



Federal Tax ADVISORY ■

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Certain Banks Qualify for the 20% Pass-Through Deduction

This month brought good news for owners of small banks. On August 8, 2018, the IRS issued new Proposed Treasury Regulation §§ 1.199A-1 through 1.199A-6 (the "199A Regulations") specifically including banking in the list of businesses eligible for the 20% deduction for the qualified business income (QBI) of pass-through entities.

The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, which took effect on January 1 of this year, famously slashed the tax rate on C corporations, which pay corporate income tax, from 35% to 21%. By itself, this may have been seen as unfair to small businesses, most of which are set up not as C corporations but rather as LLCs, partnerships, and S corporations whose income passes through to be taxed at the level of their individual owners. To ensure that non-C corporations also benefited, the Act included Section 199A, which allows owners of sole proprietorships and pass-through entities a deduction of up to 20% of their QBI.

The 20% pass-through deduction was meant to benefit income derived from a business's deployment of capital. Therefore, owners of specified service businesses (including law and accounting firms) with income over a low threshold were excluded from qualification. Confusingly, specified service businesses also included financial services businesses. This inclusion left owners of banks organized as S corporations wondering whether they could benefit from the deduction or whether they ought to convert to C corporations. Fortunately, the 199A Regulations specifically exclude banking from the definition of specified financial services, meaning that owners of banks organized as S corporations will qualify for the 20% deduction.

To ensure that the 20% deduction is only used to benefit productive businesses, Section 199A contains a limitation based on the amount of a qualified business's wages and depreciable property. For an owner with income over a low threshold, the 20% deduction is limited to the greater of (1) 50% of a qualified business's W-2 wages; or (2) the sum of 25% of its W-2 wages and 2.5% of the original basis of all of its depreciable property. Reasonable compensation paid to S corporation shareholder-employees is included as W-2 wages and excluded from QBI.

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The 199A Regulations also contain aggregation rules so that owners of multiple qualified businesses can potentially aggregate their QBI, W-2 wages, and basis for purposes of the thresholds. W-2 wages paid by a management company may also be allocated to commonly controlled operating companies to satisfy the wage limitations. If certain businesses have negative QBI and others positive, the losses may be allocated to the businesses with positive QBI. Net QBI losses may be carried forward to future years.

The 199A Regulations further clarify that businesses with fiscal year ends other than December 31 may take the full amount of their QBI, W-2 wages, and basis into account even though some might have been earned or incurred before 2018.

The 199A Regulations also create a series of anti-abuse rules meant to prevent otherwise ineligible businesses from taking advantage of the 20% deduction. Before the issuance of the regulations, business owners and advisers considered whether it would be advantageous to convert employees into independent contractors so that they could each claim the 20% deduction, or to engage in "cracking," whereby a service business is split into two separate businesses with the qualified business paying a fee to the service business. The 199A Regulations specifically crack down on these types of transactions to curtail abuse of the deduction.

For more information, please contact [Michael Senger](#) at 404.881.4988 or [Brian Harvel](#) at 404.881.4491.

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If you have any questions or would like additional information, please contact your Alston & Bird attorney or any of the following:

Federal Tax Group

Sam K. Kaywood, Jr.
Co-Chair
404.881.7481
sam.kaywood@alston.com

Edward Tanenbaum
Co-Chair
212.210.9425
edward.tanenbaum@alston.com

George B. Abney
404.881.7980
george.abney@alston.com

Scott Harty
404.881.7867
scott.harty@alston.com

Clay A. Littlefield
704.444.1440
clay.littlefield@alston.com

John F. Baron
704.444.1434
john.baron@alston.com

Brian D. Harvel
404.881.4491
brian.harvel@alston.com

Ashley B. Menser
919.862.2209
ashley.menser@alston.com

Henry J. Birnkrant
202.239.3319
henry.birnkrant@alston.com

L. Andrew Immerman
404.881.7532
andy.immerman@alston.com

Daniel M. Reach
704.444.1272
danny.reach@alston.com

Seth M. Buchwald
404.881.7836
seth.buchwald@alston.com

Stefanie Kavanagh
202.239.3914
stefanie.kavanagh@alston.com

Heather Ripley
212.210.9549
heather.ripley@alston.com

James E. Croker, Jr.
202.239.3309
jim.croker@alston.com

Ryan J. Kelly
202.239.3306
ryan.kelly@alston.com

Michael Senger
404.881.4988
michael.senger@alston.com

Jasper L. Cummings, Jr.
919.862.2302
jack.cummings@alston.com

Brian E. Lebowitz
202.239.3394
brian.lebowitz@alston.com

ALSTON & BIRD

WWW.ALSTON.COM

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ATLANTA: One Atlantic Center ■ 1201 West Peachtree Street ■ Atlanta, Georgia, USA, 30309-3424 ■ 404.881.7000 ■ Fax: 404.881.7777
BEIJING: Hanwei Plaza West Wing ■ Suite 21B2 ■ No. 7 Guanghai Road ■ Chaoyang District ■ Beijing, 100004 CN ■ +86 10 8592 7500
BRUSSELS: Level 20 Bastion Tower ■ Place du Champ de Mars ■ B-1050 Brussels, BE ■ +32 2 550 3700 ■ Fax: +32 2 550 3719
CHARLOTTE: Bank of America Plaza ■ 101 South Tryon Street ■ Suite 4000 ■ Charlotte, North Carolina, USA, 28280-4000 ■ 704.444.1000 ■ Fax: 704.444.1111
DALLAS: 2828 North Harwood Street ■ 18th Floor ■ Dallas, Texas, USA, 75201 ■ 214.922.3400 ■ Fax: 214.922.3899
LOS ANGELES: 333 South Hope Street ■ 16th Floor ■ Los Angeles, California, USA, 90071-3004 ■ 213.576.1000 ■ Fax: 213.576.1100
NEW YORK: 90 Park Avenue ■ 15th Floor ■ New York, New York, USA, 10016-1387 ■ 212.210.9400 ■ Fax: 212.210.9444
RALEIGH: 555 Fayetteville Street ■ Suite 600 ■ Raleigh, North Carolina, USA, 27601-3034 ■ 919.862.2200 ■ Fax: 919.862.2260
SAN FRANCISCO: 560 Mission Street ■ Suite 2100 ■ San Francisco, California, USA, 94105-0912 ■ 415.243.1000 ■ Fax: 415.243.1001
SILICON VALLEY: 1950 University Avenue ■ 5th Floor ■ East Palo Alto, California, USA, 94303-2282 ■ 650-838-2000 ■ Fax: 650.838.2001
WASHINGTON, DC: The Atlantic Building ■ 950 F Street, NW ■ Washington, DC, USA, 20004-1404 ■ 202.239.3300 ■ Fax: 202.239.3333