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December 15, 2017

Thank you for allowing us to be your trusted advisors through what we hope has been a prosperous year. As always, your confidence in us, exhibited by your continued referrals, is greatly appreciated. 2017 has been an exciting year at the firm! In addition to the rebranding completed in May, we have added two professionals to our team. Beckye Young, CPA was previously with the firm from 2006-2013 and has rejoined our team as the head of our audit and review department and staff supervisor. Jeff Boney, CPA has also recently joined the team as a Senior Staff CPA. Jeff has over 25 years of experience in public accounting and is an expert in personal and business tax and consulting. We are confident that you will continue to receive the same quality service and professionalism from these new staff members as well as the rest of the staff during the upcoming year!

Editorials from your CPA

Tax reform is coming (probably)! We have been closely monitoring the politicians in Congress and the progress being made towards a tax reform bill. It is looking more and more likely that a bill will be signed into law and take effect for the 2018 tax year. **On the last page of this letter is a chart that highlights the differences between the current tax law and the proposed bills by both the House of Representatives and the Senate.** While it is very likely that the final bill will be different from what is illustrated below, it will give you a general idea of the direction in which Congress is moving.

Overall, the bill will provide significant tax relief for C-corporation taxpayers, a smaller amount of tax relief for small business owners / pass through entity owners, and a yet-to-be-determined amount of savings for individuals. As always, we will be available year-round to calculate the impact of this legislation on your personal and business tax returns. Please call or email us!

Top Strategies to Implement Before 2018 Related to Pending Tax Legislation

1.) **Cash Basis Corporations, S-Corps & Partnerships- Pre-pay expenses, Purchase & Install New Equipment & Pay Outstanding Payables.** Because lower tax rates are likely for 2018, accelerating expenses and new equipment acquisitions into 2017 will give you a higher tax savings than purchasing these items or paying payables in 2018 when tax rates will be lower.

2.) **Defer Income and Receivables Into 2018.** On the flip side of above, if revenue that has been earned but not yet collected is not received until 2018, it will be recognized and taxed at lower tax rates. Ask clients to hold off on payment for the next few weeks if cash flow allows.

3.) **Pre-pay Donations to Universities for Sporting Event Tickets in 2018**. If you donate to **UGA**, **GA Tech**, or the reigning football national champion **Clemson Tigers** in order to receive season tickets to games, the current 80% allowed donation deduction would be eliminated if tax reform is passed. Make your 2018 donations before yearend to ensure at least 80% of this donation is deductible on your return.

4.) **Make Planned 2018 Donations to Non-Profits In 2017.** Both the House and Senate proposals have itemized deduction threshholds nearly doubling to $24,000 for married filers. If your itemized deductions currently total between $12,000 and 24,000 and you donate to charities annually, you may lose the tax benefit of your charitable contribution in 2018. If you make your donation before yearend, you will get to recognize this deduction in 2017. Contact us for details on this strategy!

Home ownership can be a great way to start saving a nest egg. The goal should be to pay any associated mortgages off by the time you retire. Interest rates are still hovering around 4%. While most of you have probably already taken advantage of the historically low rates and refinanced, if you haven't yet, call a mortgage broker and get the process started. We have a couple of great brokers we can refer. Outside of a few hot areas inside the perimeter, the demand for housing in Atlanta has slowed from the feverish activity of a few years ago. If interest rates continue to rise, this could result in a further reduction in demand and a corresponding drop in home prices.

2018 stock picks

Owning a **stock portfolio** is another method of saving for future goals and retirement. Your priority should be deferring income into an employer sponsored **401k or IRA**. At the very least, you should be contributing enough to receive the employer match, if offered by your employer. By putting pre-tax dollars to work in the market, you're giving yourself the best chance to achieve an adequate return. Do not watch these accounts on a day-to-day basis. Contribute to them consistently throughout the year and utilize the expertise of a good financial advisor to help you rebalance them as necessary. Since your time horizon for the funds invested is generally longer term in nature, fluctuations in the market will be averaged the longer the funds are invested.

Last year, the average one year return for the stocks in our "stock pick" portfolio was 22.70%. Our biggest gainers were: Google (GOOGL), ON Semi Co (ON) and Diana Shipping (DSX), with one year returns of 29.90%, 51.71% and 36.88%, respectively. In keeping with traditions of this storied letter, pure gut instinct was our number one determining factor for the picks published herein. That's right; absolutely no math or science was used in the selection of these picks.

Technology	Energy	Industrial	Consumer Goods/ Restaurants	Healthcare	Services
CSCO (Cisco) ON(ON Semi Co)	HAL (Halliburton)	CAT (Caterpillar)	UA (Under Armor) DIS (Walt Disney)	LLY (Eli Lilly and Co)	BABA (Alibaba) NFLX (NetFlix)

Tax law changes

Social Security Wage Base
In 2017, the social security wage based increased from $118,500 to $127,200.

Tuition and Fees Deduction
The deduction for tuition and fees is no longer available. The American Opportunity Credit and Lifetime Learning Credit are both still available to qualified taxpayers.

Deduction for Medical Expenses
Starting in 2017, all taxpayers, including those over 65, are now subject to the 10% of Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) threshold for deducting medical expenses.

Businesses

Business Standard Mileage Rate Decreases
The standard business mileage rate is 53.5 cents per mile, down from 54 cents per mile that applied for business driving in 2017. Remember that you can deduct the cost of parking and tolls in addition to the mileage allowance.

Health Care Flexible Spending Accounts
Employees can contribute up to $2,600 to Qualified Health Care Spending Accounts in 2017.

Accelerated Due Dates for Informational Returns (W-2s, 1099s, etc.)
Beginning in 2017, Forms W-2, W-3 and 1099-MISC must be filed by January 31st of the following year to which they apply. There is no longer an extension of time to file for electronically filed returns.

Sec. 179 expense deduction
For 2017, the maximum amount of qualifying property a business can expense is $510,000. That amount is reduced dollar for dollar by the amount of property purchased over $2,030,000.

Energy Tax Credit
Today, the only federal tax credits for energy efficiency improvements that remain in effect are for solar energy systems (solar water heaters and solar panels). These federal tax credits remain in effect through December 2021.

Surviving the IRS, your filing and payment requirements

Taxes aren't just about using planning strategies to affect how much you'll owe. Some of the most important filing due dates and payment deadlines are detailed in this section.

Filing deadlines
The IRS offers automatic extensions for many of the biggest filing deadlines, including annual income tax returns for corporations, individuals, partnerships, trusts, estates and nonprofits. If you are not going to meet a filing deadline, don't worry. Filing for an automatic extension is painless and can spare you penalties for missed deadlines. **But remember that filing an extension extends only the deadline for filing your return, not for paying tax. You must pay any outstanding balance in your income tax in full by April 15th to avoid interest and potential penalties.**

Paying your tax
Although you don't file your return until after the end of the year, remember that you must pay tax throughout the year with quarterly estimated tax payments or withholding. Any shortfall will generate a nondeductible penalty.

Annual return due dates for calendar-year taxpayers	Form Number	Original deadline	Extended deadline
C corporations	1120	April 17	Sept. 17
S corporations	1120-S	March 15	Sept. 17
Partnerships	1065	March 15	Sept. 17
Trusts and estates	1041	April 17	Oct. 1
Individuals	1040	April 17	Oct. 15

Estimated tax payments due for individuals	
1st quarter	April 18
2nd quarter	June 15
3rd quarter	Sept. 15
4th quarter	Jan. 16

Tax planning for individuals

"The hardest thing in the world to understand is the income tax" – Albert Einstein

The top rate on ordinary income is 39.6%, while the top rate on long-term capital gains and qualifying dividends is 20%. We've included tables with the full tax brackets for investment and ordinary income; plus many important 2017 tax rules and benefits for the individual taxpayer.

Individual ordinary income tax rates in 2017

	Single		Head of household		Married filing jointly		Married filing separately		Trusts and estates	
Rate	**2016**	**2017**	**2016**	**2017**	**2016**	**2017**	**2016**	**2017**	**2016**	**2017**
10%	$0+	$0+	$0+	$0+	$0+	$0+	$0+	$0+		
15%	$9,276+	$9,325+	$13,251+	$13,351+	$18,551+	$18,651+	$9,276+	$9,326+	$0+	$0+
25%	$37,651+	$37,951+	$50,401+	$50,801+	$75,301+	$75,901+	$37,651+	$37,951+	$2,551+	$2,551+
28%	$91,151+	$91,901+	$130,151+	$131,201+	$151,901+	$153,101+	$75,951+	$76,551+	$5,951+	$6,001+
33%	$190,151+	$190,651+	$210,800+	$212,501+	$231,451+	$233,351+	$115,726+	$116,676+	$9,051+	$9,151+
35%	$413,351+	$416,701+	$413,351+	$416,701+	$413,3501+	$416,701+	$206,676+	$208,351+		
39.6%	$415,051+	$418,401+	$441,001+	$444,551+	$466,950+	$470,701+	$233,476+	$235,351+	$12,401+	$12,501+

Individual capital gains and dividends tax rates

Capital Gains & Qual. Dividends	Short Term	Long Term	Qualified dividends
10% to 15% bracket	Ordinary rates	0%	0%
25% to 35% brackets	Ordinary rates	15%	15%
39.6% bracket	Ordinary rates	20% (to the extent of income in top bracket)	20% (to the extent of income in top bracket)

Additional 3.8% tax imposed on the lesser of the individual's Net Investment Income of the excess of the individual's MAGI over certain thresholds ($250,000 for married couples filing jointly, $125,000 for married filing separately and $200,000 for all individual taxpayers),

Standard deductions

Basic*	
Single or married filing separate	$6,350
Married filing joint and surviving spouses	$12,700
Head of household	$9,350

* Additional (for 65 or over and/or blind) $1,550 or $1,250 depending on status

AMT

	AMT exemption		Start of AMT exemption phaseout	
	2016	**2017**	**2016**	**2017**
Single/ Head of Household	$53,900	$54,300	$119,700	$120,700
Joint	$83,800	$85,500	$159,700	$160,900
Separate	$41,900	$42,250	$79,850	$80,450
Estates and Trusts	$23,900	$24,100		

Take advantage of extra benefits for disaster relief charitable contributions. Extra tax benefits are available for qualified contributions made between August 23, 2017 and December 31, 2017. If you have made or will make gifts to qualified charities for relief efforts in the Hurricane Harvey, Hurricane Irma, or Hurricane Maria disaster areas during this time frame, then you may be able to offset more of your income with a charitable deduction than is normally allowed. Consult your tax advisor for additional information.

Consider using vacation rental property personally to qualify it as a second residence. Passive loss rules are restrictive, and may be limiting your tax benefit that you're currently receiving. If you or a family member uses the property personally for more than the greater of 14 days or 10% of the total rental days, you may be able to classify it as a second residence, allowing you to deduct all of the mortgage interest while only forfeiting deductions for the personal use portion of other routine expenses such as repairs, maintenance, homeowner's fees, and insurance.

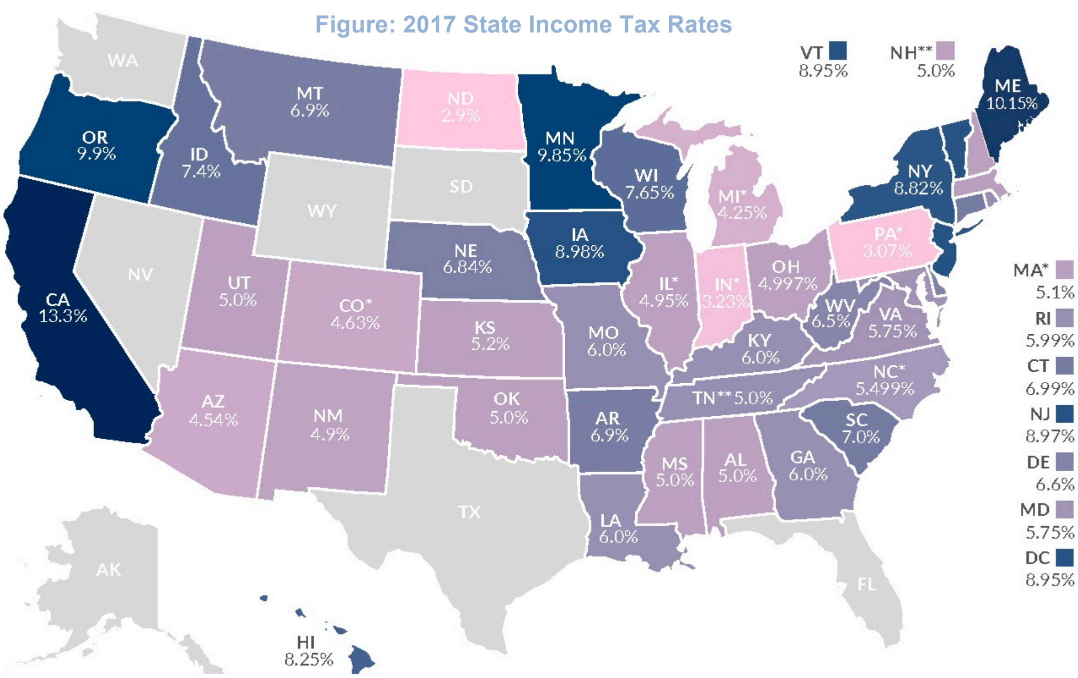
Tax planning in an uncertain tax environment:

Accelerate deductions and defer income. Deferring tax is usually a good strategy simply for the time value of money. Given the uncertainty around tax reform, this year it's an even better strategy. You want to use deductions now while rates are higher and defer income into future years when rates may be lower. Consider deferring bonuses, consulting income or self-employment income. Accelerate state and local income taxes, interest payments, and real estate taxes.

Use itemized deductions before they're gone. Tax reform threatens among others, state and local tax deductions. Consider paying these expenses now while you can still use the deduction (i.e. prior to December 31, 2017). You can often prepay 2017 state taxes even if they aren't due until next year.

Accelerate your charitable deductions. You have complete control over the timing of charitable contributions; consider accelerating them into the 2017 tax year. Lawmakers consider doubling the standard deduction, meaning fewer taxpayers will itemize deductions in the future. Plus, the deduction may be more valuable against today's higher rates.

Leverage the state and local sales tax deduction. Currently, the IRS allows you to claim your state and local income taxes as an itemized deduction, or for you to elect to claim a standard sales tax deduction (based on income, family size, and local sales tax rate). This standard sales tax deduction is increased by the amount of sales tax payments you make on large purchases (cars, boats, etc). If you know you will make this election for 2017 – consider making any planned large purchases before the year-end, in case the election is unavailable in 2018.



Take a closer look at your state residency status. If you split your time in two different states throughout the year, now is an excellent time to consider where you may be taxed as a resident. Generally if you reside in a state for 183 days or more, that state will assert residency and the ability to tax all of your income.

Group your business activities

If you have more than one business activity, you may be able to group these activities together in order to meet the material participation requirements and save yourself from NII tax. This is especially helpful for taxpayers who can't spend more than 500 hours per year on each separate business.

Top-ten deductions and credits often overlooked

- State taxes paid
- Self-employed health insurance
- Out-of-pocket charitable contributions
- Investment advisor fees
- Student loan interest
- Personal property taxes
- Refinancing mortgage points
- Child and dependent care tax credit
- Moving expenses, including mileage deductible at 17 cents per mile
- Miles driven in service of charitable organizations, at rate of 14 cents per mile

Tax planning for businesses

This section includes important business strategies and filing deadlines, as well as important tax tables, planning tips, and rule updates.

C corporation income tax brackets

Tax rate	Tax bracket
15%	$0-$50,000
25%	$50,001-$75,000
34%	$75,001-$100,000
39%	$100,001-$335,000
34%	$335,001-$10,000,000
35%	$10,000,001-$15,000,000
38%	$15,000,001-$18,333,333
35%	More than $18,333,333

Rate comparison by entity

Type of business income	Top rate
Pass-through: Active	39.6%
Pass-through: Passive	43.4%
C corporation: Distribute all earnings	50.5%
C corporation: Distribute half of earnings	42.7%
C corporation: Retain all earnings	35%

CONUS per diem rates*

Effective date	Daily rate
Oct. 1, 2016 through Sept. 30, 2017	$142 ($91 lodging + $51 meal and incidentals)
Oct. 1, 2017 through Sept. 30, 2018	$144 ($93 lodging + $51 meal and incidentals)

* There are 400+ locations with higher rates, to view these additional rates go to www.gsa.gov and search "per diem rates"

Standard business mileage rate

Effective date	Rate/Mile
Effective Jan. 1, 2016	$0.54/ mi.
Effective Jan. 1, 2017	$0.535/ mi.

Dealing with healthcare reform:

In 2016, the ACA imposed excise taxes on employers with at least 50 full-time or full-time equivalent employees, if they do not offer healthcare coverage to at least 95% of full-time employees, or if the coverage offered does not meet minimum value and affordability requirements.

Failing to meet these requirements can be costly for a business. It is important for business owners with more than 50 employees to understand what it means to meet the 95% coverage threshold, and how to determine who is a full time employee.

- Healthcare information must be reported to employees on Form 1095-C by January 31, 2018.
- The information on all employees must be reported to the IRS on Form 1094-C by Feb. 28, 2018 (if paper filing) or Mar. 31, 2018 (if electronically filing).
- Employees not covered under a fully insured plan will receive Form 1095-B from the insurance company.

Planning tips:

Make an S election, or revert to a C corporation
Change your tax status from a C corporation to an S corporation, or change your tax status to a C corporation from an S corporation. Each entity type is taxed under a different sub-section of the tax code; use our rate comparison table on page 6 to compare the varying tax rates. **Check with any of the tax professionals in our office to find out more about using these elections to your advantage.**

Loan additional capital to your S corporation
S corporation owners who need additional capital can obtain credit individually, and lend the capital to their company. Not only will this increase working capital, but it will also add to the tax basis of the company, allowing for the recognition of additional losses on their tax return.

Take advantage of special depreciation allowances
Certain sections of the tax code allow for special depreciation allowances. For example, Section 179 allows a business to deduct up to $510,000 of certain capital acquisitions in the current tax year. Reduce taxable income by taking advantage of these special allowances.

Classify your employees
If you pay an individual for services rendered, including household employees, you have a requirement to prepare Form 1099 for non-employee compensation, or form W-2 for employee wages. If you own rental properties this requirement also applies. W-2's and 1099's are due to recipients by January 31, 2018.

Make use of an "accountable plan"
Employers can reimburse employee business expenses before year-end when the employer has an "accountable plan" in place. This can reduce salaries and create savings on employment taxes, while also reducing an employee's taxable income.

Take advantage of the standard mileage deduction
Generally, the standard mileage deduction allows for a larger deduction than the actual expenses incurred for driving those miles. For example, not including repairs and depreciation, the cost of gas per 1,000 miles is approximately $160; the standard mileage deduction per 1,000 miles is $535, equal to an extra deduction of $375 per 1,000 miles.

Quick planning tips:
- Cash basis taxpayers should pay all outstanding bills before year-end to maximize deductions.
- Cash basis taxpayers can reduce taxable income by writing-off obsolete inventory before year-end.
- Cash basis taxpayers' revenue is taxable when deposited and recorded in your register.
- Accrual basis taxpayers can reduce taxable income by writing-off uncollectible A/R before year-end.
- Document "Who, What, When, and Where" for business travel, meals, and entertainment expenses.
- The IRS does not require receipts for cash expenses costing less than $75; save time by recording these expenses in a "business diary" instead.
- Set-up a retirement plan before year-end to defer taxable income.

Reminder to discuss and reference the following items in your year-end board meeting:
- Charitable contributions
- Year-end bonuses, retirement plans, or profit sharing arrangements
- Reasons for retaining earnings
- Changes to organizational structure that occurred during the year
- Set new salaries for 2018
- Insurance changes (disability, life, health, etc.)

Retirement savings

Lawmakers have loaded the tax code with valuable retirement savings incentives, and with careful planning, these incentives can offer you some of the best tax savings in the code. This section includes tables, tips, and rule updates for some of the most heavily used retirement savings options.

Comparison of tax-preferred retirement savings vehicles*

	Maximum employee contribution	Catch-up contributions for age 50+	Maximum combined employee and employer contribution	Income limit	Key advantage	Minimum distributions
Qualified plan: 401(k), 403(b)	$18,000	$6,000	$54,000 – under age 50 $60,000 – 50 and over	None	Contributions are pretax (unless you're making Roth contributions)	Age 70.5
Traditional IRA	$5,500	$1,000	N/A	$99,000 (joint) $62,000 (single)**	Contributions are deductible	Age 70.5
Roth IRA	$5,500	$1,000	N/A	$186,000 (joint) $118,000 (single)	Distributions after age 59.5 are tax-free	None
SIMPLE IRA	$12,500	$3,000	$25,000 – under age 50 $31,000 – 50 and older	None	Salary deferral plan with limited administrative expense	Age 70.5
SEP IRA	Not permitted for plans set up after 1997	N/A	$54,000	None	Simple and inexpensive to set up and maintain	Age 70.5

*Distributions from all accounts before age 50.5 are generally included in income and levied with an additional 10% tax, with varying exceptions. All allow for tax-free growth within the accounts.
**Limits only the deductibility of contributions and applies only if you're an active participant in an employer-sponsored plan.

For closely held companies
Generally, in a one owner/one employee company, defined benefit plans are available. One example of a defined benefit plan is the 412i plan. The plan assets are typically made of annuities and/or life insurance policies. Check with any of the tax professionals in our office to find out more about these plans.

Social Security
The social security tax rate is 7.65% for employees, and 15.30% for those self-employed. The taxable wage limit (or cap) is $127,200. If you are between 62.5 and 66 and collect Social Security benefits while you continue to work, you can earn up to $16,920 without any loss of benefit (for every $2 over the limit, $1 is withheld from benefits). For individuals continuing to work, after having reached the full retirement age of 66, there is no earned income limit.

Health savings accounts (HSAs)
Those who are covered by a high deductible health plan ($1,300 single/$2,600 family), or their employer, can make tax deductible contributions to an HSA. Funds accrued are tax deferred. Until age 65, withdrawals are limited to medical expenses, but are tax free. After age 65, all funds can be withdrawn and used for non-medical purposes, but will be subjected to the individuals' income tax rate. The following contribution and out of pocket expense limitations for 2017 are listed below:

- contributions are limited: $3,400 self/ $6,750 family
- out-of-pocket expense limited: $6,550 self/ $13,100 family

"IRA One-Rollover-Per-Year" rule
Beginning in 2015, you are limited to one IRA-to-IRA rollover (traditional-to-traditional, or Roth-to-Roth) per year. For transactions in excess of this limit; there is a 10% penalty on the distribution and 6% per year (over the life of the IRA) penalty on the contribution. Rollovers from traditional to Roth IRAs ("conversions") are not limited, and trustee-to-trustee transfers between IRAs are not limited.

State of Georgia – Tax Planning

529 Plans:
These government-monitored savings programs are designed to encourage saving for your dependents' future education costs. Parents, grandparents, and relatives of your dependent may deduct up to $2,000 of their contributions from their 2016 Georgia taxable income. You may deduct up to $4,000 if filing a joint return.

2018 GOAL Scholarship Program Tax Credit:
GOAL is Georgia's leading student scholarship organization, providing scholarships to more than 6,500 Georgia students. Individuals, and businesses are eligible to make a contribution to GOAL in exchange for a Georgia income tax credit. The Georgia legislature has placed a $58 million annual cap on the amount of available credits, so the credit runs out quickly.

Due to the competitive nature of this credit, you need to start the process of applying for the credit in the year prior to the one in which you will contribute and take the credit. Meaning you must apply for the 2018 credit before December 2017. Based on the anticipated timeline for the 2018, all available credit will be consumed on January 1, 2018.

Tax Credit Limits Based on Filing Status:

- Single individual or head of household – any amount up to $1,000
- Married couple filing a joint return – any amount up to $2,500
- Married couple filing a separate return – any amount up to $1,250
- S corporation shareholder, LLC member, or partnership partner – any amount up to $10,000
- C corporation or Trust – any amount up to 75% of annual Georgia income tax liability

Georgia Conservation Tax Credit:
The Georgia Conservation Tax Credit is a financial incentive for landowners to help protect our state's natural resources. Landowners who donate fee-title lands or permanent Conservation Easements to a government entity or Qualified Organization may apply for a credit against their state income taxes. Approved donors may earn credits equal to 25% of the fair market value of their donations, up to $250,000 for individual donors and $500,000 for corporate and partnership donors. Any unused portion of the credit may be carried forward for ten succeeding years.

Film, Television and Digital Entertainment Tax Credit:
Most Georgia residents have noticed that our state has become a major hubfor the film and entertainment industry over the last several years. This is due, in no small part, to legistlation enacted in 2005 allowing a Georgia fil tax credit for companies investing in and developing the entertainment industry in Georgia.

Individuals can benefit from the Georgia film tax credit, on average $1 of credit can be purchased for $0.85 to $0.92. Every dollar of tax credit purchased can be applied dollar for dollar against current or future Georgia income tax, and equates a savings of .15 to .08 per dollar in state income tax paid. In addition to the dollar-for-dollar savings on state income tax, you also get to deduct the dollar amount of the tax credit applied in the current year on Schedule A of your federal tax return.

Seasons' Greetings! See y'all soon.

Proposed Tax Legislation Synopsis

	Current Rule	Proposed House Rule	Proposed Senate Rule
Tax Rates	Corp: up to 35% Individual: up 39.6% start at $480k (joint)	Corp: 20% beginning in 2018 Individual: 39.6% start at $1 mm (joint); 35% next lowest rate	Corp: 20% beginning in 2019 Individual: 38.5% start at $1 mm (joint); 35% next lowest rate (*sunset after 2025*)
Standard Deduction	$6,500 for single $13,000 for joint	$12,200 for single $24,400 for joint	$12,000 for single $24,000 for joint
Alternative Minimum Tax	Yes	No	Yes; but higher exemptions for individuals (*sunset after 2025*)
Net Operating Loss	NOL can be carried back	NOL can only be carried forward indefinitely. Restricts deduction to 90 percent of net taxable income	NOL can only be carried forward indefinitely. Restricts NOL deduction to 80 percent of taxable income
Business Interest Deduction	Generally fully deductible	Limited to 30% of business income (including depreciation),	Limited to 30% of business income (excluding depreciation)
State and Local Itemized Deduction	Real estate, personal property, and either income or sales taxes are deductible	Only real estate tax up to $10,000 is deductible	Only real estate tax up to $10,000 is deductible (*sunsets after 2025*)
Mortgage Interest Deduction	Interest payments up to $1.1 million of debt are deductible—principal residence and one other residence	Interest payments up to $500,000 of debt are deductible. Only applies to principal residence	Interest payments up to $1 million of acquisition debt are deductible. Only applies to principal residence and one other residence
Ticket Related Donations	Deduction of 80 percent of amount paid to purchase tickets to athletic events.	Entirely eliminated	Entirely eliminated
Entertainment Expenses	50% deduction of business related entertainment expenses	Entirely eliminated	Entirely eliminated
New Investment Purchases	50% of the cost of qualified property can be expensed, but phases down by 10 percent every year	Allows taxpayer to expense the entire cost of qualified property for 5 years	Allows taxpayer to expense the entire cost of qualified property but phases down by 20% every year starting in 2023
Higher Education	Tuition & fees deduction Student Loan Interest	Both repealed	Unchanged
Tax Rates for Flow-Throughs (LLCs, partnerships)	39.6%--top tax rate for individuals	25% for passive, 35.22% for active, & 39.6% for personal services	29.6% for all but 38.5% for personal service income (sunset after 2025)