

# 2019 Year-End Tax Planning for Manufacturing and Distribution Companies

WEALTH ADVISORY | OUTSOURCING | AUDIT, TAX, AND CONSULTING

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Presented by: Nate Richwine, CPA, JD

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# About CLA

- A professional services firm with three distinct business lines
  - Wealth Advisory
  - Outsourcing
  - Audit, Tax, and Consulting
- More than 6,000 employees
- Offices coast to coast
- We serve nearly 7,000 privately held manufacturers and distributors



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# Speaker Introductions

## Nate Richwine, CPA, JD

Manager, Indianapolis, IN

Nathan is a manager in CLA's manufacturing industry group. He has more than seven years of experience in public accounting, providing tax compliance and advisory services to multi-state and multinational C corporations, S corporations, partnerships, and small-to-midsize family businesses and their owners across a variety of industries. He also has experience with tax provision preparation (ASC 740).

As a tax manager, Nathan is responsible for working closely with clients and overseeing CLA tax service teams with respect to tax return and provision preparation and tax planning and advisory services.



# Speaker Introductions

## Jamey Jagodzinski, CPA

Manager, Oak Brook, IL

Jamey is a manager in CLA's Manufacturing industry group. He has nine years of experience with a focus on tax serving a wide variety of businesses ranging from start-ups to multi-state, multi-national corporations. Industry experiences includes manufacturing and distribution, metal forming and machining, and food and beverage.



# Learning Objectives

At the end of this session, you will be able to:

- Identify actions to take in the last 2 months of 2019 to optimize your tax position
- Determine year end strategies related to capital expenditures
- Recognize personal standard and itemized deduction strategies



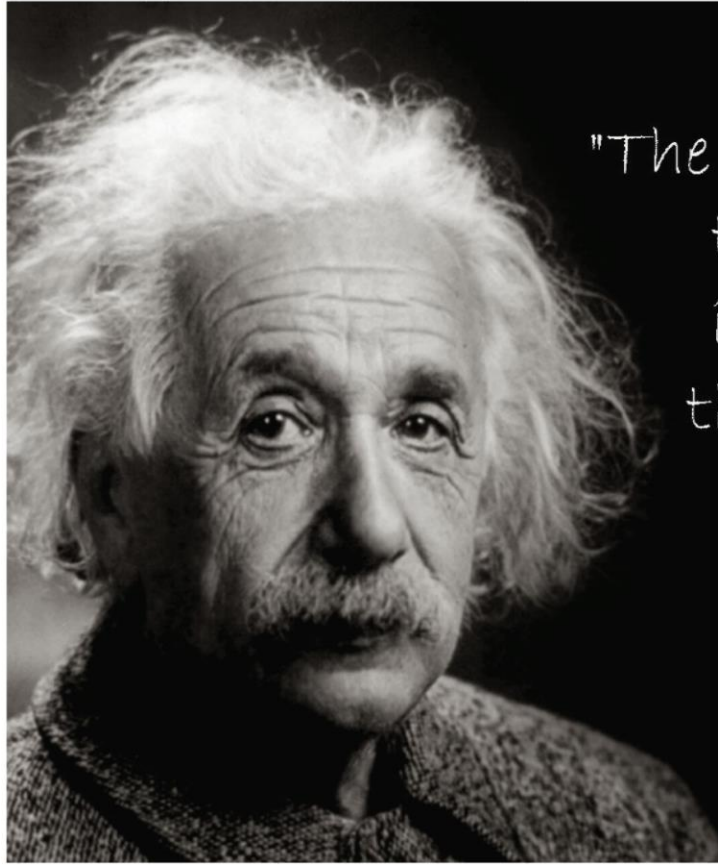




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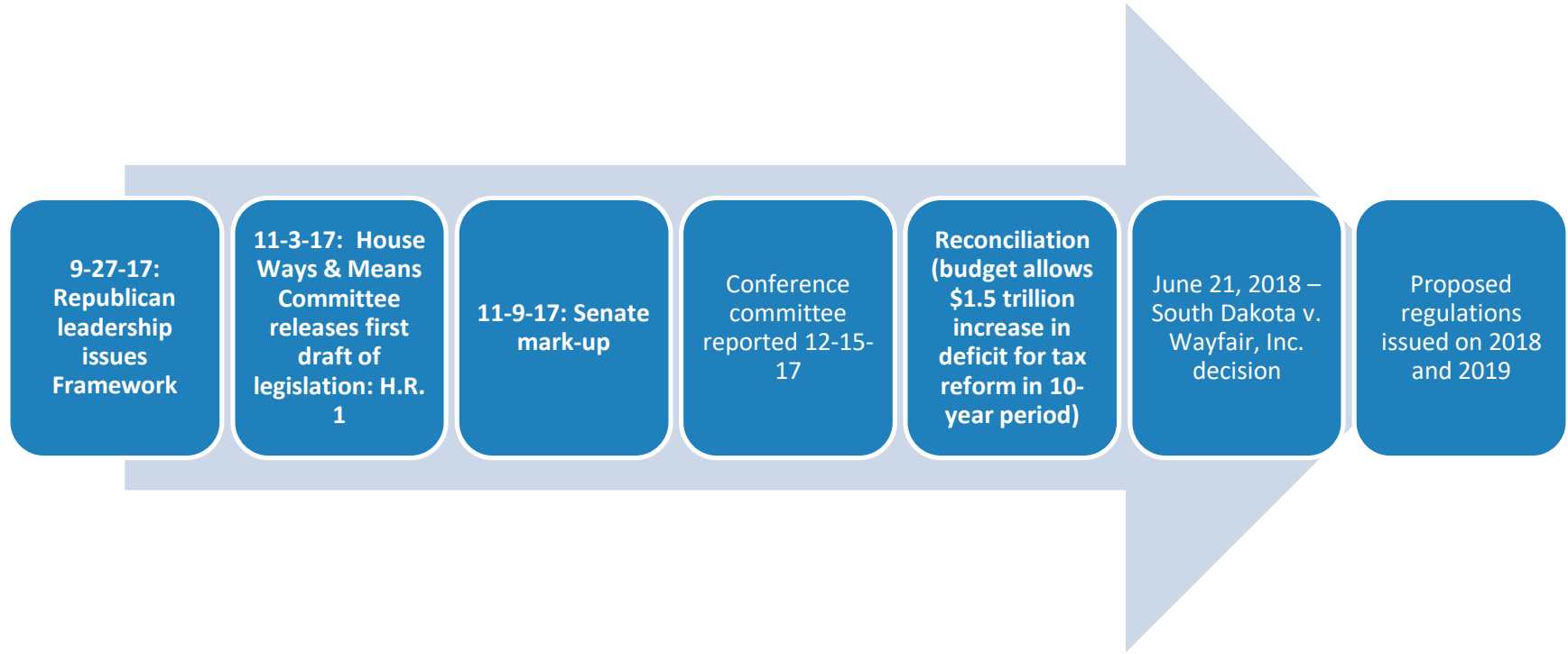
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"The hardest thing  
to understand  
in the world is  
the income tax."

Albert Einstein

# History



# Individual Planning Actions

- Charitable giving strategies
  - Bunching
  - Donor advised funds
  - Charitable trusts
  - Appreciated securities
- Review withholding/estimated payments
- Retirement plan contributions
- Review school funding strategies
- Review estate plan





# Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA)

Key Aspect Comparison:  
*Business Provisions*

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# Individual Qualified Business Income (QBI Deduction)

- Taxpayers, other than C corps, can deduct up to 20% of QBI
- Limitation based on wages and qualified property
  - Does not apply to taxpayers under certain dollar threshold
- Taxpayers over the threshold determine a QBI component
- The Sec. 199A deduction is below AGI
  - Last item in arriving at taxable income
- Specified service businesses generally not eligible
  - Unless under threshold
- *Sunsets for tax years beginning after 12/31/2025*



## Rental Real Estate Safe Harbor

- Must elect on return
- Spend 250 hours of service with respect to the enterprise
  - Narrowly construed
- Maintain separate books and records for each rental real estate enterprise
- Maintain contemporaneous records
  - No records = no safe harbor



## Rental Real Estate Trade or Business

- Activity conducted with regularity and continuity
- Activity engaged in for profit
- Opportunity to re-structure triple net lease?





# QBI Planning Opportunities

- Run estimated calculations
  - Consider aggregation of multiple trades or businesses
- Review owner compensation
- Review entity type (more to come)
  - Change to S-Corps for W-2 limitation?

# Bonus Depreciation

- 100% Bonus Depreciation
  - Phase down beginning in 2023 (fully phased out after 2026)
  - Eligibility expanded to used property
  - State decoupling modifications

# Capital Expenditure Planning

- Review cap-ex plan for coming years
  - Operations still #1 priority
- Consider a cost segregation study
  - For both existing buildings and newly purchased
  - Automatic accounting method change



# Fixed Asset Depreciation Studies- Example

- 1,000,000 Asset placed in service on 1-1-2009 with a 39 year life
- Assume- 30% of the asset is allowed to be depreciated over 5 years rather than 39
- On 2019 tax return, taxpayer gets an additional deduction of 215,385
- 2019 tax savings of approximately \$86,000
- Net Present Value Benefit of over \$40,000



# Accounting Methods

- **Methods of Accounting (Under TCJA)**
  - Cash method permitted for all businesses with average annual gross receipts < \$25M
    - Aggregation of gross receipts from related businesses
  - Inventory accounted for as non-incidental supplies (i.e. hold at **cost** until sold) or by conforming to method reflected on financial statements
  - Exempt from Uniform Capitalization (§263A)
  - *Automatic Consent Accounting Method Change*

# Example – Accrual to Cash Impact

ABC Manufacturing Corporation	
Assets	
Cash	31,000
Accounts Receivable, Net	736,000
Inventory – Raw Material	1,750,000
Inventory Work in Process – Labor and Overhead	250,000
Inventory – Materials and Supplies	100,000
Prepaid Expenses	75,000
Property, Plant, and Equipment, Net	450,000
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$3,392,000</b>
Liabilities and Equity	
Accounts Payable	303,000
Mortgage Payable	1,290,000
Accrued Payroll	150,000
Customer Deposits	300,000
Capital Stock	200,000
Retained Earnings	1,149,000
<b>Total Liabilities and Equity</b>	<b>\$3,392,000</b>
***\$250,000 of costs capitalized to ending inventory under §263A	



# Example – Accrual to Cash Impact Cont.

481(a) Calculation	
<b>Deduct Assets:</b>	
Accounts Receivable, Net	(736,000)
Inventory Work in Process – Labor and Overhead	(250,000)
Prepaid Expenses	(75,000)
<b>Addback Accrued Liabilities:</b>	
Accounts Payable	303,000
Accrued Payroll	150,000
<b>Deduct 263A Costs</b>	
Previously Capitalized 263A Costs	(250,000)
<b>Net 481(a) adjustment</b>	<b>(858,000)</b>



# Meals & Entertainment

- **Entertainment Expense: Non-Deductible!**
  - Transportation passes and parking fringes disallowed
  - Social, athletic and sporting clubs treated as entertainment
- **Employer-provided eating facility limited to 50%**
  - *Pre-TCJA: 100% Deductible*
  - Also repeals employer deduction for employer-provided on premises meals and employer eating facilities after 2025
- Meals consumed on work travel remain 50% deductible



# Meals & Entertainment

- IRS Notice 2018-76: Meals are separate from entertainment when:
  - Ordinary and necessary, not lavish or extravagant;
  - Taxpayer or employee present at offering of food/beverage;
  - Provided to current or potential customer, client, consultant, or similar contact; and
  - If provided at an entertainment activity, food and beverages are purchased **separately** from the entertainment or the cost is stated **separately**



# M&E Planning

- Start tracking separate buckets
- Request itemized receipts for certain events
- Educate employees

# Research & Development Tax Credit

## “Four-Part” Test/Qualified Research Activity (QRA)

- **Permitted Purpose**
  - Business Component: New or Improved
  - Product, Process, Computer Software, Technique, Formula or Invention
  - Held for sale, lease, license
  - Improve Functionality, Reliability, and/or Quality
- **Technological in Nature**
  - Physical Sciences (not social/business science)
- **Eliminate Uncertainty/Section 174 Expenses**
  - Buzzwords: Design, Prototype, Test
- **Process of Experimentation**
  - Iterative/Trial & Error



# Qualified Research Expenses (QRE)

- **Qualified Wages**
  - Compensation for qualified services
  - Only includes wages for withholding purposes
  - Safe-Harbor 80% substantially all rule
- **Amounts Paid for Supplies**
  - Supplies have to be used and consumed in the qualified research
- **Contract Research Expenses**
  - 65% of payments paid to third-parties for qualified research
  - 75% of payments to certain research consortia



# WORK OPPORTUNITY TAX CREDIT AMOUNT

TARGET GROUP	MAXIMUM TAX CREDIT
<b>VETERANS</b>	
Receives SNAP benefits	\$2,400
<b>VETERANS ENTITLED TO COMPENSATION FOR SERVICE CONNECTED DISABILITY</b>	
Hired one year from leaving service	\$4,800
Unemployed at least 6 months	\$9,600
<b>UNEMPLOYED VETERANS</b>	
At least 4 weeks	\$2,400
At least 6 months	\$5,600
<b>OTHER WOTC TARGET GROUPS</b>	
Short Term TANF Recipient	\$2,400
Long-Term TANF Recipient	\$9,000 (over two years)
SNAP (Food Stamp) Recipient	\$2,400
Designated Community Resident	\$2,400
Vocational Rehabilitation Referral	\$2,400
Ex-Felon	\$2,400
SSI Recipient	\$2,400
Qualified Long-term Unemployment Recipient	\$2,400



# Investments in Opportunity Zones

- TJCA created new opportunity to defer certain gains
  - Gains reinvested in qualified opportunity funds (QOF)
- Committee Report limits deferral to capital gains
  - Statutory language refers to “any property”
- Three tax incentives:
  - Defer income to future years
  - Reduce recognized gain through basis adjustment
  - Exclude gain on certain appreciation
- No limit on amount deferrable



# OZ Gain Deferral & Basis Adjustment

- Must reinvest gain within 180 days from disposition
- Deferred gain included in income earlier of:
  - Date taxpayer sells or exchanges interest in QOF or 12/31/2026
- Amount of gain recognized is excess of:
  - Lesser of gain deferred or FMV of investment at end of period, over
  - Taxpayer's basis in the investment
- Basis – starts at \$0
  - Basis increase of 10% of deferred gain if investment held 5 years
  - Additional 5% increase if investment held 7 years



# OZ Permanent Gain Exclusion

- If investment held 10 years, basis = FMV when sold
- Definitions
- Key Dates
  - Deferral election expires 12/31/2026
  - Must invest by 2021 to receive 10% basis increase
  - Must invest by 2019 to receive additional 5% basis increase





# Example – Permanent Exclusion

- **FACTS:**

- Bob sells property to an unrelated party and realizes a gain of \$100,000 in 2019.
- Within 180 days of the disposition, Bob invests all of the \$100,000 gain in a QOF and makes a temporary deferral election.
- Bob finally sells his interest in the QOF in 2030 for \$250,000, satisfying the 10-year holding period requirement.

- **RESULT:**

- Bob recognizes no income in 2030 from the sale of the QOF interest.
- As a result, Bob paid tax on only \$85,000 (in 2026) of the total \$250,000 gain he realized.



# South Dakota v. Wayfair

- Supreme Court decision June 21, 2018
  - Overturned the physical presence requirement for sales and use tax collection obligation from Quill v. North Dakota (1992)
  - States now have possibility to enforce sales tax collection requirement (nexus) over remote sellers
- Planning
  - Review state sales tax filing profile
  - Update process for collecting exemption certificates





# Choice of Entity

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# Choice of Entity

- Considerations
  - Qualified for 20% pass-through deduction?
  - Timing of dividends?
    - Trigger double taxation with C-Corp
  - Reasonable Compensation
  - Deductibility of state income taxes
    - Very limited or eliminated at personal level (pass-through)
    - Deductible to C-Corp
  - Passive or active owners
    - Passive likely subject to 3.8% NIIT
  - Transition/Exit strategy
    - Stock v. Asset, potential gain exclusion for certain stock sales
  - Future changes to tax law

# Choice of Entity

	C Corporation	Pass-through (Active)	Pass-through (Passive)
Taxable Income	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00
Entity Level Tax	(\$21.00)	(\$0.00)	(\$0.00)
Net Distribution	\$79.00	\$100.00	\$100.00
20% Deduction		(\$20.00)	(\$20.00)
Individual tax	(\$18.80)	(\$29.60)	(\$33.40)
After-tax cash	\$60.20	\$70.40	\$66.60
Effective tax rate	39.8%	29.6%	33.4%



# Summary

- Opportunities!!!
  - Qualified business income deduction
  - Accelerated depreciation
  - Accounting method changes
  - Credits and incentives
  - Entity choice

Questions?





# Questions?

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