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Agenda

- Year-End Tax Planning, Stephen Estes, CPA, Principal
- Year-End Credits/Incentives, Jennifer Rohen, JD, Principal
- Year-End Transitions, Jeff Servais, CPA, Principal
- PPP Concerns at Year-End, Matthew Rambaran, CPA, Manager

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Year-End Tax Planning

Stephen Estes, CPA, Principal

Top Year-End 2020 Tax Planning Considerations

- CARES Act NOL changes
- Equipment purchases
 - Bonus Depreciation
 - CARES Act fix to Qualified Improvement Property
- Advanced payments and prepaid expenses

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Top Year-End 2020 Tax Planning Considerations

- Section 199A
- Retirement Plan Contributions
- Section 1031 Exchanges
 - Opportunity Zones
- State and Local Tax
 - WFH Workforce

Tax Changes on the Horizon

- Sales Tax Wayfair
- Tax Rates Election
- Bonus Depreciation
- R&D Credits & Expenses
- State and Local Taxes





Year-End Credits/Incentives

Jennifer Rohen, JD, Principal

Credits & Incentives Project Triggers



High Level Project Information Requests

Number of Jobs (existing, new, retained)

Capital Expenditures (categorized by real and personal property)

Wages (average wage, wage by occupation, benefits)

Locations

Types of Credits & Incentives

Negotiated (Discretionary) Incentives

- Typically involve a "but for" requirement
- Incentive is negotiated for with a state, county, municipal government or development authority
- Must be secured prior to beginning the project usually via a contract, agreement, or ordinance

Statutory Tax
Benefits

- They are available "as of right"
- If business qualifies, meets the requirements, then the benefit is available
- May need to be applied for before or after project

Types of Negotiated Benefits

- Real and personal property tax incentives (abatements, exemptions, rebates, PILOTS)
- Income tax credits or refunds
- Withholding tax rebates and exemptions
- Cash grants (e.g. training, closing funds, infrastructure)
- Sales and use tax incentives (exemptions and rebates)
- Low-interest loans
- Utility incentives
- In-kind benefits (e.g. land, training, recruiting assistance, expedited permitting, zoning)
- Miscellaneous project specific or area specific benefits

Types of Statutory Benefits

- Income tax credit or refunds
- Sales tax exemptions and rebates
- Real and personal property tax incentives (exemptions, rebates, abatements)
- Withholding tax exemptions and rebates
- Utility incentives

C & I Clawback and Recapture

Most discretionary incentives and issuing authorities insist upon including clawback or recapture provisions

Company must meet, or continue to meet, certain performance thresholds or requirements Important clawback components:

Mandatory or negotiable

Partial or full clawback

Metrics, timing, benefit amounts

Important Questions:

Can external factors impact potential clawback?

Does agreement include a Force Majeure clause?

Can agreement terms be renegotiated prior to repayment?



Work Opportunity Tax Credit

Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC)

The tax credit allows employers to reduce their federal tax liability by up to \$9,600 per new hire. For-profit businesses of any size qualify. 501(c) non-profits qualify for the veteran target groups only.

The tax credit applies to temporary, seasonal, part-time and full-time workers. The tax credit is available for new hires with job start dates through December 31, 2020.

WOTC is a prospective benefit that must be addressed at the start date for new employees. The employer has 28 days to submit paperwork related to qualifying employees to the state agency for verification.

The WOTC applies only to new employees who have never worked for the hiring employer at any other time.

How WOTC Impacts Tax Liability

Taxable employers claim the WOTC as a general business credit on Form 3800 against their income tax. The WOTC is calculated using Form 5884.

For flow-through organizations with members in AMT, WOTC will offset AMT.

To the extent that WOTC is not fully utilized, carry forward period is up to 20 years and carry back is one year.

Credit Amount

TARGET GROUP	MAXIMUM TAX CREDIT
VETERANS	
Receives SNAP benefits	\$2,400
VETERANS ENTITLED TO COMPENSATION FOR SERVICE CONNECTED DISABILITY	
Hired one year from leaving service	\$4,800
Unemployed at least 6 months	\$9,600
UNEMPLOYED VETERANS	
At least 4 weeks	\$2,400
At least 6 months	\$5,600
OTHER WOTC TARGET GROUPS	
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

Our Process

STEP 1

- •Identify eligible employees
- •Either take the electronic survey; or
- •Provide forms and instructions to include in the application package

STEP 2

 Request any supporting data to submit along with applications (forms 8850 and 9061) and submit to the state for verification of eligibility within 28 days of the start date for any eligible employee.

STEP 3

• Manage reporting and compliance process with the state – including accepted applications, appeals and denials

STEP 4

•Collect data on eligible employees at year end to compute tax credit;

STEP 5

•Compute and report tax credit on form 5884.

STEP 6

•Identify any eligible candidates for related state tax credits and process as needed to submit to the state(s).



Year-End Transitions

Jeff Servais, CPA, Principal

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Does the next generation understand how much work it is to run a
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                                                       Can this business even support a next generation?
        business?
                  Will my team members feel that I abandoned them?
                                              Is the next generation ready to run the business?
  Do my kids even want to be in the business?
           Does my leadership team understand the values I started the business on?
Worth? Where do I even start?

What W
                             What will be my primary driving force / motivation when I retire?
                                                What if my kids can't afford to buy the business?
                                                                 Will anyone want to buy my business?
What if the next generation can't run it and I have to step back in?
 How much money do I need to
                                               How will my customers handle me not being here?
                                                                     Will my relationship be okay if I'm home more?
                                 Is my leadership team strong enough?
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Will the next owners expect me to work in the business after I sell? If I sell the business how will I know the next owners will take care of my team?

How do I know when it's time to transition?



retire?

Comprehensive Succession Planning

Provided by an Owner Transition Advisor (OTA)

The role of the OTA

- Helps owners define the dream (discovery process)
- Help owners build a robust roadmap
- Coordinates team
- Monitors progress

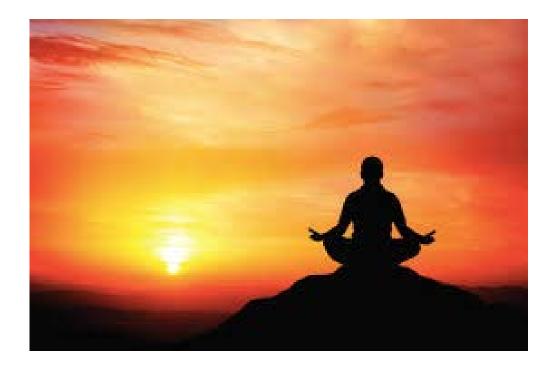


CLA Owner Transition Services

Customized for your needs



Bringing Owners "Peace of Mind"





PPP Concerns at Year-End

Matthew Rambaran, CPA, Manager

26

Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) - Planning

- Timeline for forgiveness (<u>Interim Final Ruling June 26, 2020</u>)
 - Lender 60-day review process
 - SBA 90 day determination process
 - Appeal within 30 days of notice of forgiveness denial
- Financial planning considerations
 - Obtaining new financing
 - Financial covenants
- Staff reductions and impact on loan forgiveness
- Owner distributions (<u>Form 3509</u>)

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PPP Tax Considerations

- Forgiveness is NOT taxable (CARES Act <u>Section 1106(i)</u> and further clarified in <u>IRS Notice 2020-32</u>)
 - "TAXABILITY" For purposes of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, any amount which (but for this subsection) would be includible in gross income of the eligible recipient by reason of forgiveness described in subsection (b) shall be excluded from gross income."

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PPP Tax Considerations

- Expense is NOT deductible (<u>IRS Notice 2020-32</u>)
 - "no deduction is allowed under the Internal Revenue Code (Code) for an expense that is otherwise deductible if the payment of the expense results in forgiveness of a covered loan"
- What happens if forgiveness occurs subsequent to year-end in 2021?

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