Tax Cuts and Jobs Act: Things Learned During the 2019 Filing Season

- National Society of Tax Professionals
- •Paul La Monaca CPA, MST- Director of Education
- Nina Tross EA, MBA- Executive Director



NSTP's Suggested References

- NSTP Webinar NN.1: "Understanding the Opportunities and Challenges Of The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act" at https://www.nstp.org/webinar.php
- IRS Publications:
 - 334 Tax Guide for Small Business
 - **535** Business Expenses
 - 538 Accounting Periods and Methods
 - 946 How to Depreciate Property



Impacts Every Taxpayer and Entity

- Rates and Brackets at all levels and entities
- Temporary repeal or suspension of many individual provisions during 2018-2025
 - **Exemptions/Taxes/ Miscellaneous Itemized deductions**
- Permanent provisions for C Corporations and business entities
- Expansion of deductions for acquisition of fixed assets

Impacts Every Taxpayer and Entity

- Creation of new credits
- Creation of a new §199A deduction for taxpayers with an investment in a qualified trade or business
- Creation and expansion of items excluded from gross income
- §529 Qualified Tuition Programs (QTP)



Impacts Every Taxpayer and Entity

- §6695(g) Expansion of due diligence requirement on Form 8867
- §5000A Requirement to maintain Minimum Essential Coverage for individuals and families: ACA
- §1031 Like-kind exchange transaction limitations
- §55 Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) for individuals and C corporations



Statistics of Income Bulletin

Number of individual returns filed:

2016: 150,315,944

2017: **153,095,659**

Personal & Dependency Exemptions:

2016: 290,844,371 = \$1,150,899,302,000

 \geq 2017: 294,319,812 = \$1,162,329,182,000

Basic Standard Deductions:

2016: 103,247,579 = \$868,978,191,000

> 2017: 104,329,506 = \$880,849,982,000

Temporary Changes to Provisions

Itemized Deductions elected on Schedule A:

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2016: 45,038,934 = $1,220,903,188,000
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 \geq 2017: 46,830,618 = \$1,320,720,596,000

Taxes Paid:

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2016: 44,695,688 = $546,609,973,000
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 \geq 2017: 46,414,330 = \$595,925,967,000



Temporary Changes to Provisions

Child Tax Credit:

2016: 22,309,767 = \$27,082,922,000

 \geq 2017: 22,356,214 = \$27,251,921,000

Additional Child Tax Credit:

2016: 19,174,000 = \$25,717,612,000

 \geq 2017: 18,701,646 = \$25,011,250,000



Temporary Changes to Provisions

Alternative Minimum Tax:

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2016: 4,594,902 = $28,619,816,000
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 \geq 2017: 5,044,436 = \$30,661,429,000



Statistics of Income Bulletin

Returns with an income tax liability:

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2016: 100,186,946 of 150,315,944 = 66.65%
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 \geq 2017: 103,954,444 of 153,095,659 = 67.90%

Returns with a tax liability:

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2016: 104,714,007 of 150,315,944 = 69.66%
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 \geq **2017**: **108,507,231** of 153,095,659 = **70.88%**



- §1 Rates & Brackets
- §1(f)(3) Indexing: Chained Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U)
- §1(j)(5) Long-term capital gain rates
- §1(g)(3)(B) Kiddie Tax assessment based on estate and trust rates in §1(j)(4)



- §151 Personal & Dependency Exemptions
- §63(c)(7) Standard Deductions
- §213 Medical expense deductions
- §164 State and Local Taxes (SALT)



- §163 Home Mortgage Interest Deduction
- §67 Miscellaneous Itemized deductions subject to the 2% AGI limitation
- §24 Child Tax Credit (CTC)
- §24 Credit for Other Dependents (COD)



- §71 Alimony Income
- §215 Alimony Deduction
- §5000A shared responsibility penalty reduced to Zero for months beginning after 2018
- §274 Allowance of meals for the convenience of the employer



- §55 Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) eliminated for most taxpayers
- §68 Phase-out of the overall itemized deduction amount (PEASE Provision)
- §2010(c) Estate Tax Lifetime Exclusion
- §274(j) Exclusion of employee achievement awards



- §132 Employer Moving Expense reimbursement *exclusion*
- §217 Moving expense deduction
- §132(f) Qualified Transportation Fringe Benefits
- §108(f)(5) Exclusion from gross income on student loan debt discharge



- §529(c)(7) expands the use of §529 QTP funds to include tuition and fees for enrollment or attendance in elementary and secondary education
- §529 QTP rollovers allowed for §529A ABLE Programs
- §408A(d)(6)(B) repeals the recharacterization of a Roth Conversion back to a traditional IRA
- §402(c)(3) rollover period increased for Qualified Plan Loan Offset Amounts to due date plus extensions

- §6695(g) Due diligence requirement for Head of Household filing status
- §112 Combat Zone treatment in Egypt's Sinai Peninsula
- §165 Casualty or Theft Loss: Presidentially declared disaster area
- §170 Charitable contribution AGI limitation

- §11 Corporate Tax Rates lowered to 21% including Personal Service Corporations (PSC)
- §179 Expense *election* deduction amounts increased
- §179 property includes certain Real Estate
- §168(k) Bonus depreciation increased to
 100%

- §448 Cash basis accounting method allowed if gross receipts in 3 prior years are \$25M or less
- §460 Inventory accounting rules exempts certain taxpayers to account for inventory if gross receipts in 3 prior years are \$25M or less
- §163(j) Net Business Interest Deduction for taxpayers with *greater than* \$25M in gross receipts

- §172 Net Operating Loss (NOL) for individuals and businesses
 - ➤ Removes 2 year carryback
 - ➤ Unlimited carryforward with 80% limitation
- §461(I)(1)(B) Limitation on excess business losses of noncorporate taxpayers: Form 461
 - >\$250,000 single
 - >\$500,000 married joint

§199A Qualified Business Income (QBI)

- The net amount of qualified items of income, gain, deductions and losses with respect to any qualified trade or business
- Net amount of all combined QBI from:
 - ✓ Sole-proprietors, Partnerships, S-corporations, Estates and Trusts, plus
 - ✓ Publically Traded Partnerships (PTPs) and Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs)



§199A Qualified Business Income Deduction

- Qualified Business Income (QBI) Deduction
- The lesser of:
 - >20% of the combined QBI or
 - ≥20% of taxable income over the sum of any net capital gain as defined in §1(h)(11)



Phase-out of the 20% Deduction

- Taxable income before the QBI deduction less a threshold amount based on filing status
 - Single: \$157,500 to \$207,500* (\$50,000)
 - Married Joint: \$315,000 to \$415,000* (\$100,000)
 *Indexed to inflation
 - Note: Sec. 6662(a) accuracy related penalties on underpayments are changed to the greater of:
 \$5,000 or 5% of the tax that should have been reported

§199A Qualified Business Income Component

- Qualified Business Income Deduction
- The lesser of:
 - >20% of the QBI or
 - ➤ The *greater of* :
 - >50% of the "W-2 wages" paid or
 - ➤ 25% of the "W-2 wages" paid plus 2.5% of the unadjusted basis of qualifying assets used in the qualified business (UBIA)



Specified Service Trade or Business (SSTB)

- Involves the performance of services in the fields of:
- ✓ health, law, accounting, actuarial science, performing arts, consulting, athletics, financial services, brokerage services, etc. or
- ✓ any trade or business where "the principal asset" of such trade or business is the "reputation or skill" of one or more of its owners or employees

 NSTP

- §1031 Like-kind exchange transactions limited to real estate for real estate in the United States
- §280F Annual depreciation limitations for luxury autos
- §168(k) Bonus depreciation for luxury autos under §280F



- §274 listed property rules no longer includes computers and peripheral equipment
- §168(e)(3)(B) Cost recovery of certain Farm Equipment and Machinery from 7 years to 5
- §55 Corporate AMT repealed
- §45S Credit for employer paid family and medical leave (2018-2019)



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NSTP Thanks You For Attending

 We invite you to come see us at our booth in the Exhibit Hall so that you can learn more about the "Benefits of Membership" in NSTP

Visit us in the Exhibit Hall and pick up our handout on this presentation and our presentation on "Properly Substantiating the §199A Qualified Business Income Deduction"



