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Overview of the Tax Provisions in the Small Business Jobs Act of 2010

The recently enacted Small Business Jobs Act of 2010 (the Act) includes a wide-ranging assortment of tax breaks and incentives for small business, paid for with various revenue raisers. Here's a brief overview of the tax changes in the new law.

Tax breaks and incentives

Enhanced small business expensing (Section 179 expensing). In order to help small businesses quickly recover the cost of certain capital expenses, small business taxpayers can elect to write off the cost of these expenses in the year of acquisition in lieu of recovering these costs over time through depreciation. Prior to enactment of the Act taxpayers could expense up to \$250,000 of qualifying property (generally, machinery, equipment and certain software) placed in service in tax years beginning in 2010. This annual expensing limit was reduced (but not below zero) by the amount by which the cost of qualifying property placed in service in tax years beginning in 2010 exceeded \$800,000 (the investment ceiling). Under the Act, for tax years beginning in 2010 and 2011, the \$250,000 limit is increased to \$500,000 and the investment ceiling to \$2,000,000.

The new law also makes certain real property eligible for expensing. For property placed in service in any tax year beginning in 2010 or 2011, the up-to-\$500,000 of property expensed can include up to \$250,000 of qualified real property (qualified leasehold improvement property, qualified restaurant property, and qualified retail improvement property).

Extension of 50% bonus first-year depreciation. Businesses are allowed to deduct the cost of capital expenditures over time according to depreciation schedules. In previous legislation, Congress allowed businesses to more rapidly deduct capital expenditures of most new tangible personal property, and certain other new property, placed in service in 2008 or 2009 (2010 for certain property), by permitting the first-year write-off of 50% of the cost. The new law extends the first-year 50% write-off to apply to qualifying property placed in service in 2010 (2011 for certain property).

\$8,000 Increase in first-year depreciation limit for passenger automobiles extended. For any passenger automobile that is "qualified property", and for which the taxpayer has not elected out of the 50% bonus first-year depreciation, the applicable first-year depreciation limit is increased by \$8,000. Prior to the enactment of the Act, this \$8,000 increase in the first-year depreciation expired on December 31, 2009. However, by extending the 50% bonus first-year depreciation to property acquired through December 31, 2010, the Act automatically extends this \$8,000 increase in the first-year depreciation on passenger automobiles that are qualifying property through December 31, 2010.

100% exclusion of gain from the sale of small business stock for qualifying stock acquired after September 27, 2010 and before January 1, 2011. Before the 2009 Recovery Act, individuals could exclude 50% of their gain on the sale of qualified small business stock (QSBS) held for at least five



years (60% for certain empowerment zone businesses). To qualify, QSBS must meet a number of conditions (e.g., it must be stock of a corporation that has gross assets that don't exceed \$50 million, the stock must have been acquired by the taxpayer at its original issue, and the corporation must meet active business requirements). Under the 2009 Recovery Act, the percentage exclusion for gain on QSBS sold by an individual was increased to 75% for stock acquired after February 17, 2009 and before January 1, 2011. Under the new law, the amount of the exclusion is temporarily increased to 100% of the gain from the sale of qualifying small business stock that is acquired after September 27, 2010 and before January 1, 2011, and held for more than five years. In addition, the new law eliminates the alternative minimum tax (AMT) preference item attributable for that sale.

General business credits of eligible small businesses for 2010 allowed to be carried back five years. Generally, a business's unused general business credits can be carried back to offset taxes paid in the previous year, and the remaining amount can be carried forward for 20 years to offset future tax liabilities. Under the new law, for the first tax year of the taxpayer beginning in 2010, eligible small businesses can carry back unused general business credits for five years. Eligible small businesses consist of sole proprietorships, partnerships and non-publicly traded corporations with \$50 million or less in average annual gross receipts for the prior three years.

General business credits of eligible small businesses in 2010 aren't subject to AMT. Under the AMT, taxpayers can generally only claim allowable general business credits against their regular tax liability, and only to the extent that their regular tax liability exceeds their AMT liability. A few credits, such as the credit for small business employee health insurance expenses, can be used to offset AMT liability. The new law allows eligible small businesses, as defined above, to use all types of general business credits to offset their AMT in tax years beginning in 2010.

S corporation holding period. Generally, a C corporation converting to an S corporation must

hold on to any appreciated assets for 10 years following its conversion or face a business-level tax imposed on the built-in gain at the highest corporate rate of 35%. This holding period is reduced where the 7th tax year in the holding period preceded the tax year beginning in 2009 or 2010. The Act temporarily shortens the holding period of assets subject to the built-in gains tax to 5 years if the 5th tax year in the holding period precedes the tax year beginning in 2011.

Special rule for long-term contract accounting. The new law provides that in determining the percentage of completion under the percentage of completion method of accounting, bonus depreciation is not taken into account as a cost. This prevents the bonus depreciation from having the effect of accelerating income.

Boosted deduction for start-up expenditures. The new law allows taxpayers to deduct up to \$10,000 in trade or business start-up expenditures for 2010. The amount that a business can deduct is reduced by the amount by which startup expenditures exceed \$60,000. Previously, the limit of these deductions was capped at \$5,000, subject to a \$50,000 phase-out threshold.

Limitation on penalty for failure to disclose certain reportable transactions (including listed transactions) on a return. The new law limits the penalty to 75% of the decrease in tax resulting from the transaction. The minimum penalty is \$10,000 for corporations and \$5,000 for individuals (for failure to report a listed transaction, the maximum penalty is \$200,000 and \$100,000, respectively). These changes are retroactively effective to penalties assessed after December 31, 2006.

Deductibility of health insurance for the purpose of calculating self-employment tax. The new law allows business owners to deduct the cost of health insurance incurred in 2010 for themselves and their family members in calculating their 2010 self-employment tax.

Cell phones removed from listed property category. The Act removes cell phones and other similar telecommunications equipment from the categories



of “listed property”. This means that cell phones can be deducted or depreciated like other business property, without onerous record keeping requirements. In addition, for employees, the elimination of “listed property” treatment for cell phones makes it easier to claim employer-provided cell phones as an excludable Working Condition Fringe Benefit.

Offsets (revenue raisers)

Information reporting required for rental property expense payments. For payments made after December 31, 2010, the new law requires persons receiving rental income from real property to file information returns with the IRS and service providers reporting payments of \$600 or more during the tax year for rental property expenses. Exceptions are provided for individuals renting their principal residences on a temporary basis (including active members of the military), taxpayers whose rental income doesn't exceed an IRS-determined minimal amount, and those for whom the reporting requirement would create a hardship (under IRS regs).

Increased information return penalties (effective for information returns required to be filed after December 31, 2010). The Act increases the penalties for failure to timely file information returns. The \$50 penalty is increased to \$100 and the calendar year maximum is changed from \$250,000 to \$1,500,000. For small filers, the calendar year maximum penalty is increased from \$100,000 to \$500,000. The minimum penalty for each failure to file due to intentional disregard increased from \$100 to \$250. The penalties for failure to furnish information returns to payees are also increased in the same fashion.

Allow participants in governmental 457 plans to treat elective deferrals as Roth contributions. For tax years beginning after December 31, 2010, the new law will allow retirement savings plans sponsored by state and local governments (governmental 457(b) plans) to include designated Roth accounts. Contributions to Roth accounts are made on an after-tax basis, but distributions of both principal and earnings are generally tax-free.

Allow rollovers from elective deferral plans to designated Roth accounts. The new law allows 401(k), 403(b), and governmental 457(b) plans to permit participants to roll their pre-tax account balances into a designated Roth account. The amount of the rollover will be includible in taxable income except to the extent it is the return of after-tax contributions. If the rollover is made in 2010, the participant can elect to pay the tax in 2011 and 2012. Plans will be able to allow these rollovers immediately as of September 27, 2010.

Please keep in mind that I've described only the highlights of the most important changes in the new law. If you would like more details about any aspect of the new legislation, please do not hesitate to call or email us if you have any questions concerning this legislation.

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