CPA

Practice **Advisor**

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activities for a property in addition to rent and utilities.

Jul. 25, 2019



The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA) provides a veritable tax bonanza for owners of pass-through entities and self-employed individuals under new Section 199A: A deduction of up to 20% of the taxpayer's "qualified business income" (QBI), subject to certain limits. However, there's been some confusion over the availability of the Section 199A deduction for rental real estate activities.

Fortunately, the IRS provided some much-needed guidance in Notice 2019-07, and accompanying regulations, featuring a new safe-harbor rule. But we haven't heard the last word on this issue.

Under the TCJA, the Section 199A deduction is available to pass-through entities

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painters and plumbers.

As to whether a rental real estate activity rises to the level of a trade or business, the TCJA didn't establish a bright-line test. Thus, taxpayers and practitioners alike were pretty much left in the dark. At least Notice 2019-07 now provides some ray of light in the form of a key safe harbor rule.

How it works: A rental activity (including multiple rental activities combined into a single enterprise) is treated as trade or business if the taxpayer spends 250 hours of more on rental services. To qualify for this 250-hour safe-harbor, the taxpayer must also meet the following requirements.

- The taxpayer maintains separate books and records for each rental activity (or the combined enterprise); and
- The taxpayer maintains contemporaneous records, including time reports and similar documents, concerning hours of services performed, a description of all services performed, the dates on which services are performed and the identities of the parties performing the services.

Furthermore, some of the hours spend on activities relating to a rental estate operation may not count toward the 250-hour threshold. For instance, Notice 2019-17 specifies that rental services do NOT include financial or investment management activities, such as arranging financing; procuring property; studying and reviewing financial statements or reports on operations; planning, managing, or constructing long-term capital improvements; or hours spent traveling to and from the real estate.

Finally, certain rental activities are specifically excluded from the safe harbor rule, such as:

• Real estate you use as a residence for any portion of the year; and

