

Certified Public Accountant

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Individuals & Employees (Not Business Owners)

Affordable Care Act (Health Insurance) individual mandate penalty is eliminated (starting in 2019, not 2018) by reducing the "individual shared responsibility to zero. "This actually saves the government money overall because it is assumed that fewer people will obtain subsidized coverage). Other Obamacare provisions remain – like the 3.8% net investment income tax and the 0.9% Medicare tax on employee wages above \$200,000 or \$250,000, depending on one's filing status.

<u>Personal Exemptions</u>, which in 2017 reduced taxable income by \$4,050 each for taxpayers, spouses and other dependents are eliminated for 2018, etc.

<u>Standard Deduction</u>, from \$12,700 in 2017 to \$24,000 in 2018 for couples filing jointly. For individuals, the amount goes from \$5,350 to \$12,000. The additional standard deduction for the elderly and the blind is unchanged.

If you want to see if you can beat the standard deduction, be aware of the following changes on itemized deductions.

<u>Medical Expenses</u> can still be deducted. For 2017 and 2018, medical expenses exceeding 7.5% of income are deductible; but the percentage increases to 10% thereafter for everyone.

<u>State and Local Taxes</u>, reduced to new maximum of \$10,000 for a combination of non-business property and income taxes, or (for Texas) non-business property and sales taxes.

Mortgage Interest remains deductible for those who itemize, but for new mortgages on first and second homes, only the interest on the first \$750,000 borrowed is deductible for loans generated in 2018, etc. The interest on home equity loans will no longer be deductible unless the money is used for improvements on that house.

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<u>Charitable Contributions</u> remain deductible for those who itemize, and the current limitations of 50% of income is increased to 60%. But charitable deductions for payments made in exchange for college event seating rights are denied.

<u>Gambling Losses</u> can include expenses incurred in carrying out wagering transactions, even travel to and from a casino. But the total loss is still limited to gambling winnings. You must also itemize deductions to get the benefits.

<u>Casualty Losses</u> are no longer deductible unless covered by specific federal disaster declarations.

Miscellaneous Deductions (subject to a reduction of 2% of your income reduction) are no longer available for 2018, unless you are a reservist, artist, fee-basis governmental official, or a disabled employee with impairment-related work expenses. This is a dramatic change for some people. We can only suggest seeking more nontaxable reimbursement from one's employer if you do not meet the exceptions above.

Moving Expenses are only for an active duty military family (spouse and dependents, moving to a new permanent station).

Phase-out of itemized deductions is eliminated.

Child Tax Credit increased from \$1,000 to \$2,000 of which \$1,400 is refundable, meaning it would be paid to parents even if they do not owe income tax. They also added a \$500 credit for non-child dependents (age 17 and up). Value of these credits begins to decrease when family income exceeds \$400,000.

<u>School Supplies</u>. Teachers can still deduct supplies they buy for their classrooms, up to \$250. (But there is <u>no more misc. deductions</u> subject to a reduction of 2% of income).

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<u>College Student Loan Interest</u> is still deductible. The deferred tuition provided to graduate students who teach, or the children of university employees will not be taxable.

<u>College Student Loans</u> will be Discharged upon Death or Permanent Disability <u>College Savings Accounts (Code Section 529)</u>

- Qualified higher education expense will now include tuition at an elementary or secondary public, private, or religious schools up to \$10,000 per student.
 Home schooling, I believe, got dropped in the final version.
- ABLE Accounts under Code Section 529A provide individuals with disabilities and their families the ability to fund the savings account for later "qualified" disability related expenses up to the annual gift tax exclusion amount of \$15,000 for 2018 and 2019.
- The new law allows a rollover from a 529 college savings account to an ABLE account, but the \$15,000 limit still applies. If the rollover amounts throw the funding in one year over the limit, the excess will be considered income to the distributee. There is an exception if the ABLE account beneficiary makes contributions over the \$15,000 amount. Those paying may also be eligible for the saver's credit.

Alimony, starting in 2019, not 2018, will no longer be deductible by the payor for new or modified decrees in some circumstances. Payments accordingly will be excluded from the recipient's income. Child support was already treated in this manner.

Estate Tax exemption is doubled so no estate worth less than nearly \$11,200,000 would be taxed in 2018, \$11,400,000 in 2019.

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<u>Pass-Through Businesses</u> income reported on owners' personal tax returns will get a 20% deduction on the net income (with some service business limitations). The bill contains "safeguards" to ensure wealthy taxpayers are not able to disguise personal income as business income to get the effectively lower tax rates.

Church and State. The ban on churches and other charities from endorsing political candidates does not change.

Recharacterizations of Roth Conversions has been eliminated. Recharacterization means undoing a previous conversion. I have helped a client do this when some stock was converted from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA and after that, the stock went materially down in value.

Rental Property Purchases after 9/27/17:

Bonus depreciation will be 100% for new or used purchases of tangible personal property, even if kept inside the building.

<u>Due Diligence Requirements for Claiming Head of Household</u>. Last year, if someone was able to claim the earned income credit, the child tax credit or the American Opportunity tax credit (regarding education), they know we had to obtain additional supporting documentation. Now if one is claiming the status of head of household, we have similar requirements. I, as a tax preparer, can be fined \$520 for each failure to meet the new requirements. So. Please be understanding when I ask for further documentation.

Kiddie Tax

- Earned income is taxed under the rates for single individuals
- Unearned income is taxed according to the rates for trusts and estates.



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ESTATE AND TRUST 2018 & 2019

	Taxable Income	Taxable Income		Capital Gain
	2018	2019		
Up to	\$ 2,550	\$ 2,600	10%	0
Up to	9,150	9,300	24%	15%
Up to	12,500	12,750	35%	15%
Over	\$ 12,500	\$ 12,750	37%	20%

<u>Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT)</u> repealed for corporations. Remains for individuals, but exemptions increased (see table below).

Individual AMT Exemptions 2018 & 2019

	Pre-Act Law	2018	2019
Married Filing Jointly	85,200	109,400	111,700
Other Unmarried Individuals	55,400	70,300	71,700
Income Range for Married Income Range for Unmarried	164,000 – 509,000 123,000 – 340,000	1,000,000	1,020,600 516,300