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I work closely with clients to help them achieve their business and programmatic goals through strategic planning.



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I help clients with complex organizational transactions, due diligence services and compliance matters.





Objectives

- Tax reform and its impact on taxexempt organizations
- 2. How could the new law impact charitable giving?
- 3. What strategies can nonprofits implement to help mitigate any potential risks?







Individual Taxation

- Ordinary income tax rates
- Changes to standard deduction
- Changes to itemized deductions
- Estate and gift taxes: exemption for estate and gift taxes is increased to \$11,200,000 per taxpayer (indexed for inflation)



Individual Taxation

Standard Deduction Increased:

	Pre-Act Law	Under TCJA 2018-2025
Single	\$ 6,500	\$12,000
НОН	\$ 9.550	\$18,000
MFJ	\$13,000	\$24,000
Addition for blind and age 65+	\$ 1,300 MFJ \$ 1,600 Single	\$ 1,300 MFJ \$ 1,600 Single





Estate and Gift Tax Changes

Lifetime Exemption (indexed for inflation)

	Pre-Act Law	Under TCJA 2018-2025
Individual	\$ 5,600,000	\$11,200,000
Married Couple	\$11,200,000	\$22,400,000



Annual gift exclusion was not changed under TCJA. However, in 2018, the exclusion does increase from \$14,000 per person to \$15,000 per person.





Charitable Contributions

- Cash contributions to public charities 60 % AGI limitation (previously it was 50 percent).
- Repeal of charitable deduction for payments made in exchange for athletic seating (previously able to deduct 80 percent of amounts paid).
- Removal of substantiation exception
- "Pease" Limitation Repealed. The overall limitation on itemized deductions removed through 2025.





Individual Taxation - Itemized Deduction Changes

State and Local Tax Deduction

limited to \$10,000 unless incurred when carrying on a trade of business or for the production of income. Foreign property taxes excluded entirely.











College and University Endowment Tax

1.4 percent tax on the NII of a private college or university





Excise Tax on
Executive
Compensation







Executive Compensation Excise Tax

21%

Excise tax equal to 21 percent (highest corporate rate) on: Dec 31, 2017



Remuneration

GENERALLY "remuneration" is considered to be wages subject to federal income tax withholding.

Payments by a related party





Executive Compensation Excise Tax



Exceptions

Organizations that are subject to the excise tax:

- Section 501(c) and (d)
 Organizations
- Political organizations under 527(e)(1)
- Organizations whose income is excluded under IRC Section 155(1)





Executive Compensation Excise Tax

Covered Employees

One of the five highest compensated employees of the organization for the tax year, or

A covered employee of the organization, or any predecessor of the organization, for any tax year after Dec. 31, 2016.







Excess Parachute Payments

Payment of compensation that is contingent on the employee's separation from employment, and

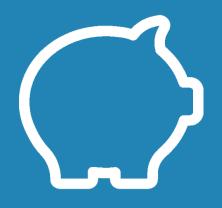
Does not include payments:

- From qualified retirement, 403(b) or 457(b) plans
- To licensed medical professionals for medical services
- To an individual who is not a highly compensated employee as defined in IRC Sec. 414(q) earning \$120,000 for the year





Excess Parachute Payments



Base amount equals:

Average of Form W-2 (and Form 1099 compensation) in five (5) calendar years prior to the severance.



Inclusion of Certain Fringe Benefits in UBTI

A tax-exempt organization includes as UBTI any amount

- 1. for which a deduction is not allowed under IRC Sec. 274, and
- 2. which is paid by the organization for any qualified transportation fringe, any parking facility used in connection with qualified parking, or any on-premises athletic facility.



Inclusion of Certain Fringe Benefits in UBTI

"Qualified transportation fringe" is:

- a) commuter transportation
- b) transit passes;
- c) qualified parking;
- d) qualified bicycle benefit (may not create UBI)

Effective for amounts paid or incurred after Dec. 31, 2017





Changes for employees

• \$20 monthly benefit for qualified bicycle commuting reimbursement

No change (benefits still excludible from employee's income)

- Transportation to and from work \$260 maximum monthly benefit in 2018
- Qualified parking \$260 maximum monthly benefit in 2018







Unrelated Trade or Business Income Losses

- The Act disallows tax-exempt organizations from taking the business losses from one unrelated trade or business and deducting them from the income of another unrelated trade or business.
- Organizations could, however, carryforward losses from an unrelated business to reduce income from another year's operation of the same unrelated business.





Unrelated Business Income Example #1

	OLD	NEW	
Advertising Income	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	
Debt-Financed Rental Loss	(\$ 1,000,000)	(\$ 1,000,000)	
Net	\$ 1,000,000	N/A	
Tax Rate	35%	21%	
Tax Expense	\$ 350,000	\$ 420,000	





Unrelated Business Income Example #2

		OLD		NEW
Advertising Income	\$	1,000,000	\$	1,000,000
Debt-Financed Rental Loss		300,000)	(\$	300,000)
Net	\$	700,000		N/A
Tax Rate		35%		21%
Tax Expense	\$	245,000	\$	210,000



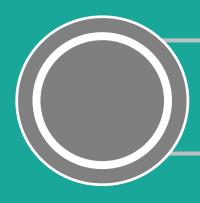


Unanswered questions:

- What constitutes "one unrelated trade or business"?
- Are passive activities that generate unrelated business income one trade or business?
- Is trade or business grouped by geography, activity, or management?







Tax Exempt Bonds



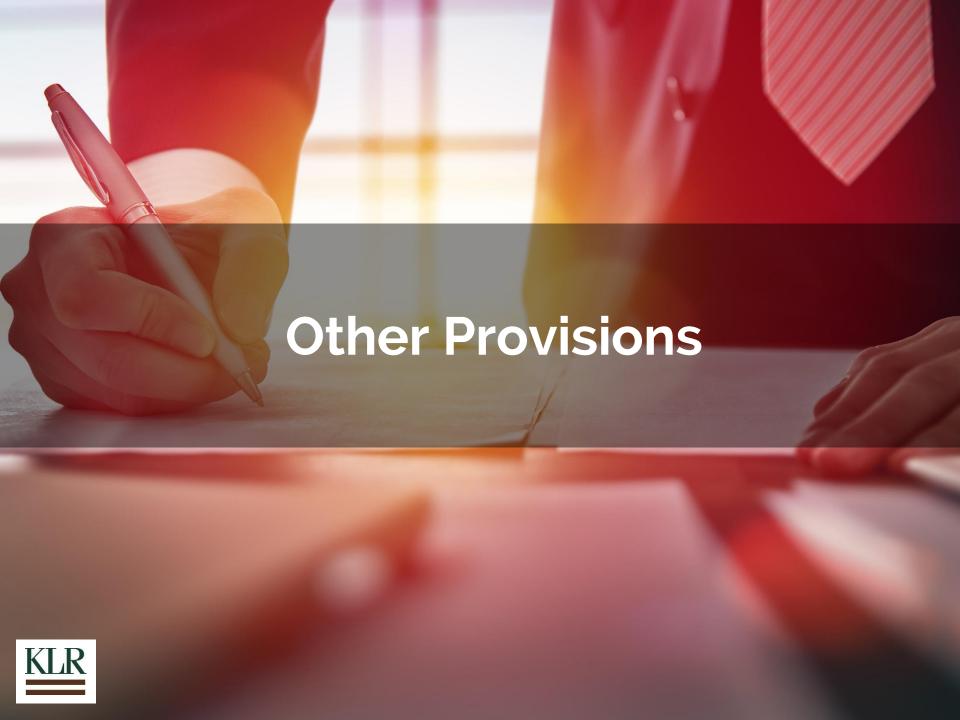
- The Act repeals the exclusion from gross income of interest on a bond issued to advance refund on another bond
- Prior to the change each tax-exempt bond issue was permitted to be advance refunded once
- The ability to currently refund bonds remains in place

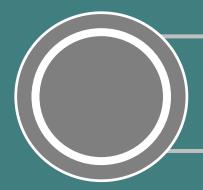


Tax Exempt Bonds

- Change is effective for advance refunding bonds issued after December 31, 2017
- May result in changes to how tax-exempt bond issues are structured







Employers and Employees



Achievement Awards



Qualified bicycle commuting reimbursements



Qualified moving expenses (employer-paid)

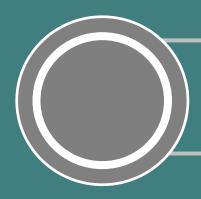


Suspends exclusion for 1/1/2018 -12/31/2026



Denial of deduction for dues with respect to membership in any club organized for business, pleasure, recreation or other social purposes

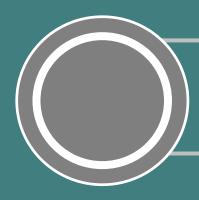




Impact of Tax Cuts and Jobs Act on Not-for-Profit Organizations

- Focus on donor engagement and stewardship
- Review compensation arrangements (including related organizations)
- Review transportation benefits
- **?**
- Separate different unrelated activities and establish system of tracking expenses





What to Watch Out For



IRS Technical Guidance



Simplified Excise Tax Rate for Private Foundations



Johnson Amendment



Universal Charitable Deduction



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