Understanding Tax Reform:

Opportunities and Strategies

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Corporations and Business Deductions

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Corporations - Basic Concepts

General Rules

- Double taxation
 - Corporate income tax on corporation's taxable income
 - Individual income tax on dividends distributed to shareholder
- State and Local Income Taxation (SALT) deduction allowed
- Tax-free mergers and acquisitions generally allowed
- Corporation must pay tax on appreciated corporate <u>property</u>
 distributed (deemed sale of corporate property)
- Liquidation of corporation generally treated as capital gain to shareholder based on FMV of corporate assets distributed (net of corporate tax on deemed sale of corporate property)
- Step-up in basis of value of stock upon death but not assets inside of corporation

Corporations – New Law

- 21% flat tax for corporations
- Corporate AMT repealed
- Dividends received deductions
 - 65% for ≥ 20% owned subsidiary corporation
 - 50% for < 20% owned corporate investment</p>
- Personal Service Company (similar to SSB)
 Income
- Personal Holding Companies

Corporations – New Law

- Net Operating Losses (NOLs)
 - Post-2017 NOLs can no longer be carried back
 - Post-2017 NOL deduction is limited to 80% of taxable income and carries forward indefinitely

Bonus Depreciation

- 100% expensing of nearly all business property (other than real estate) acquired 09/28/2017-12/31/2022, with gradual phase-out starting 2023
 - Includes used property as long as it is taxpayer's initial use

Year	% Allowed as Expense
2023	80%
2024	60%
2025	40%
2026	20%
2027-	0%

 Taxpayer can elect to not expense specific property acquisitions and instead depreciate them

- Section 179 expensing
 - Now includes certain building improvements
 - Up to \$1,000,000 can be expensed per year
 - Phase-out threshold increased to \$2,500,000 of fixed asset acquisitions
- Listed property
 - Maximum allowable depreciation for luxury automobiles increased

- Business interest deduction limitation
 - Interest expense limited to:
 - 30% of EBIT<u>DA</u> for tax years 2018-2021
 - 30% of EBIT for tax years after 2021
 - Doesn't apply to businesses with < \$25 million average annual revenues (including revenues of most affiliates)
 - Disallowed interest expense carries forward to subsequent years, indefinitely, subject to above limitation
 - Real estate businesses can elect out (will be discussed later)
 - Applies to <u>all</u> interest expense, including interest on related party debt
 - Debt to equity restrictions (a/k/a earnings stripping rules) no longer apply



- Accounting method changes for businesses with < \$25 million of average annual revenues (including revenues of most affiliates)*
 - Cash vs. accrual
 - Accounting for inventories
 - UNICAP
 - Completed contract method allowed for long-term contracts less than two (2) years

*certain partnerships with losses considered to be tax shelters not eligible for favorable tax accounting methods



- Accounting method changes for businesses
 - Taxable year of inclusion revenue cannot be recognized any later than the year recognized in audited financial statements
- Other provisions
 - Domestic production activity deduction (DPAD) repealed
 - Meals and entertainment
 - Entertainment expenses no longer deductible
 - All meals (including onsite employee and travel meals) 50% deductible

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