

THE Armstrong REPORT

WINTER 2018

Dedicated to growing and protecting your wealth



Reginald A.T. Armstrong, CPWA®
President

2018 OUTLOOK

What a year it was! From Trump tweets to #fakenews, it has been quite a year. For our area of expertise, however, the most impactful will likely be the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act that was signed into law on December 22nd. Therefore, I will keep my comments short to provide more space for a summary of the Act.

THE ECONOMY

The economy seems to have finally shifted into third gear, with growth for the past 9 months around 3%. Most economists expect decent growth to continue in 2018, with the Tax Act providing additional stimulus.

THE MARKETS

This has been a solid year for the equity markets, especially foreign stocks. Keep in mind, though, that valuations are stretched for US stocks. The market is the most expensive it has ever been for the median stock, household margin debt is the highest it has ever been, and the percentage of stocks households own is the highest since 2000. This doesn't mean a crash is imminent; it does mean caution is warranted.

THE FIRM

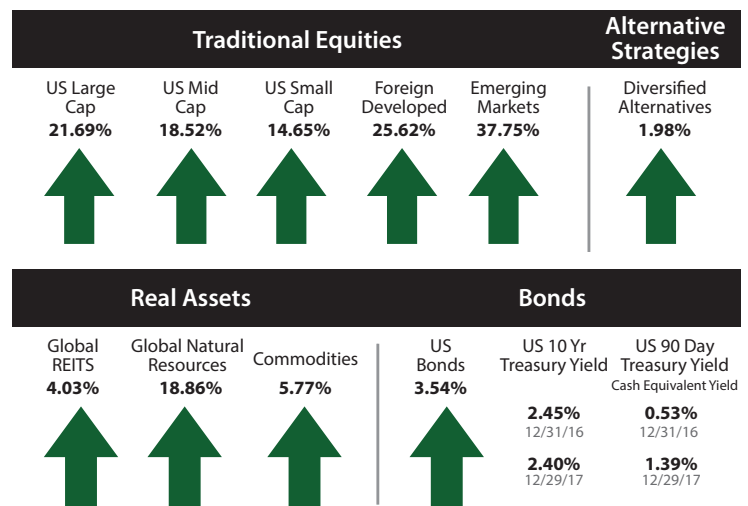
LPL launched new statements late last year. While a vast improvement, the rollout has not been without glitches.

Thank you for your patience. LPL has indicated that later in 2018 they are planning on rolling out a better, more interactive mobile app.

Anyway, as I said earlier, let me keep this short. As always, thank you for your friendship and your trust.

*The opinions in this material are for general information only and are not intended to provide specific advice or recommendation for any individual. All performance referenced is historical and is no guarantee of future results.

MARKETS UPDATE: 12/29/2017, YTD



Market segment indexes: US Large Company (Russell 1000), US Midcap (Russell Midcap), US Small Company (Russell 2000), Foreign Developed (MSCI EAFE), Emerging Markets (MSCI Emerging Markets), Diversified Alternatives (Morningstar Diversified Alternatives Index), Global REITS (S&P Global REITs), Global Natural Resources (S&P Global Natural Resources), Commodities (S&P GSCI Commodities), US Bonds (Barclays US Aggregate Bond). All performance referenced is historical and is no guarantee of future results. Indices are unmanaged and cannot be invested into directly

IMPORTANT NOTICES LPL Financial Important Tax Information

1099s are available January 31, February 15, March 1, or March 15 depending on the complexity of account holdings

1099s can be found on your LPL Online AccountView after the date they become available

Advisory fees can be found on your December 2017 statement for all advisory accounts

ANNUAL CLIENT APPRECIATION PICNIC

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30TH

Visit our website to view all of the photos from this fun event or stop by the office to see the photobook.



LPL FINANCIAL HOME OFFICE TRIP

FORT MILL, SC

In October, the entire office traveled to the new LPL Headquarters in Fort Mill, South Carolina for a day of planning, as well as updates from various LPL department leaders, such as technology and research. LPL has headquarters in Fort Mill, San Diego, and Boston.





UPCOMING EVENTS

6TH Annual PACING 4 PIECES
5K & Half Marathon

Saturday, March 10, 2018
Downtown Florence!

We are proud to sponsor this event benefiting **All 4 Autism and the Autism Resource Center of the Pee Dee**, this event brings together our community to celebrate those with autism and their families.



<http://all4autism.org/pacing-4-pieces-race-information>

PEE DEE HEART WALK

For the 5th year, the Armstrong Wealth Management Group participated in the Pee Dee Heart Walk on Saturday, October 21st.

“ As a team,
WE RAISED \$1,260
which exceeded the
original goal of \$1,100! ”

We were also #16 out of 185 teams. This was our most successful year and we can't thank you enough for your support!



COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Florence County Disabilities Foundation	\$274
House of Hope of the Pee Dee	\$2000
Knights of Columbus Golf Tournament Hole Sponsor	\$150
Masterworks Choir Concert Program	\$400
Pepsi Carolina Classic	\$350
St. Anthony School Mardi Gras	\$1000

TAX CUTS AND JOBS ACT

The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act legislation was signed into law on December 22, 2017. The Act makes extensive changes that affect both individuals and businesses. Some key provisions of the Act are discussed below. Most provisions are effective for 2018. Many individual tax provisions sunset and revert to pre-existing law after 2025; the corporate tax rates provision is made permanent. Comparisons below are generally for 2018.

INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RATES

Pre-existing law. There were seven regular income tax brackets: 10%, 15%, 25%, 28%, 33%, 35%, and 39.6%.

New law. There are seven tax brackets: 10%, 12%, 22%, 24%, 32%, 35%, and 37%. These provisions sunset and revert to pre-existing law after 2025.

Income Bracket Thresholds					
Tax Rate	Single	Married Filing Jointly/ Surviving Spouse	Married Filing Separately	Head of Household	Trust/Estate
10%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
12%	\$9,525	\$19,050	\$9,525	\$13,600	N/A
22%	\$38,700	\$77,400	\$38,700	\$51,800	N/A
24%	\$82,500	\$165,000	\$82,500	\$82,500	\$2,550
32%	\$157,500	\$315,000	\$157,500	\$157,500	N/A
35%	\$200,000	\$400,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$9,150
37%	\$500,000	\$600,000	\$300,000	\$500,000	\$12,500

STANDARD DEDUCTION, ITEMIZED DEDUCTIONS, AND PERSONAL EXEMPTIONS

Pre-existing law. In general, personal (and dependency) exemptions were available for you, your spouse, and your dependents. Personal exemptions were phased out for those with higher adjusted gross incomes.

You could generally choose to take the standard deduction or to itemize deductions. Additional standard deduction amounts were available if you were blind or age 65 or older.

Itemized deductions included deductions for: medical expenses, state and local taxes, home mortgage interest, investment interest, charitable gifts, casualty and theft losses, job expenses and certain miscellaneous deductions, and other miscellaneous deductions. There was an overall limitation on itemized deductions based on the amount of your adjusted gross income.

New law. The standard deduction is significantly increased, and the additional standard deduction amounts for those over age 65 or blind are still available. The personal and dependency exemptions are no longer available.

Many itemized deductions are eliminated or restricted. The overall limitation on itemized deductions based on the amount of your adjusted gross income is eliminated.

- The 10% of AGI floor for the deduction of medical expenses is reduced to 7.5% in 2017 and 2018 (for regular tax and alternative minimum tax).
- The deduction for state and local taxes is limited to \$10,000. An individual cannot prepay 2018 income taxes in 2017 in order to avoid the dollar limitation in 2018.
- The deduction for mortgage interest is still available, but the benefit is reduced for some individuals, and interest on home equity loans is no longer deductible.
- The charitable deduction is still available, but modified.
- The deduction for personal casualty losses is eliminated unless the loss is incurred in a federally declared disaster.

These provisions sunset and revert to pre-existing law after 2025.

Standard deduction, itemized deductions, and personal exemptions

Personal and Dependency Exemptions (you, your spouse, and dependents)		
	Pre-existing law	New law
Exemption	\$4,150	No personal exemption

Standard Deduction		
	Pre-existing law	New law
Married filing jointly	\$13,000	\$24,000
Head of household	\$9,550	\$18,000
Single/married filing separately	\$6,500	\$12,000
<i>Additional aged/blind</i>		
Single/head of household	\$1,600	\$1,600
All other filing statuses	\$1,300	\$1,300

Itemized Deductions		
	Pre-existing law	New law
Medical expenses	Yes, to extent expenses exceed 10% of AGI floor	Yes, 10% AGI floor reduced to 7.5% for 2017 and 2018
State and local taxes	Yes, income (or sales) tax, real property tax, personal property tax	Yes, limited to \$10,000 (\$5,000 for married filing separately)
Home mortgage interest	Yes, limited to \$1,000,000 (\$100,000 for home equity loan), one-half those amounts for married filing separately	Yes, limited to \$750,000 (\$375,000 for married filing separately), no home equity loan; the \$1,000,000/\$500,000 limit still applies to debt incurred before December 16, 2017
Charitable gifts	Yes	Yes, 50% AGI limit raised to 60% for certain cash gifts
Casualty and theft losses	Yes	Federally declared disasters only
Job expenses and certain miscellaneous deductions	Yes	No



CHILD TAX CREDIT

Pre-existing law. The maximum child tax was \$1,000. The child tax credit was phased out if modified adjusted gross income exceeded certain amounts. If the credit exceeded the tax liability, the child tax credit was refundable up to 15% of the amount of earned income in excess of \$3,000 (the earned income threshold).

New law. The maximum child tax credit is increased to \$2,000. A nonrefundable credit of \$500 is available for qualifying dependents other than qualifying children. The maximum refundable amount of the credit is \$1,400, indexed for inflation. The amount at which the credit begins to phase out is increased, and the earned income threshold is lowered to \$2,500. The changes to the credit sunset and revert to pre-existing law after 2025.

Child Tax Credit		
	Pre-existing law	New law
Maximum credit	\$1,000	\$2,000
Non-child dependents	N/A	\$500
Maximum refundable	\$1,000	\$1,400 indexed
Refundable earned income threshold	\$3,000	\$2,500
<i>Credit phaseout threshold</i>		
Single/head of household	\$75,000	\$200,000
Married filing jointly	\$110,000	\$400,000
Married filing separately	\$55,000	\$200,000

ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM TAX (AMT)

Under the Act, the alternative minimum tax exemptions and exemption phaseout thresholds are increased. The AMT changes sunset and revert to pre-existing law after 2025.

Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT)		
	Pre-existing law	New law
Maximum AMT exemption amount	\$86,200 (MFJ), \$55,400 (Single/HOH), \$43,100 (MFS)	\$109,400 (MFJ), \$70,300 (Single/HOH), \$54,700 (MFS)
Exemption phaseout threshold	\$164,100 (MFJ), \$123,100 (Single/HOH), \$82,050 (MFS)	\$1,000,000 (MFJ), \$500,000 (Single, HOH, MFS)
26% rate applies to AMT income (AMTI) at or below this amount (28% rate applies to AMTI above this amount)	\$191,500 (MFJ, Single, HOH), \$95,750 (MFS)	\$191,500 (MFJ, Single, HOH), \$95,750 (MFS)

KIDDIE TAX

Instead of taxing most unearned income of children at their parents' tax rates (as under pre-existing law), the Act taxes children's unearned income using the trust and estate income tax brackets. This provisionsunsets and reverts to pre-existing law after 2025.

CORPORATE TAX RATES

Under the Act, corporate income is taxed at a 21% rate. The corporate alternative minimum tax is repealed.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR BUSINESS INCOME OF INDIVIDUALS

Under the Act, an individual taxpayer can deduct 20% of domestic qualified business income (excludes compensation) from a partnership, S corporation, or sole proprietorship. The benefit of the deduction is phased out for specified service businesses with taxable income exceeding \$157,500 (\$315,000 for married filing jointly). The deduction is limited to the greater of (1) 50% of the W-2 wages of the taxpayer, or (2) the sum of (a) 25% of the W-2 wages of the taxpayer, plus (b) 2.5% of the unadjusted basis immediately after acquisition of all qualified property (certain depreciable property). This limit does not apply if taxable income does not exceed \$157,500 (\$315,000 for married filing jointly), and the limit is phased in for taxable income above those thresholds. This provision sunsets and reverts to pre-existing law after 2025.

RETIREMENT PLANS

Under the Act, the contribution levels for retirement plans remain the same. However, the Act repeals the special rule permitting a recharacterization to unwind a Roth conversion.

ESTATE, GIFT, AND GENERATION-SKIPPING TRANSFER TAX

The Act doubles the gift and estate tax basic exclusion amount and the generation-skipping transfer tax exemption to about \$11,200,000 in 2018. This provision sunsets and reverts to pre-existing law after 2025.

HEALTH INSURANCE INDIVIDUAL MANDATE

The Act eliminates the requirement that individuals must be covered by a health care plan that provides at least minimum essential coverage or pay a penalty tax (the individual shared responsibility payment) for failure to maintain the coverage. The provision is effective for months beginning after December 31, 2018.

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Securities and advisory services offered through LPL Financial, a Registered Investment Advisor, Member FINRA/SIPC.



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