2022 Fall Tax Newsletter

CHRISTIANSON

CPAs & Consultants

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Greetings from the Partners and staff at Christianson PLLP! We hope this message finds you and your families healthy, happy and thankful for your blessings. There is no question we are all facing very challenging times as we see inflation soaring, interest rates bouncing up, fuel prices at near record levels and continued supply chain issues in almost every corner of our commerce. One constant you can count on is our Firm's focus on serving you, our loyal clients, who trust us to handle complex matters in your personal and business finances. We don't take that responsibility lightly and have been working diligently in the off-season recruiting talent and building the team to be ready and able to assist you with any of your needs. Like many employers we have been stretched hard to find strategic hires and have invested in our staff by significantly increasing salaries, employee benefits, career opportunities and work/life balance across the board. We are also seeing the number of professionals providing the expertise we have dramatically dwindling which puts stress on our resources. We believe the value of CPA services continues to grow in this complex world and are proud to bring you exceptional service. In full transparency, we are projecting fee increases of at least 10% across the board knowing the more complex and demanding the work the higher the value. Please visit our website to see the service offerings our Firm can deliver. We thank you for your continued patronage and wish you well in 2023!

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Tax Planning Table of Contents

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Fall Tax Newsletter 2022

Upcoming Tax Season

Tax season is just around the corner!

We offer many different options when it comes to completing your 2022 tax return. This year will be our third year using SafeSend software allowing secure transmission of tax information and the option to receive and sign your return electronically. Clients who used SafeSend had great things to say about its ease of use and convenience! For more information, see our website https://www.christiansoncpa.com/safesend/. We also have a secure drop box outside our Willmar and Litchfield locations.

If you would like to schedule a meeting, we offer video, phone, and in-person options. Call us at 320-235-5937 today!

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2022 Tax Changes

Many of the large tax cuts that were enacted for tax year 2021 have expired. This includes increased child tax credits, child and dependent care credits, and earned income credits.

Child Tax Credit -- For tax year 2022, child tax credits revert back to $2,000 per child, with $1,500 maximum refundable. Dependents 17+ years of age will be eligible for the $500 credit for other dependents.

Child and dependent care credit -- reverts back to maximum qualifying expenses of $3,000 for one child and $6,000 for two or more children. This translates to a maximum credit of $1,050 for one child and $2,100 for two or more children and is not refundable.

Earned income credit (EIC) -- reverts back to 2020 rules and increases the minimum age back to 25 (it was 19 in 2022). The maximum age limit (65 years old) which was eliminated for the 2021 tax year is also back in play. The rule allowing you to use 2019 income to calculate earned income credit no longer applies.

Inflation Reduction Act (IRA)

Over the past year we have been bombarded with information about significant changes to tax law. Many things passed the House or the Senate, but only a slimmed down bill made it through both and was signed by POTUS, the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA). This bill's main focus was on Green Energy Incentives including extending existing credits with modifications and adding new credits.

Many of these credits are available to businesses for reducing their carbon footprint. The 45Q credit promotes the creation of carbon capture equipment preventing its release into the atmosphere, the SAF credit encourages renewable fuel production for the use in aviation, and the Production Tax credit provides manufacturers a benefit for using renewable energy sources, to name a few. Each of these credits is further enhanced with the elective payment option, meaning the business no longer waits to have tax assessed or pass the credits onto their owners to receive a benefit.

The IRA did not leave out individuals; prescription drug pricing reform, Clean Vehicle Credits, and modifications to the Residential Energy Credits were all addressed. A "Drug Price Negotiation Program" will be established to provide a published list of single-source drugs with a maximum fair rate companies will be allowed to charge beginning in 2026. The Clean Vehicle credits can amount to a $7,500 savings for new North America manufactured vehicles meeting critical mineral and battery component tests (seller will be responsible for providing VIN to the government for qualified vehicles). This Clean Vehicle credit is limited to taxpayers with AGI under $150,000 Single, $300,000 MFJ, and $225,000 HOH. There is also a limit on the SRP of $80,000 for vans, SUVs, and pick-ups, or $55,000 for all other vehicles. The Residential Energy Credits were modified to no longer have a lifetime maximum, but instead have an annual credit limit the lesser of $1,200 or 30% of qualified energy efficiency improvements. A limit by category of energy efficiency improvements was also established:

Energy Efficiency Improvements		
Category	Cost	Credit
Windows	2,000	600
Single Exterior Door (up to 2 doors)	833	250
Water Heater, Stoves, Boilers (natural gas)	6,667	2,000
HVAC (natural gas or oil)	2,000	600
Roofs	-	-
Insulation	2,000	600
Other qualified energy property	2,000	600

To qualify as energy efficiency improvements, the items must have an Energy Star Rating of 75% for improvements placed in service between 1/1/2023 – 12/31/2026 or an Energy Start Rating of 90% for improvements placed in service after 12/31/2026.

IRS funding has been another item widely covered and included in the IRA. Billions were allocated for use through September 30, 2031 to improve taxpayer services, operations support, business systems modification, and enforcement. It is the hope of Congress, the additional funding will result in fewer dropped calls and shorter response/wait times. A portion of these funds will also go towards the hiring of approximately 80,000 new IRS agents over the next 10 years to cover not only the growing needs, but to replace an expected 50,000 retirees.

Student Debt Relief Plan

Borrowers with federal student loan debt are eligible for up to $20,000 of student loan forgiveness. To be eligible, income must fall below $125,000 for individuals and $250,000 for married filing joint. Borrowers who received Pell grants are eligible for a maximum of $20,000 and those who did not receive Pell grants are eligible for a maximum of $10,000. Student debt forgiveness will not be subject to federal income tax but is expected to be taxable in a number of states (including Minnesota). As of the date of publication there are some current legal challenges that have paused the actual forgiveness, but the application is still open. See www.studentaid.gov for more information.

Casualty/Qualified Disasters

This spring and summer brought many storms to Minnesota and along with the storms came wind, hail, and flood damage. Since the tax law changes of 2018, casualty and disaster losses are only deductible if a FEMA disaster is declared. Several FEMA disasters were declared in MN during 2022 so if you suffered losses from these storms a deduction is possible. Deductions have a threshhold of 10% of your adjusted gross income and also must be reduced by any insurance proceeds received. Insurance proceeds received are generally not taxable unless the amount received from the insurance policy is more than the cost of what was lost, and special rules apply to business assets.

Affordable Care Act

MN Sure 2023 open enrollment runs from November 1, 2022 – January 15, 2023. Enroll by December 15th for coverage starting January 1st. MN Sure is the only place Minnesotans can qualify for financial help such as tax credits towards monthly premiums, cost-sharing reductions for medical costs, or coverage through Medical Assistance or Minnesota Care. There is no penalty for not having health insurance.

Required Minimum Distributions (RMDs)

Taxpayers must begin taking distributions (referred to as required minimum distributions or RMDs) from their retirement plans at age 72. RMDs must be taken out of tax-deferred retirement accounts, including:

- Traditional IRAs
- Rollover IRAs
- SIMPLE IRAs
- SEP IRAs
- Most 401(k) and 403(b) plans

There are no RMDs for Roth IRAs, unless they are inherited.

Deadlines:
April 1 – Deadline for the first RMD in the year after you turn 72. You do not have to take an RMD from your workplace plan until you terminate or retire.

December 31 – Deadline for each following RMD.

Note that if you delay your first RMD until April, you will be required to take 2 RMDs your first year.

529 Plans

529 plans can be a great, tax advantageous way to save for college. Contributions to 529 plans are eligible for a MN credit of up to $500 or deduction of up to $3,000 (based on income) and can be distributed (including investment earnings) tax free to pay for tuition, books, room and board and other necessary expenses for post-secondary education. In addition, up to $10,000 per year can be used to pay for private school tuition at a primary or secondary school and more recently, up to a total of $10,000 (lifetime limit) can be used to pay student loans of a beneficiary or sibling of a beneficiary.

Individual Coverage Health Reimbursement Arrangement (ICHRA)

The Individual Coverage HRA (ICHRA) allows employers to reimburse employees tax-free for individual health insurance premiums (coverage not provided by the employer) and other medical expenses. There are no minimum or maximum allowance caps, which allows the employer to control their health benefits budget. Employers can choose who is eligible to participate in the ICHRA based on employee classes and family statuses that the employer determines. Employees can shop for individual health insurance coverage that fits their needs, allowing greater flexibility to control their coverage and deductible limits and also enjoy the tax savings of pre-tax health insurance.

When Does a Dependent Have to File a Return?

Dependents are treated differently depending on whether they earn money from work or through investments. Dependent children who have earned income of more than $12,950 in 2022 typically would need to file and may owe tax.
The rules for filing a tax return change when your dependent child receives income from sources other than employment, such as investment income including interest, dividends, and capital gains. A return is required if this type of income exceeds $1,150 in 2022.
Even if a dependent earns less than $12,950 during 2022, they may be eligible for a tax refund if they had income tax withheld from their paycheck.

2022 Minnesota Income Tax Brackets

Rate	For Unmarried Individuals with Taxable Income Over	For Married Individuals Filing JOINT Returns with Taxable Income Over	For Married Individuals Filing SEPARATE Returns with Taxable Income Over	For Heads of Households with Taxable Income Over
5.35%	$0	$0	$0	$0
6.80%	$28,081	$41,051	$20,526	$34,571
7.85%	$92,231	$163,061	$81,531	$138,891
9.85%	$171,221	$284,810	$142,405	$227,600

2022 Federal Income Tax Brackets & Rates

Rate	For Unmarried Individuals with Taxable Income Over	For Married Individuals Filing JOINT Returns with Taxable Income Over	For Heads of Households with Taxable Income Over
10%	$0	$0	$0
12%	$10,276	$20,551	$14,651
22%	$41,776	$83,551	$55,901
24%	$89,076	$178,151	$89,501
32%	$170,051	$340,101	$170,051
35%	$215,951	$431,901	$215,951
37%	$539,901	$647,851	$539,901

Tax Brackets & Rates

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Capital Gain and Dividend Rates			
Rate	Single	Married Filing Jointly	Head of Household
0%	$0 - $41,674	$0 - $83,350	$0 - $55,799
15%	$41,675 - $459,749	$83,351 - $517,199	$55,800 - $488,499
20%	$459,750 and up	$517,200 and up	$488,500 and up

Tax Rates	
Max Income Tax Rate	37%
Min Income Tax Rate	10%
LT Capital Gain Max	20%
LT Capital Gain Min	0%
Qualified Dividends	0-20%
Self Employment	15.3%
Medicare Surtax	
Passive Income	3.8%
Earned Income	0.9%

Personal Exemptions

Minnesota allows for an exemption for $4,450 per dependent

Personal Standard Deduction	
Married Filing Jointly	$25,900
Married Filing Separate	$12,950
Head of Household	$19,400
Single	$12,950

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Deductions and Credits

Itemized Deductions

- Medical expenses above 7.5% of your adjusted gross income
- State income taxes, real estate taxes, personal property taxes (vehicle tabs), sales tax (limited to $10,000)
- Mortgage interest on loans up to $750,000 and home equity loans up to $100,000
- Mortgage insurance premiums (subject to income limits)
- Investment interest
- Gambling Losses (up to amount of gambling income)
- Casualty and theft losses (as a result of a federally declared disaster) losses in excess of 10% AGI
- Even if you don't itemize, 50% of charitable contributions over $500 qualify for a deduction on your Minnesota return-so make sure to provide all charitable contributions in your tax information.

Child Tax Credits

- $2,000 per child 0-16 ($1,500 max refundable)
  - $500 for dependents 17+ (nonrefundable)
- Phaseout of $200,000 for single filers and $400,00 for join filers

Minnesota Credits

Minnesota Student Loan Credit

The credit amount depends on your income, loan payments, and original loan amount. The maximum credit is $500 each year or $1,000 for married couples who file a joint return (if both spouses made payments on their own qualified loans).

Beginning Farmer Incentive Credit

Owners of ag assets who sell or rent to beginning farmers in MN may be eligible for a nonrefundable credit.

- 5% of the lesser of the sale price or fair market value of the agricultural asset up to a maximum of $32,000
- 10% of the gross rental income in each of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd years of the rental agreement, up to a maximum of $7,000 per year

  OR
- 15% of the cash equivalent of the gross rental income in each of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd years of a share rent agreement, up to a maximum of $10,000 per year

Beginning Farmer Management Credit

Beginning farmers in MN, certified by the Rural Finance Authority (RFA), may be eligible for a nonrefundable credit equal to 100% of the amount paid for participating in a financial management program up to $1,500.

Minnesota Property Tax/Renter Refund

If you are a renter and your total household income is less than $69,560 or a homeowner with household income less than $128,280 you may be eligible for a refund based on your household income and the property taxes paid on your primary residence in MN. Refund amounts are based on the amount of tax relative to your income.

You may also be eligible for the "Special Property Tax Refund" up to $1,000 if all three of these things are true:

- You owned and occupied your home on January 2, 2022 and January 2, 2023,
- Your net property tax on your homestead increased by more than 12% from 2022 to 2023, and
- The increase was at least $100
- MN Revenue does not give a specific date when refunds will be sent, however it us usually in September/Pctober. Direct Deposit provides the fastest refund options.

> *"Estate planning is an important and everlasting gift you can give your family"*
>
> *Suze Orman*

Have you been thinking about working on an estate plan but haven't gotten around to it or don't know where to start? Do you think estate planning is only for the very wealthy? Are you wondering what is included in estate planning? Estate planning has always been important, but with our current political climate may become even more important in the coming years.

Estate planning isn't just about estate taxes...

Very basic estate planning includes deciding who will get your property after you die and choosing how that property will be transferred. Estate planning also includes making personal decisions such as who will provide care for your young children if you cannot and who should make medical and financial decisions for you if you become unable to. Planning in advance can also make the process easier for family members after your death. At Christianson, our experts can help you with basic planning and can work alongside your attorney for more complex planning. Contact us today to get started!

Federal & Minnesota Estate Tax Exemptions/Gift Tax Exclusions

- The 2022 estate, gift, and generation skipping transfer tax exemption is 12.06 million. The 2023 exemption is 12.92 million.
- In Minnesota, the exemption for 2022 is $3 million (plus an additional $2 million if transferring qualified agricultural or business property).
  - For 2022, you can make annual gifts of $16,000 cash or other property, to an unlimited number of people completely tax free. Married couples can combine their annual exclusions, meaning they can give away $32,000 worth of property tax-free per year, per recipient. The limit will increase to $17,000 in 2023.
  - The $16,000/17,000 limit does not meal that is all you can gift. If you gift over the yearly limit, a separate tax return (gift tax return) will need to be filed. As long as you have not used up your federal exemption amount (12+ million in 2022/2023) there is no gift tax due, it is only a reporting requirement.

If you think your estate might owe estate tax, one way to reduce estate tax is to make lifetime gifts utilizing the above annual exclusion amounts.

- Filing farm tax returns on April 15th is possible if you elect to make a tax deposit by January 15th
    - This is a viable option when you have a number of tax documents that aren't received until the last week of February (right before the normal March 1st filing deadline)
- If farming as a C-corporation, the land rent paid to you does not qualify for the 199A deduction but would if you elected to be an S-corporation
- Utilizing commodity wage to pay employees will save payroll taxes for you and the employee
- If you take the standard deduction, utilizing commodity gifts to your charities will provide a tax benefit, whereas cash donations generally will not have any direct tax benefit
- If your spouse does not have a job off the farm and your farm income is such that you will qualify for the earned income tax credit, pay your spouse a commodity wage before the end of the year to maximize this credit
- If you are a sole proprietor and your spouse owns farmland, consider paying them land rent so as to save self-employment taxes
- If you recently retired from farming and sell your farmland within 2 years, the capital gain will not be subject to the net investment income tax
- If you have a contract to sell inventory right after the calendar year-end, if you need to capture income you can elect to take this contract into income in the previous tax year
- For minor children, it is more tax efficient to pay a commodity wage versus providing a commodity gift due to new kiddie tax rules

Maximum corporate tax rate remains at 21%

Depreciation

Section 179 at a glance for 2022

- 2022 Deduction Limit = $1,080,000
- 2022 Spending Cap on equipment purchases = $2,700,000
- Bonus Depreciation: 100% for 2022
- Includes roofs, HVAC, fire alarm, and security systems
- MN now allows full federal 179 expensing deduction (no longer capped at $25,000)
- Can amend to add/remove Section 179 depreciation

Bonus Depreciation

- Excludes property acquired from a related party, a decedent, and property acquired in carryover basis transactions
- Bonus depreciation cap on first year passenger automobile depreciation is $19,200
- MN requires an 80% addback of federal bonus depreciation which is subsequently subtracted equally over the next 5 years
- Qualified Improvement Property

	Phase Out %
2022	100%
2023	80%
2024	60%
2025	40%
2026	20%

The 5-year cost recovery period applies for any farming machinery or equipment other than grain bins, cotton ginning assets, fences, or other land improvements. Must be new equipment.

Like Kind exchange treatment no longer applies to any property except real property. Trades are taxable in the year of exchange.

MN Sec 179 Conformity

Minnesota fully conforms to section 179 expensing of the federal tax law.

- Minnesota taxpayers will no longer be required to add back the Section 179 depreciation in the year of purchase and subtract it over the next 5 years.
- Minnesota subtractions from prior-year additions will continue until the five- year subtraction period ends.

Business Tax

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20% 199A Business Deduction

Owners of sole proprietorships, S corporations, or partnerships can deduct up to 20% of net income (excluding investment income and wages/guaranteed payments paid to owners).

- The 20% deduction is in an effect for tax years beginning after December 31, 2017, and before January 1, 2026.

Tax Planning

Individuals

- The IRS has launched an improved tool to help taxpayers check their withholding by doing a "Paycheck Checkup." You will need your most recent paystubs and your most recent income tax return. Visit irs.gov/paycheck- checkup to learn more.
- Maximize contributions to Health Savings Accounts. 2022 contribution limits are $3,650 for individuals and $7,300 for families. Individuals 55 and older can make an additional $1,000 catch up contribution. 2023 contribution limits are $3,850 for individuals and $7,750 for families.
- Consider contributions to traditional and Roth IRA accounts. Traditional IRA contributions are tax deductible (subject to income limits) in the year of contribution and distributions are taxable income. Roth IRA contributions are not deductible, payouts, however (including earnings) are tax-free and thus immune from the threat of higher tax rates as long as they are made after a 5-year period and after attaining age 59 1/2, after death or disability, or for a first time home purchase.
- Individuals ages 70.5 and older with IRAs should make charitable contributions directly from their IRAs (Qualified Charitable Distributions) to maximize tax benefits. Qualified charitable distributions are not included in taxable income which can also decrease the taxable portion of social security benefits and increase MN Property tax refunds.

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Tax Planning

- If you have a college student who started fall semester 2022 and did not yet incur $4,000 of tuition expenses, pay spring tuition before year end to take advantage of the full American Opportunity Credit this year ($2,500). If the credit brings the amount of tax you owe to zero, you can have 40 percent of any remaining amount of the credit (up to $1,000) refunded to you.
- If you make substantial charitable contributions, consider "bunching" and making the contributions every other year to maximize your federal tax benefit. Self-directed funds where a lump sum is contributed and then dispersed at your direction are also an alternative.
- If your 2022 income is down significantly placing you in a lower-than-normal tax bracket, consider converting a portion of your retirement funds to a Roth IRA or otherwise accelerate income to take full advantage the lower bracket.

Businesses

- Review wages to S-Corp owners/spouses to determine maximum 199A deduction
- Review guaranteed payments to partners to determine maximum 199A deduction
- Try to plan for level taxable income over the years
- Place new business equipment and machinery into service before year end to qualify for bonus depreciation/Section 179 expensing
- Set up a self-employed retirement plan if you are self-employed and haven't done so yet (most plans need to be established before the close of the calendar tax year)
- Increase your basis in a partnership or S Corporation if doing so will allow you to deduct a loss from it for this year
- Utilize payment of wages to children working in closely held businesses to capture the higher standard deduction for children and fund college
- Review business structure for regular corporations and S-corporations to maximize tax brackets and the 199A deduction

Schedule a tax planning appointment! A tax planning appointment before year end is the best way to maximize your tax savings!

Other Considerations

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College Tax Credits/American Opportunity Credit

- $4,000+ in qualified expenses = $2,500 credit
- Qualified expenses include tuition, fees, books, supplies & equipment
- Computers qualify if it is needed for attendance at the educational institution
- Up to $1,000 refundable
- Can be claimed 4 times
- Must be enrolled at least 1/2 time and pursuing an undergraduate degree
- Phase-out begins at $160,000 for married filing joint and $80,000 for single filers

Standard Mileage Rates

Standard mileage rates for 2022 will be split between Jan 1st – June 30th and July 1st – December 31st. The 2022 standard mileage rates for the use of a car (also vans, pickups or panel trucks) will be:

Purpose	Rates 1/1/22 - 6/30/22	Rates 7/1/22 - 12/31/22
Business	58.5	62.5
Medical/Moving	18	22
Charitable	14	14

How long should I keep records and what should I keep?

The general recommendation is to keep tax records for 3 years from the date you filed your tax return. So, for 2020 tax returns filed by May 17, 2021, the 3-year period expires on May 17, 2024. This is the timeframe that you have to amend a tax return or the IRS has to audit you. There are certain circumstances when the IRS can initiate an audit after the 3-year period, such as if a tax return was never filed, or if a fraudulent tax return was filed. In that case, the records should be retained forever.

Keep copies of your filed returns. They are helpful in preparing the next year or amended returns. Generally, you must keep your records that support an item of income, deduction or credit shown on your tax return until the period of limitations for that tax return runs out. This includes W-2s, 1099s, receipts for charitable contributions, and any other deductions taken.

If you are a business owner, you must keep receipts for all expenses. Simply entering them into your accounting software or keeping the credit card statements is not enough support for an IRS audit. Common items you will want to keep include receipts for travel, meals and entertainment, and detailed mileage logs. Records relating to property, such as purchasing land or a home (including receipts for significant improvements) should be kept for 3 years after the property is sold. The IRS does allow these documents to be scanned and saved electronically.

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Changing Jobs? Know Your 401(k) Options

If you've lost your job, or are changing jobs, you may be wondering what to do with your 401(k) plan account. It's important to understand your options.

What will I be entitled to?

If you leave your job (voluntarily or involuntarily), you'll be entitled to a distribution of your vested balance. Your vested balance always includes your own contributions (pre-tax, after-tax, and Roth) and typically any investment earnings on those amounts. It also includes employer contributions (and earnings) that have satisfied your plan's vesting schedule..

Should I roll over to my new employer's 401(k) plan or to an IRA?

Assuming both options are available to you, there's no right or wrong answer to this question. There are strong arguments to be made on both sides. You need to weigh all of the factors, and make a decision based on your own needs and priorities. It's best to have a professional assist you with this, since the decision you make may have significant consequences — both now and in the future.

Reasons to consider rolling over to an IRA:

- An IRA may give you more flexibility with distributions. Your distribution options in a 401(k) plan depend on the terms of that particular plan, and your options may be limited. However, with an IRA, the timing and amount of distributions is generally at your discretion (until you reach age 72 and must start taking required minimum distributions in the case of a traditional IRA).
- You can roll over (essentially "convert") your 401(k) plan distribution to a Roth IRA. You'll generally have to pay taxes on the amount you roll over (minus any after-tax contributions you've made), but any qualified distributions from the Roth IRA in the future will be tax free.

Reasons to consider rolling over to your new employer's 401(k) plan (or stay in your current plan):

- Many employer-sponsored plans have loan provisions. If you roll over your retirement funds to a new employer's plan that permits loans, you may be able to borrow up to 50% of the amount you roll over if you need the money. You can't borrow from an IRA — you can only access the money in an IRA by taking a distribution, which may be subject to income tax and penalties. (You can give yourself a short-term loan from an IRA by taking a distribution, and then rolling the dollars back to an IRA within 60 days; however, this move is permitted only once in any 12-month time period.)
- You may be able to postpone required minimum distributions. For traditional IRAs, these distributions must begin by April 1 following the year you reach age 72.1 However, if you work past that age and are still participating in your employer's 401(k) plan, you can delay your first distribution from that plan until April 1 following the year of your retirement. (You also must own no more than 5% of the company.)

When evaluating whether to initiate a rollover always be sure to (1) ask about possible surrender charges that may be imposed by your employer plan, or new surrender charges that your IRA may impose, (2) compare investment fees and expenses charged by your IRA (and investment funds) with those charged by your employer plan (if any), and (3) understand any accumulated rights or guarantees that you may be giving up by transferring funds out of your employer plan.

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Services we provide include:

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Personal Tax Services
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Low Carbon Fuel Standard
Biofuels Benchmarking
Food Safety Modernization Act

Our experienced professionals get to know you and proactively work with you to develop a strategy specific to your business and personal goals now and into the future. *We create clients for life.*

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Firm Updates

2022 has been a big year for Christianson! We currently have over 65 employees, and we are continuing to grow and build our team, both in beautiful Central Minnesota and remotely. We have a few staff members with big accomplishments this year! Congratulations **Kyle Sonstelie** and **Teresa Carlson** for earning your EA designations and **Brady Van't Hul** and **Karlee Kern** for obtaining your CPA licenses. 4 employees had weddings- congratulations **Jonathan Skindelien**, **Toni (Bonnema) Newberg**, **Zach Hauser**, and **Jen (Storck) Peterson**, and 3 employees welcomed new babies into their families- congratulations **Eric Timon**, **Kathryn Mueller**, and **Brian Orsten**.

This summer we had two great interns, **Ashley Prahl** and **Janessa Olson**. We also awarded two scholarships to recent graduate **Paige Prentice** and **Nathan Walstrom**, both from BBE High School.

As a firm we collected over **$20,000** for the United Way of West Central Minnesota during our annual United Way Week.

We also were able to bring in all of our remote staff for a week this summer for our second annual **Camp Christianson!** It's a full week of team trainings so that we can better serve our clients through out the year!

If you are interested in joining our team, view our current openings on at www.christiansonCPA.com/careers or email us directly at careers@christiansoncpa.com!