



The TAX CUTS & JOBS ACT

POLICY HIGHLIGHTS

More Jobs. Fairer Taxes. Bigger Paychecks.

WASHINGTON, D.C. – The House Ways and Means Committee passed the <u>Tax Cuts and Jobs Act</u> (H.R. 1) on 11/9/2017 – bold legislation to overhaul America's tax code for the first time in 31 years.

The House Bill...(Chairman Brady)

- Lowers individual tax rates for low- and middleincome Americans to Zero, 12%, 25%, and 35%
- **Significantly increases the standard deduction** from \$6,350 to \$12,000 for individuals and \$12,700 to \$24,000 for married couples.
- Increases the child tax credit from \$1000 to \$1650
- Eliminates special-interest deductions that increase rates and complicate Americans' taxes ...like medical expenses, state income taxes and most miscellaneous itemized deductions

Rate Chart - Current v. House Bill

Table 1. Tax Brackets for Ordinary Income Under Current Law and the House Tax Cuts and Jobs Act

Current Law		House Tax Cuts and Jobs Act				
10%	>	\$0		12%	>	\$0
15%	>	\$9,525		25%	>	\$45,000
25%	>	\$38,700		35%	>	\$200,000
28%	>	\$93,700		39.6%	>	\$500,000
33%	>	\$191,450				
35%	>	\$424,950				
39.6%	>	\$426,700				

Note: Tax brackets are for single tax filers. Brackets differ for married and head of household filers

What's left of itemized deductions?

- The deduction for charitable contributions
- Home mortgage interest on mortgages up to \$500,000
- State and local <u>property</u> taxes up to \$10,000

Great news for wealthier individuals!

- Repeals the Alternative Minimum Tax...
- Immediately doubles the estate tax exemption and repeals the Death Tax after six years

For Job Creators of All Sizes...

- Lowers the corporate tax rate to 20%
- Reduces the tax rate on the hard-earned business income of Main Street job creators to no more than 25%
- Provides a new, low tax rate of 9% for businesses earning less than \$75,000 in income
- Allows businesses to immediately write off the full cost of new equipment



The Senate Bill...(Senator Hatch)

- Expands the zero bracket and maintains the 10% (maintaining five to seven tax brackets with different thresholds than the House...top rate of 38.5%
- Nearly doubles the standard deduction; eliminates the personal exemption
- Repeals the AMT
- Doubles current estate tax exclusion
- Modifies the exclusion of gain on residence sales

Rate Chart – Senate Version

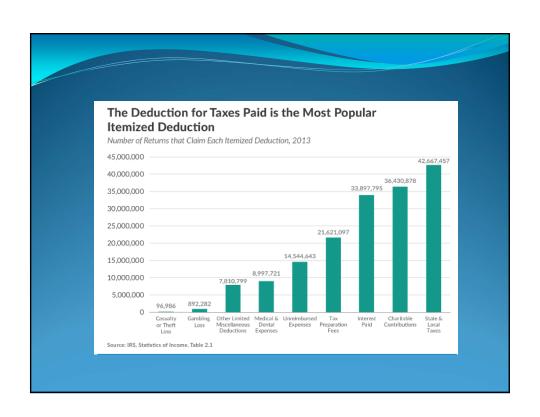
Single Filers	Heads of Household	Joint Filers
10.0% > \$0	10.0% > \$0	10.0% > \$0
12.0% > \$9,525	12.0% > \$13,600	12.0% > \$19,050
22.5% > \$38,700	22.5% > \$51,800	22.5% > \$77,400
25.0% > \$60,000	25.0% > \$60,000	25.0% > \$120,000
32.5% > \$170,000	32.5% > \$170,000	32.5% > \$290,000
35.0% > \$200,000	35.0% > \$200,000	35.0% > \$390,000
38.5% > \$500,000	38.5% > \$500,000	38.5% > \$1,000,000

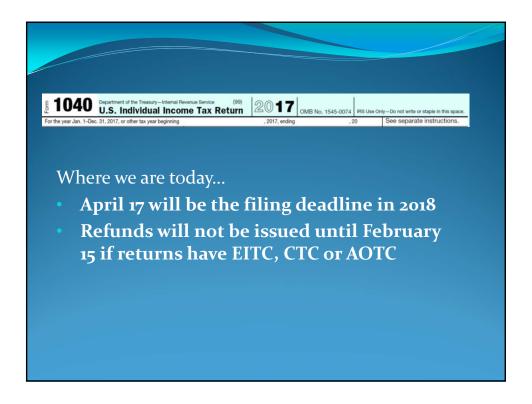
The Senate Bill...(Senator Hatch)

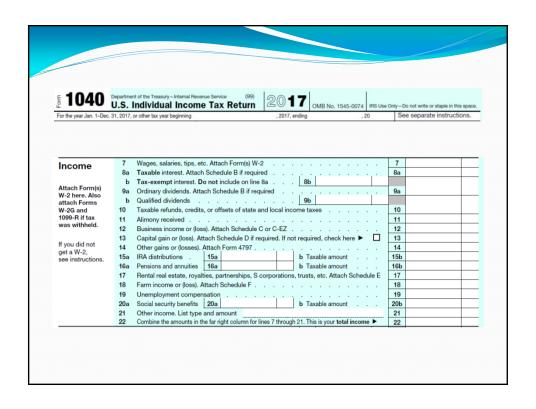
- Reserves charitable contributions
- Maintains residence interest deduction at current levels
- Preserves medical expense deduction
- Eliminates deduction for all state & local taxes

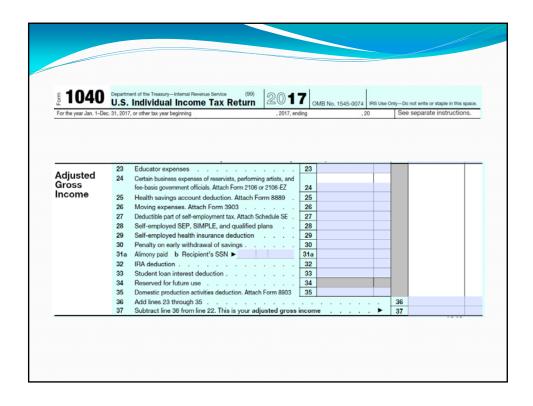
Senate's Business Changes

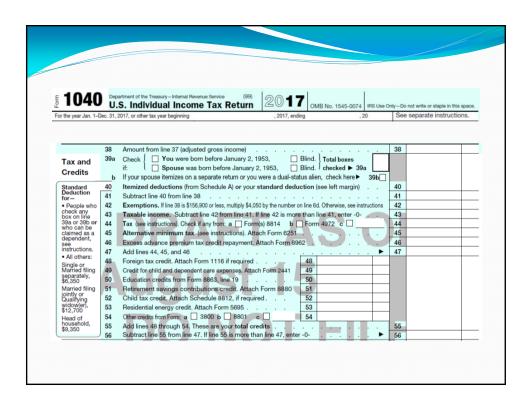
- Lowers corporate tax rate to 20%
- Full and immediate expensing of new equipment
- Permanently modernized our outdated international tax system by eliminating the antiquated "worldwide" system in order to eliminate double taxation, enhance the competitiveness of American companies, and bring business and investment back to the United States

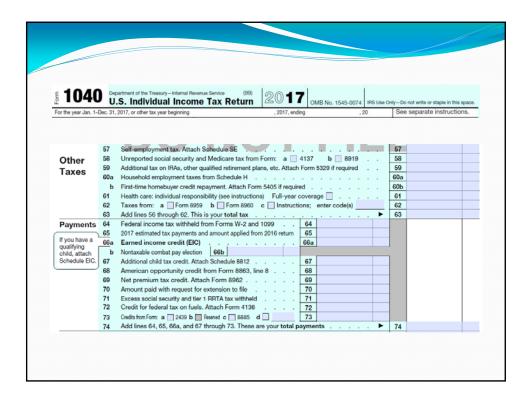












Expiring tax provisions affecting 2017 individual returns

- Tuition and Fees as an adjustment to income has expired
- The Residential Energy Credit has expired.
- Other energy-related credits not available for 2017 include certain non-business energy property (IRC 25C(g); the qualified fuel cell motor vehicle credit (IRC 30B(k)(1); and the alternative fuel vehicle refueling property credit (IRC 30C(g).

Expiring tax provisions affecting 2017 individual returns

Schedule A

- The medical expense hurdle is now 10% for everyone
- Mortgage insurance premiums deduction on Schedule A has expired
- Qualified principal residence indebtedness discharges will no longer be excluded from gross income if the discharge took place after December 31, 2016

Mileage rates for 2017 returns

- Business mileage, unreimbursed employment and investment travel is 53.5 cents per mile
- Mileage rate for moving expenses is 17 cents per mile
- Medical mileage rate is 17 cents per mile.
- Charity mileage rate is (still) 14 cents per mile.

Phase-Out Thresholds

- For Exemptions, begins at \$313,800 for joint filers; \$261,500 for singles.
- Phase-Out Threshold for itemized deductions begins at \$313,800 for joint filers and \$261,500 for single individuals.
- AMT exemption is \$84,500 for joint filers; \$54,300 for singles. This number starts phasing out when AMTI reaches \$160,900 for joint filers; \$120,700 for singles.

Planning, Anyone?

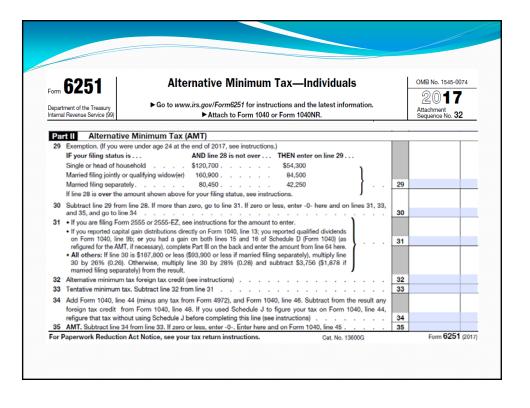
Accelerate Itemized Deductions

- Medical?
- Property Taxes?
- Miscellaneous Itemized Deductions?

Delay Receipt of Income

- Retirement distributions?
- Ordinary Gains?
- Business income?

Internal Revenue Service (99) Internal Revenue Service (99) Part I Alternative Minimum Taxable In 1 If filing Schedule A (Form 1040), enter the a enter the amount from Form 1040, line 38, a 2 Medical and dental, If you or your spouse w line 4, or 2.5% (0.025) of Form 1040, line 38.	Form6251 for instructions and the latest information. tach to Form 1040 or Form 1040NR. Attachment Sequence No. 32 Attachment Tome Form 1040, line 41, and go to line 2. Otherwise, and go to line 7. (If less than zero, enter as a negative amount, 1 area of the sequence No. 32 area
If filing Schedule A (Form 1040), enter the a enter the amount from Form 1040, line 38, at a Medical and dental. If you or your spouse w line 4, or 2.5% (0.025) of Form 1040, line 38, Taxes from Schedule A (Form 1040), line 9	amount from Form 1040, line 41, and go to line 2. Otherwise, and go to line 7. (if less than zero, order as a negative amount.) 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
enter the amount from Form 1040, line 38, ar 2 Medical and dental. If you or your spouse w line 4, or 2.5% (0.025) of Form 1040, line 38. 3 Taxes from Schedule A (Form 1040), line 9.	nd go to line 7. (If less than zero, enter as a negative amount.) 1 vas 65 or older, enter the smaller of Schedule A (Form 1040),
line 4, or 2.5% (0.025) of Form 1040, line 38. 3 Taxes from Schedule A (Form 1040), line 9	
	. If zero or less, enter -0
F. Marrillanous deductions (if any, from line 6 of the worksheet in the instructions for this line 4
6 If Form 1040, line 38, is \$155,650 or less, ent	(Form 1040), line 27. 5 5 5 6 () 1 7
8 Investment interest expense (difference betw	veen regular tax and AMT)
10 Net operating loss deduction from Form 104	0, line 21, Enter as a positive amount
	s exempt from the regular tax
15 Estates and trusts (amount from Schedule K-	
17 Disposition of property (difference between A	hedule K-1 (Form 1065-B), box 6)
19 Passive activities (difference between AMT a	er 1986 (difference between regular tax and AMT)
21 Circulation costs (difference between regular	d regular tax income or loss) . 20 r tax and AMT) . 21 AT and regular tax income) . 22
23 Mining costs (difference between regular tax	# and regular tax income)
) January 1, 1987



	Required Minimum Distributions for Acc	count Owners
	IRAs including SEP, SIMPLE and SARSEP IRAs	Defined Contribution Plans
When do I take my first RMD (the required beginning date)?	You must take your first RMD by April 1 of the year following the year in which you turn 70½, regardless of whether you are still employed.	April 1 of the year following the later of the year you turn 70 ½ or the year you retire (if allowed by your plan). If you are a 5% owner, you must start RMDs by April 1 of the year following the year you turn 70½.
When do I reach age 70½?	You reach age 70½ on the date that is 6 calendar months after the date of your 70th birthday. Example: Your 70th birthday was June 30, 2010. You reached age 70½ on December 30, 2010. You must take your first RMD (for 2010) by April 1, 2011.	Same as IRA rule
	Example: Your 70th birthday was July 1, 2010. You reached age 70½ on January 1, 2011. You do not have an RMD for 2010. You must take your first RMD (for 2011) by April 1, 2012.	

	Required Minimum Distributions for Ac	count Owners
What is the deadline for taking subsequent RMDs after the first RMD?	After the first RMD, you must take subsequent RMDs by December 31 of each year beginning with the calendar year containing your required beginning date. Example: You turn 70½ on July 15, 2010. You must take your first RMD, for 2010, by April 1, 2011. You must take your second RMD, for 2011, by December 31, 2011, and your third RMD, for 2012, by December 31, 2012.	Same as IRA rule
How do I calculate my RMD?	Your RMD is generally determined by dividing the adjusted market value of your IRAs as of December 31 of the preceding year by the distribution period that corresponds with your age in the Uniform Lifetime Table (Table III in IRS Publication 590-B, Distributions Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)). If your spouse is your sole beneficiary and is more than 10 years younger than you, you will use the Joint Life and Last Survivor Expectancy Table (Table II in IRS Publication 590-B).	Same as IRA rule Your plan sponsor/administrator should calculate the RMD for you.

	Required Minimum Distributions for A	Account Owners
How should I take my RMDs if I have multiple accounts?	If you have more than one IRA, you must calculate the RMD for each IRA separately each year. However, you may aggregate your RMD amounts for all of your IRAs and withdraw the total from one IRA or a portion from each of your IRAs, You do not have to take a separate RMD from each IRA.	If you have more than one defined contribution plan, you must calculate and satisfy your RMDs separately for each plan and withdraw that amount from that plan. Exception: If you have more than one 403 (b) tax-sheltered annuity account, you can total the RMDs and then take them from any one (or more) of the tax-sheltered annuities.
May I withdraw more than the RMD?	Yes, an IRA owner can always withdraw more than the RMD. You cannot apply excess withdrawals toward future years' RMDs.	Same as IRA rule
May I take more than one withdrawal in a year to meet my RMD?	You may withdraw your annual RMD in any number of distributions throughout the year, as long as you withdraw the total annual minimum amount by December 31 (or April 1 if it is for your first RMD).	Same as IRA rule

Qualified Charitable Distributions

- IRA owners can use a qualified charitable distribution (QCD) paid directly from an IRA to an eligible charity to meet part or all of their RMD obligation. Available only to IRA owners age 70½ or older, the maximum annual exclusion for QCDs is \$100,000.
- Your qualified charitable distributions can satisfy all or part the amount of your required minimum distribution from your IRA.