



Source: HerMoney, 2022

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- 1) Museum of the City of New York
 - 2) National Park Service and the National Women's History Museum
 - 3) *The New York Times*, August 25, 2013
 - 4) National Women's History Museum and Investopedia

Why Family Businesses Should Have Succession Plans

In recent years, the family drama surrounding an aging media mogul — and his unresolved succession plans — have been at the center of a hit television show. For family businesses, succession plans are designed to ensure the orderly transfer of ownership and leadership to the next generation. But relationships among family members are sometimes just as complicated in real life as they are on TV and monetizing a closely held business to help fund retirement often takes longer than expected.

In fact, only 34% of family businesses have a robust, documented, and communicated succession plan in place.¹ Much like the fictional billionaire in "Succession," some leaders avoid the issue because they love running their businesses and don't want to stop any time soon.

But one never knows what the future has in store. Even if you are happy, healthy, and determined to stay involved in your business for years to come, you might be glad you took the time to develop a thoughtful succession plan.

Set a target

It might be wise to have a realistic retirement date in mind. Any effort to identify and groom a successor might take longer than you expect. And if you plan to sell your company, it could take several years to find a qualified buyer, begin the ownership transition, and finalize the transaction. To get the best possible price

and terms, you may need to focus on improving the company's balance sheet before you put it on the market.

Stage your exit

Keeping your business in the family may be an easy decision if an adult child or another relative is capable, willing, and prepared to take over. If so, finding ways to reduce the value of the business on paper could help you gift ownership shares with fewer tax consequences.

Otherwise, it may be possible to sell your business to co-owners, outsiders, or even your own employees. Closing and liquidating the assets could be the only viable option for some businesses.

Invest for retirement

Making annual retirement plan contributions with some of your profits can build wealth outside of your business and help insulate your personal financial picture from risks associated with your business's distinct market. Building a separate investment portfolio might also provide greater flexibility during and after a transfer of ownership.

All investing involves risk, including the possible loss of principal, and there is no guarantee that any investment strategy will be successful.

1) US Family Business Survey, PwC, 2023

FinArc Investments, Inc. is an independent investment advisor registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

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.