

Tax-Legal-Compliance "Aviation TLC"

Tax Reform 2018: A New Era in Business Aviation

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Important Disclaimer:

This presentation and supplementary information represents a general overview of tax developments and should not be relied upon without an independent, professional analysis of how any of these provisions may apply to a specific situation.

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5 Things You Should Know About Tax Reform

- **→** Equipment Expensing for Purchases made after September 27, 2017
- Elimination of 1031 Exchanges for Equipment
- Adjustments to Deductibility of Flights under Section 274 and loss of UEBE
- Clarification of No Excise Tax for Part 91 flights under Management Agreements
- **→** Tax Rate Changes for C-Corporations and Income Deductions for Pass-Through Entities



#1: Expensing for Purchases

- Retroactive to September 28, 2107
- Code Section 168(k)
- → Applies to both New and Pre-Owned
- → Phase down begins in 2023
- Requires at least 25% qualified business use (QBU) and 51% total business use
- *a significant structuring concern for many GA owners*
- → Increases the stakes of possible passive treatment or hobby loss disallowance on audit



#2: Elimination of 1031 Exchanges

- →Safe harbor for partially completed 2017 exchanges
- → Frees clients from timing restrictions of exchange periods
- Impact of elimination can be softened for most purchasers through expensing
- Allows diversity of ownership between relinquished and replacement aircraft



#3: Adjustment to Deductibility of Flights Pursuant to Section 274

- Travel connected to business entertainment no longer deductible (Super Bowl, hunting trips)
- Commuting trips between home and work are not deductible for some taxpayers outside of a safety plan.
 - Area for competent planning
 - Lack of clarity of commuting flight definition and impact
 - → Unclear guidance on safety plan, but definition in SIFL regulations is very narrow



#4: Clarification of Excise Tax Application

- → TCJA clarifies that FET does not apply to Part 91 operations under management agreements
- Likely to decrease audits of Charter Operators, and the retroactive application of tax to these arrangements



#5: Corporate Tax Rate Changes

- THIS is the big change to practice moving forward
- → Corporate rate drop to 21%, possible pass-through income deduction of up to 20%, dependent upon a large variety of factors
- Creates large incentives for high net worth business owners to incorporate business operations, especially in certain practice areas and certain states (ie. CA)
- C corporations are disfavored in passive activity and hobby loss "grouping" arrangements
- → Pass-through changes mean that Taxpayers need personalized advice- what works for one will not work for another.



#5: Corporate Tax Rate Changes (cnt)

- → Pass-through income deduction varies between structure types because of wage deductions and limitations. S-corps, partnerships, and schedule Cs all have differing consequences.
- Are they a professional services company? Do they pay wages? Is the business divisible? Where does the aircraft go? Are there state and local tax consequences?
- Aircraft owner may have a different tax rate than the operator/s
- → Want deductions in high bracket- income in low bracket
- Creates challenges to co-owner arrangements
- → No Unreimbursed Employee Business Expenses
- → No hobby loss deductions. Must recognize income but cannot take deductions to the extent of income.



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