

THE REPUBLICAN PREMISE AT THE HEART OF THE "FISCAL CLIFF" IMPASSE THAT DOES IT YELDSTYEY ALL YAKE MONEY! FIRE EVERYBODY!

Overview



- American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012
- > The Medicare Surtax
- State and local tax updates
- New Repairs and Maintenance rules

2013 Tax Rate Increases



Pre Fiscal Cliff

Provision	2011	2012	2013	
Rates for	35.09	%	39.6%	
ordinary income	33.0	%	36.0%	
	28.09	%	31.0%	
	25.09	%	28.0%	
	15.09	%	15.0%	
	10.0%		15.0%	
Top rates for investment income				
Long-term capital gains	15.09	%	20.0%	
Qualified dividends	15.0%		39.6%	



Post Fiscal Cliff

	Rate	Single Filers	MFJ Filers
	10%	\$0 to \$8,925	\$0 to \$17,850
	15%	\$8,925 to \$36,250	\$17,850 to \$72,500
	25%	\$36,250 to \$87,850	\$72,500 to \$146,400
Ordinary Rates	28%	\$87,850 to \$183,250	\$146,400 to \$223,050
	33%	\$183,250 to \$398,350	\$223,050 to \$398,350
	35%	\$398,350 to \$400,000	\$398,350 to \$450,000
	39.6%	\$400,000 and above	\$450,000 and above



- Phase-out itemized deductions and exemptions
 - Applies to
 - Single filers >\$250,000
 - MFJ filers > \$300,000
 - Itemized deductions reduced by 3% of AGI in excess of threshold
 - Limited to 80% of itemized deductions
 - Does not include
 - Medical expenses
 - Investment interest expense
 - Casualty losses
 - Gambling losses



 2% social security tax reduction on employee wages, eliminated for 2013





- Depreciation for 2012 & 2013
 - 50% bonus depreciation
 - Sec.179 limitation \$500,000 (\$2M phase out)
 - 15 year tax life for qualified leasehold, retail and restaurant property extended for 2012 & 2013
- Nontaxable forgiveness of qualified principal residence indebtedness



Permanently patched AMT and indexed it to inflation

AMT Exemption	Pre Cliff 2012	Post Cliff 2012
Single	\$33,750	\$50,600
Married Filing Joint	\$45,000	\$78,750



 Tax planning to take advantage of the 0% rate on Capital Gains & Qualified Dividends

	Rate	Single Filers	MFJ Filers
Capital	0%	\$0 to 36,250	\$0 to \$72,500
Gains & Qualified	15%	\$36,250 to \$400,000	\$72,500 to \$450,000
Dividends	20%	\$400,000 and above	\$450,000 and above



Capital gains & dividends are considered highest rate element of a taxpayer's annual income:

MFJ filer

Earns **\$100,000 Wages**

Add \$72,500 LTCG/qualified dividends

Total \$172,500 Adjusted gross income

Less \$100,000 Itemized deductions

\$72,500 Taxable income

deductions reduce ordinary income first.

Capital gains and dividends are taxed at

0% rate!

Estate & Gift Tax Changes



Pre Fiscal Cliff

Estate Tax	2011	2012	2013
Top rate	35	5.0%	55.0%
Annual Gift Tax Exemption	\$13K		\$14K

Gift Tax	2011	2012	2013
	Estate and gift tax reunified for 2011 (\$5 million exemption for highest rate of 3	-2012 or gifts with	\$1 million lifetime exemption (55% top rate)

Estate & Gift Tax Changes



Post Fiscal Cliff

Estate & Gift Tax Regime	Reunified for 2013-Forward
Top rate	40.0%
Lifetime Exemption	\$5,000,000*
Annual Gift Tax Exemption	\$14,000

^{*\$5,250,000} for 2013 (up from \$5,120,000 for 2012)

The Medicare Surtax



Surprise!

Starting in 2013: **3.8%**



Surtax

- Imposed on certain investment income of high-income tax payers
- Even more surprising, it goes to the General Fund

The Medicare Surtax



Who

Individual taxpayer threshold amounts:

Single Taxpayer



Married Filing Jointly



\$250,000

Married Filing Separately



\$125,000

\$200,000

The Medicare Surtax



How

For Individuals the 3.8% surtax will be imposed on the lesser of:

- Net investment income for the tax year, or...
- The amount by which the modified adjusted gross income (MAGI) exceeds the threshold amount in that year

Medicare Surtax Example



Married Filing Jointly:

Husband and wife, filing jointly

Earn \$200,000 in salaries

Plus \$150,000 of net investment income

for \$350,000 of total MAGI

The **3.8%** surtax applies to \$100,000 of income **since it is the lesser** of \$150,000 of net investment income or the excess over the MAGI threshold of \$250,000.



Medicare Surtax Example



Surtax is gross, not net tax:

Single filer

Earns \$2,200,000 MAGI (all investment income)

Less \$1,000,000 Charitable contribution

Less \$1,100,000 Medical expenses

TI \$100,000

The **3.8%** surtax applies to \$2,000,000 of income **since it is the lesser** of \$2,200,000 of net investment income or the excess over the MAGI threshold of \$200,000.



What IS investment income?



Net investment income includes the following:

- Interest, dividends, royalties, annuities
- Net capital gains derived from the disposition of property (other than property held in an active trade or business)

Long-term capital gains	15.0%	20.0%	23.8%
Qualified dividends	15.0%	39.8%	23.8%

Income derived from all passive activities

Rental Income



What IS investment income?



Net investment income *does not* include the following:

- Wages or salary
- Active trade or business income
- Distributions from IRAs or qualified retirement plans
- Income from tax-exempt municipal bonds



0.9% Medicare Tax



- Applied to wages & self-employment income in excess of:
 - Single taxpayers > \$200,000
 - MFJ taxpayers > \$250,000
- Employer is required to withhold from wages in excess of \$200,000
- Self-employment loss does not reduce amount of tax

0.9% Medicare Tax



Case One

Single taxpayer with high wages and S/E loss

Wages \$300,000

Less partnership loss \$60,000

Total S/E income \$240,000

Medicare tax is \$900

\$300,000 W-2 - \$200,000 threshold X 0.9%

0.9% Medicare Tax



Case Two

Single taxpayer with *low* wages and *high* S/E income

Wages \$ 20,000

Partnership income \$280,000

Total S/E income \$300,000

Medicare tax is \$900

(\$280,000 partnership income - \$180,000

Threshold (\$200,000 threshold - \$20,000 wages)

X 0.9%

Other Tax Measures included in...



The Affordable Care Act

- Medical itemized deduction threshold increased to 10% from 7.5% (2013)
- Maximum pre-tax FSA reimbursable amount reduced to \$2,500 from \$5,000 (2013)
- Large employers (>250 W-2s in 2011) must report value of employer-sponsored, employee health coverage on each W-2 (2012)
- Adoption of credit and assistance programs expire in 2012



... NOW WHAT?



FEBRUARY

FISCAL TORNADO!









Uncertain Future



2014 & beyond...

- Tax reform coming?
- Increase Tax Rates
 - Individuals "high income" taxpayers
 - Corporations minimum taxes on foreign profits
- Increase Tax Base
 - Individuals limitations on itemized deductions
 - Corporations limitations on deductions/ preference items



State Tax Update

- Oregon
 - Corp tax rate 6.6% in 2013 (7.6% over \$10M)
 - Individual tax rate 9.9% in 2012 forward

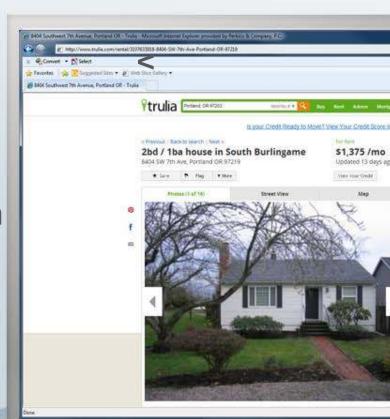
California

- Individual tax rates increased retroactively to 10.3-12.3% in 2012
- Single sales factor apportionment for business in 2013



Portland/Multnomah County Update

- Rental Real Estate
 - City of PDX, no exemption for 10 rentals if only business activity for 2012
 - \$50k gross receipts exemption still applicable
 - Multnomah County, no change





Portland/Multnomah County Update

- Real Estate Brokers
 - Brokers acting as agents of a principal real estate broker exempt from City of PDX tax
 - Must be only business activity
 - Multnomah County, no change (still taxable activity)





Portland/Multnomah County Update

- Recent Audit Activity
 - LLC owner's compensation deduction for rental real estate
 - Must provide detail of activities with at least 100 hours
- City of Portland Arts Tax

Arts Education & Access Tax



\$35 tax imposed on the income of each income-earning resident of the City of Portland who is at least 18 years old

No tax will be imposed on filer(s) within any household that

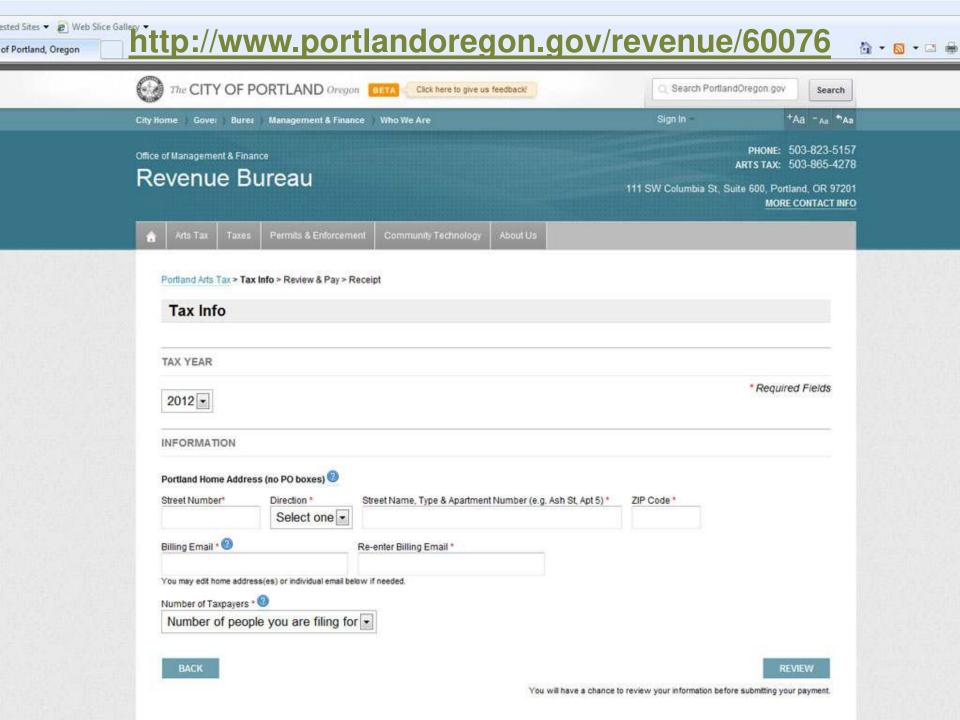
is at or below the federal poverty guideline

for that tax year

No proration for part-year residents

Returns due on April 15^{th,} no extension available, \$15 penalty if not paid by 4/15

Mail in the form with payment or file and pay online



City of Portland - Revenue Bureau Arts Tax Annual Report Form Creating the Arts Education & Access Fund

ARTS 2012

For the year Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2012 Due: April 15, 2013

Portland residents age 18 and older. Attach sheet(s) for more than 4 residents and/or address changes.

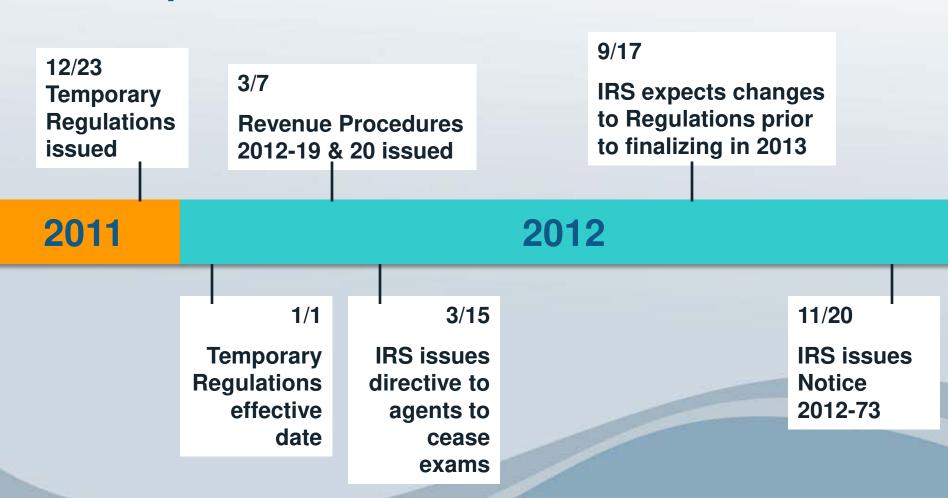
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- For each adult you are filing for, enter their information above. If they do not have an email address, you may leave that space blank. Providing an email address allows the Revenue Bureau to send an electronic notice

Repairs & Maintenance



Status update:



Repairs & Maintenance



"The temporary regulations will affect all taxpayers that acquire, produce, or improve tangible property."



Acquisition of Production of Property



Materials and Supplies Tax Treatment In general, materials and supplies are categorized and treated as:

- Incidental: Carried on hand, for which no record of consumption is kept, or which physical inventories are not taken, are deductible in the year purchased
- Non-incidental: Deductible in the year used or consumed
- Special rules for rotable and temporary spare parts

Acquisition of Production of Property



De Minimis Rule:

- Permits taxpayers to deduct costs incurred under a capitalization threshold
- Four requirements for safe harbor:
 - Applicable financial statement ("AFS")
 - Written capitalization policy at beginning of year
 - Expense in AFS in accordance with written capitalization policy
 - Deduction cannot exceed ceiling for aggregate amount deducted

Acquisition of Production of Property

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- Ceiling is less than or equal to the greater of:
 - 0.1% of the federal income tax gross receipts; or
 - 2% of AFS depreciation and amortization expense
- Not intended to prevent a taxpayer from reaching an agreement with IRS exam agent that exceeds the safe harbor ceiling

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Application:

- Determine the Unit of Property ("UOP")
- Apply the capitalization standards
- Optional: Routine Maintenance safe harbor (currently not available for real property)



Unit of Property - Buildings

- Each building and its structural components is a single UOP. The capitalization standards are applied separately to the building structure and the following 8 building systems:
 - Gas distribution
 - Electrical
 - Elevators
 - HVAC
 - Building structure

- Plumbing
- Escalators
- Fire protection
- Security systems



Unit of Property – Property other than buildings

In general: All of the components that are functionally interdependent comprise a single UOP.

Components are functionally interdependent if placing in service one is dependent upon the placing in service of another component.



Unit of Property – Leased Property

In general: In the case of a taxpayer that is

a lessee of all or a portion of a building, the

UOP is each building and its structural

components or the portion of each

building subject to the lease and the

structural components associated with the

leased portion.



In the case of a lessee of an entire building, the building or its structural components are the units of property

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In the case of a lessee that leases a portion of a building, the portion of the building structure subject to the lease or the portion of any structural component associated with the leased space are the units of property



Capitalization Standards

In general: Taxpayers must capitalize amounts paid to improve tangible property if the amount paid results in a:

- Betterment
- Adaption to a new and different use; or
- Restoration

General Asset Accounts (GAA)



Election

- Assets may be grouped in a single GAA if they have the:
 - Same depreciation method (cannot combine bonus and non-bonus)
 - Same recovery period
 - Same convention
 - Placed in service in same taxable year
- A single asset can be placed into a GAA

General Asset Accounts (GAA)



- If GAA elected, no loss on disposition recognized until all assets in GAA completely disposed.
- However, can elect to treat a component of an asset as a single asset for disposition purposes:
 - Structural components of buildings generally defined under Section 48 regs.
 - Definition of component must be consistently used for all assets
 - Election provides flexibility in determining whether to take a loss on a disposition or a repair expense, if permitted.

Accounting Method Changes



Under the regulations:

Automatic consent for method changes to comply with temporary regulations

- Form 3115 must be attached to the timely filed (including extensions) fed tax return for the year of change
- National Office copy of Form 3115 must be filed with IRS Ogden, UT office in lieu of IRS National Office in DC

Accounting Method Changes



Change can result in:

- Section 481(a) adjustment
- Cut-off method adjustment
- Modified cut-off method adjustment

IRS Notice 2012-73



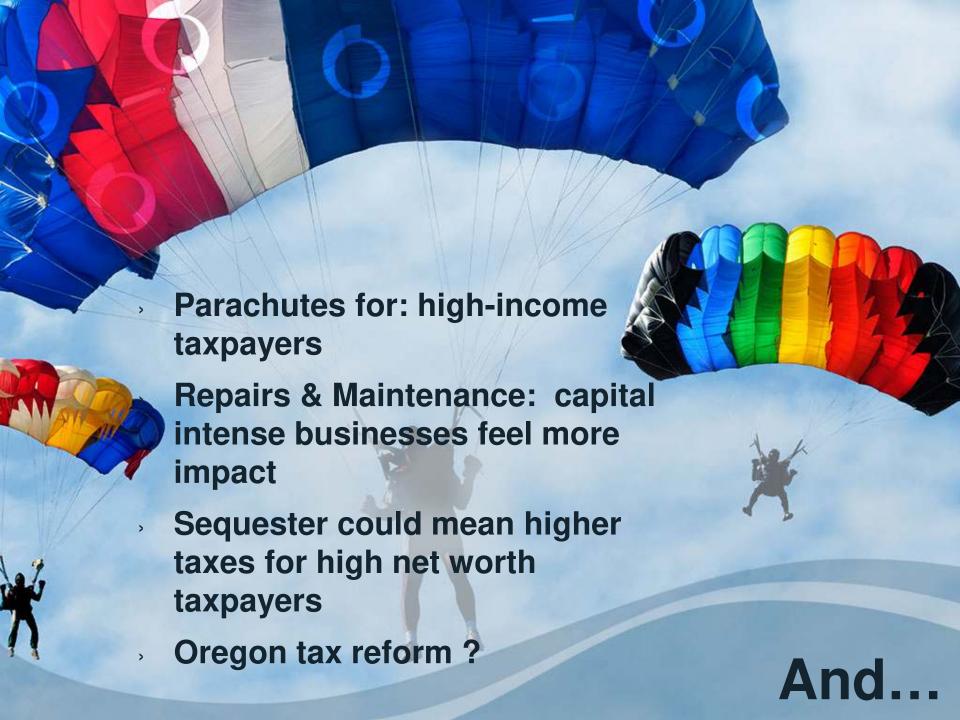
- Optional application of temporary regulations for 2012-2013
- Final regulations issued in 2013, effective 1/1/2014
- Potential changes for:
 - De minimis rule
 - Dispositions
 - Routine maintenance safe-harbor

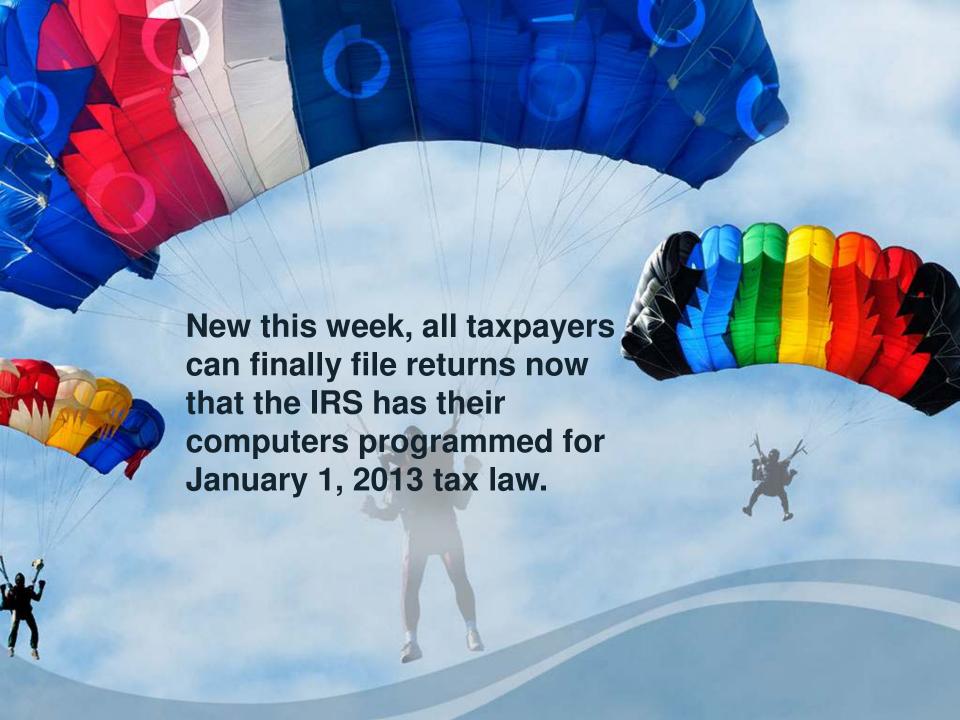
Repairs & Maintenance



What to do now?

- Formalize written capitalization policy to implement 1/1/2014 if not already present
- For buildings, evaluate the new component UOPs and consider potential for write-off of previously disposed components
- Evaluate expense accounts currently being used for small purchases as well as repairs and maintenance
- Consider early adoption of some or all of these rules







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