

## Comparing the House and Senate Tax Reform Proposals in Tax Cuts and Jobs Act

### DECEMBER 2

On December 2, 2017, the Senate passed its version of sweeping tax reform legislation, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (H.R. 1), by a narrow 51-49 vote. We previously issued alerts summarizing and comparing the House and Senate versions of the tax bill. While not reflected in our alert, the final Senate bill differs significantly when compared to the initial version introduced by the Senate Finance Committee.

Next steps in the legislative process will involve both the House and Senate working together to reconcile the differences between both versions of the legislation. Once that process is complete, either the House and Senate will vote on a revised bill, or the House will approve the legislation as passed by the Senate. It appears likely that final legislation will be enacted before the end of 2017.

The charts on the next few pages, while not exhaustive, provide an overview and comparison of current law, the House tax reform bill, and the Senate tax reform bill as it stands currently. The comments in orange text reflect changes made in the December 2nd Senate bill. We are closely monitoring the latest tax reform developments and will provide updates as they become available.

### NOVEMBER 9

On November 9, 2017, the House Ways and Means Committee voted on the final amendments to its tax reform bill, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (H.R. 1). On the same day, Senate Finance Committee Chairman Orrin Hatch (R-UT) released a summary of the Senate GOP's version of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. On November 15, 2017, the Senate Committee on Finance released a list of proposed changes to the original Senate Tax Reform Proposal. The tweaks by Senate Finance Committee Chairman Orrin Hatch, R-Utah, largely move to make the bill comply with Senate budget rules. One change of note is the insertion of a provision to eliminate the Affordable Care Act individual shared responsibility payment (personal insurance mandate) for post-December 31, 2018.

The House and Senate versions of the bill have several similar provisions, but there are some significant differences. Both versions would move the United States from a worldwide tax regime to a territorial system, reduce corporate income tax rates, eliminate the corporate and individual alternative minimum taxes, increase the standard deduction, and expand child tax credits. Differences include the rules relating to the mortgage interest deduction, IRC Section 179 deduction, and the Estate Tax.

**INDIVIDUAL TAXES**

*\*Individual provisions expire after 2025 where marked.*

	<b>CURRENT LAW</b>	<b>HOUSE PROPOSAL</b>	<b>SENATE PROPOSAL</b> *
<b>Ordinary Income Tax Brackets</b>  <b>(Married Filing Joint Tax Brackets Shown)</b>	7 Tax Brackets:  10%: \$0 - \$18,650 15%: \$18,651 - \$75,900 25%: \$75,901 - \$153,100 28%: \$153,101 - \$233,350 33%: \$233,351 - \$416,700 35%: \$416,701 - \$470,700 39.6%: \$470,701+	4 Tax Brackets:  12%: \$0 - \$90,000 25%: \$90,001 - \$260,000 35%: \$260,001 - \$1,000,000 39.6%: \$1,000,001+	7 Tax Brackets:  10%: \$0 - \$19,050 12%: \$19,051 - \$77,400 22%: \$77,401 - \$140,000 24%: \$140,001 - \$320,000 32%: \$320,001 - \$400,000 35%: \$400,001 - \$1,000,000 38.5%: \$1,000,001+ *
<b>Standard Deduction</b>	\$6,350 – Single \$12,700 – Married	\$12,200 – Single \$24,400 – Married	\$12,000 – Single \$24,000 – Married *
<b>Itemized Deductions</b>	Phase-out begins at: \$261,500 – Single \$313,800 – Married  Mortgage interest deduction limitation is \$1,000,000 of acquisition indebtedness plus \$100,000 home equity indebtedness on principal residence and one secondary residence  Allows an itemized deduction for state and local taxes	Repeals overall limitation of itemized deductions  Reduces mortgage interest limitation to \$500,000 for post 11/2 acquisitions, eliminates secondary residence and home equity indebtedness deductibility  Limits the state and local tax deduction to \$10,000 of property taxes  No deduction allowed for tax preparation, personal casualty losses, alimony payments, moving expenses, gambling losses, medical expenses, contribution to medical savings accounts	Same as House proposal *  Retains the mortgage interest limitation as set forth in the current law, but eliminates the deduction for home equity indebtedness  Same as house proposal  Retains many credits and deductions currently targeted for repeal, however, medical expenses that under the current law must exceed 10% of Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) would be deductible to the extent they exceed 7.5% of AGI for 2017 and 2018, reverts to 10% for 2019 forward.
<b>Child Tax Credit</b>	\$1,000 per child	Increases child tax credit to \$1,600 and creates a new \$300 per person family tax credit	Increases child tax credit to \$2,000 *
<b>Personal Exemptions</b>	\$4,050 per person	Repeals personal exemptions	Same as House proposal *
<b>Education Incentives</b>	American Opportunity Tax Credit (AOTC) Hope Scholarship Credit (HSC) Lifetime Learning Credit (LLC)	Consolidates AOTC, HSC and LLC into a single, enhanced AOTC credit	* Student loan interest remains deductible as under current law v. House repeal. In addition, up to \$10,000 could be withdrawn from Sec. 529 plans and used for K-12 education, either for private school or homeschooling.

**INDIVIDUAL TAXES** (cont'd)

	<b>CURRENT LAW</b>	<b>HOUSE PROPOSAL</b>	<b>SENATE PROPOSAL</b>
<b>Estate, Gift and Generation Skipping Transfer Taxes</b>	<p>\$5 million Basic Combined Exclusion from Estate &amp; Gift Taxes, indexed for inflation to \$5.6 million in 2018</p> <p>\$5 million exclusion from Generation Skipping Transfer (GST) Tax, indexed for inflation to \$5.6 million in 2018</p>	<p>Basic Exclusion amount increased to \$10 million, with indexing for inflation the total exclusion from Estate &amp; Gift Tax will be \$11.2 million (same for the GST Tax)</p> <p>Both the Estate Tax and the Generation Skipping Tax to be repealed in 6 years</p> <p>Gift Tax capped at 35% on transfers over \$500,000</p> <p>Basis of assets will still be stepped up to value as of date of death</p>	<p>Similar to the house proposal except that the Estate Tax and Generation Skipping Tax will not be repealed *</p>
<b>Electing Small Business Trusts</b>	<p>An Electing Small Business Trust (an "ESBT") is a valid shareholder of an S corporation.</p> <p>A Non-Resident Alien may not be a shareholder of an S corporation and may not be a potential current beneficiary of an ESBT.</p>	<p>No change.</p>	<p>A Non-Resident Alien may be a potential current beneficiary of an ESBT. *</p> <p>An ESBT will be subject to the same rules governing deductibility of charitable contributions that individuals must follow. Generally, contribution deductions are limited to certain percentages of adjusted gross income. Amounts in excess of the limitation may be carried forward for five-years.</p>
<b>Alternative Minimum Tax</b>	<p>If applicable, flat 28%</p>	<p>Repeals the individual alternative minimum tax</p>	<p>The Alternative Minimum Tax is retained with exemption amounts increased by about 40% *</p>
<b>Business Income of Individuals</b>	<p>Business income passed through to partners or shareholders and taxed at ordinary income rates</p>	<p>100% of passive and 30% of active flow-through income taxed at 25% for certain activities</p>	<p>Creates a 23% deduction for business income. Deduction does not apply to personal service businesses. The 23% deduction would be limited to 50% of the taxpayer's allocable share of the company's W-2 wages. *</p>

## BUSINESS TAXES

	CURRENT LAW	HOUSE PROPOSAL	SENATE PROPOSAL
<b>Corporate Tax Rates</b>	Maximum tax rate of 35%	Maximum tax rate of 20%; 25% for personal service corporations. <b>Would reduce the corporate dividends received deduction percentages.</b>	Maximum rate of 20% beginning in calendar year 2019. Would reduce the corporate dividends received deduction percentages.
<b>Alternative Minimum Tax</b>	Applicable to corporations	Repeals corporate alternative minimum tax	<b>The corporate AMT would NOT be repealed.</b>
<b>Increased Expensing</b>	Taxpayers must capitalize the cost of property, recovering the cost over time through annual deductions for depreciation or amortization.	100% expensing of qualified property. Qualified property includes used property, but not property owned by real estate businesses or public utilities. <b>Effective for property placed in service after September 27, 2017.</b>	100% expensing of qualified property. Qualified property does not include used property or public utility property. Real estate property may be qualified under the Senate proposal. Added 100% expensing for qualified production of TV, film, and live theatrical productions. <b>Effective for property placed in service after September 27, 2017.</b>
<b>Section 179</b>	\$500k limit/\$2 million phase-out	\$5 million limit/\$20 million phase-out	\$1 million limit/\$2.5 million phase-out
<b>Depreciation</b>	Non-residential property is depreciated over 39 years and residential rental property is depreciated over 27.5 years. Qualified lease hold improvement property (QLIP), qualified restaurant property (QRP) and qualified retail improvement property (QRIP) are depreciated over 15 years.	Not mentioned	Reduces recovery period for non-residential real and residential rental property to 25 years. Eliminates QLIP, QRP, and QRIP designations (as 15-year property); creates new 10-year recovery period for qualified improvement property
<b>Interest Expense Deduction</b>	Business interest paid or accrued deductible, subject to limitations	Deduction for interest expense limited to business interest plus 30% of the business' adjusted taxable income (pre-depreciation earnings). Small businesses and real estate companies not limited.	Deduction for interest expense limited to the sum of business interest income plus 30% of the business' adjusted taxable income. In the Senate version, earnings are post-depreciation.
<b>NOL Deductions</b>	NOLs may be carried back two years and carried over 20 years to offset taxable income.	Eliminates most NOL carrybacks and limits NOL deduction to 90% of current year taxable income	<b>NOL deduction limited to 90% of current year taxable income. Would go down to 80% after 2022.</b>
<b>Like-Kind Exchanges</b>	Allows deferral of gain for like-kind property exchanges	Deferral of gain limited to real property exchanges	Same as House proposal
<b>Section 199</b>	Allows deduction equal to 9% of qualified income	Repeals Section 199	Same as House proposal

**BUSINESS TAXES** (cont'd)

	<b>CURRENT LAW</b>	<b>HOUSE PROPOSAL</b>	<b>SENATE PROPOSAL</b>
<b>Business Tax Deductions/ Credits</b>	Employer-provided child care credit Work Opportunity Tax Credit New Markets Tax Credit Rehabilitation Tax Credit	Repeals the following credits/ deductions:  Employer-provided child care credit Work Opportunity Tax Credit New Markets Tax Credit Rehabilitation Tax Credit  Most expenses for entertainment activities would be non-deductible. Non-entertainment business meals still 50% deductible.	Retains many credits and deductions currently targeted for repeal in the House proposal and makes several modifications to the Low Income Housing Tax Credit, and <b>Historic Tax Credit</b> .  Amortization of Research and Development expenses over 5 years – effective for amounts paid or incurred after 2025.  <b>Most expenses for entertainment activities would be non-deductible. Non-entertainment business meals still 50% deductible.</b>
<b>Carried Interest</b>	Fund managers must hold the partnership interest for a year for the 20% carried interest tax treatment to apply.	Would impose a three-year holding period requirement for partnership interests received in connection with performing services to be eligible for long-term capital gains tax rates	<b>Similar to House proposal</b>
<b>Partnership Technical Termination Rule</b>	A partnership terminates if no part of business continues to be conducted, or if within a 12-month period there is a sale/exchange of 50% or more of total interest in partnership capital or profits.	Would repeal the technical termination rules	Not mentioned
<b>Accounting Methods</b>		Not mentioned	Changes to revenue recognition rules – allowing taxpayer to follow financial statement method. Codifies Rev. Proc. 2004-34 allowing limited deferral
<b>Small Business Provisions (Cash method of accounting; inventory accounting; UNICAP; and Percentage of Completion Method)</b>		Special provision for businesses with average annual gross receipts under \$25 million, including: Expanded ability to use the cash method of accounting; exception from inventory accounting, UNICAP, and percentage of completion method	Similar to House version – applies to businesses with gross receipts under \$15 million

## COMPENSATION AND BENEFITS

	CURRENT LAW	HOUSE PROPOSAL	SENATE PROPOSAL
<b>Excessive Employee Remuneration</b>	There are exceptions from the \$1 million public company covered employee remuneration deduction limitation for performance-based compensation and for commission compensation.	Would generally eliminate the performance-based compensation and commissions exceptions	Same as House proposal
<b>Employer Credit For Paid Family And Medical Leave</b>		Not mentioned	Would allow eligible employers (as defined in the Bill) a general business credit of 12.5% of the wages paid for family and medical leave (with certain adjustments).
<b>Repeal of Special Rule Permitting Recharacterization of IRA Contributions</b>	It is possible to recharacterize ROTH IRA contributions as traditional IRA contributions and vice versa.	These recharacterizations would no longer be permitted.	Same as House proposal
<b>Extended Roll-Over Period For Rollover of Plan Loan Offset Amounts in Certain Cases</b>	A tax-free rollover must be effected within 60 days.	Would permit a tax-qualified retirement plan benefit treated as distributed from the plan on account of an unpaid plan loan to be rolled over after 60 days if the rollover occurs on or prior to the due date (including extensions) for filing the income tax return for the plan participant's tax year of the distribution.	Same as House proposal
<b>Treatment Of Qualified Entity Grants</b>		Not mentioned	With respect to private company stock attributable to stock option exercises or the settlement of restricted stock units, would permit certain employees to elect within 30 days of the vesting of the option or restricted stock unit to defer the inclusion of the related compensation income for up to 5 years.

## INTERNATIONAL TAX

	CURRENT LAW	HOUSE PROPOSAL	SENATE PROPOSAL
International Tax System	<p>Corporations taxed on worldwide income</p> <p>No rules addressing repatriation from foreign corporations</p>	<p>Shifts U.S. tax system to a territorial system</p> <p>Implements a 100% dividend exemption from foreign corporations paid to corporate shareholders owning 10%</p> <p>Creates a deemed repatriation of all foreign corporate earnings at 2 rates – 14% for cash and cash equivalents, 7% for illiquid assets</p> <p>Imposes 10% tax on high foreign earnings, 20% excise tax on the payments U.S. companies make to foreign affiliates</p> <p>Limited foreign tax credits would be available</p>	<p>Similar to House proposal</p>

### What Does CohnReznick Think?

There are many steps that need to happen between now and when any version of tax reform becomes law. Taxpayers should continue to monitor the progress in both the House and the Senate to ensure they understand how the proposed rules would impact their position. To negotiate the differences between the House and Senate versions of the bill, Republican leaders have appointed conferees. House Speaker Paul Ryan has named the following House conferees: Conference Chair, Chairman Kevin Brady, and Representatives Devin Nunes, Peter Roskam, Diane Black, and Kristi Noem. The Senate is set to announce its conferees soon. Senate conferees will most likely be Senators Orrin Hatch, Mike Enzi, Lisa Murkowski, Pat Toomey, John Thune, and Rob Portman.

CohnReznick will continue to monitor the tax reform process and release timely updates as more information becomes available.

### Contact

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