



AVIAT
AIRCRAFT, INC

Aviation Tax Basics

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Webinar hosted by Aviat Aircraft



- ✈ ATC was founded in 2003
- ✈ Office located in Columbus, Indiana
- ✈ Born and raised in Hong Kong
- ✈ Senior year of high school at Long Beach, Mississippi
- ✈ Graduated from Indiana University
- ✈ Married, two sons
- ✈ Naturalized Hoosier



Aviation Tax Basics

- Income Tax Planning
 - Who can write off aircraft expenses?
 - What is deductible
- Sales / Use Tax Planning
 - Can I avoid sales tax by setting up a Delaware corporation?
 - What are some exemptions available to minimize sales / use tax?



Who Can Write Off an Aircraft?

- ✈ Business Owner
- ✈ Self Employed Individual
- ✈ W2 Employee, retired...
- ✈ Key - Business Justification – “smell test”



Who Can Write Off an Aircraft?

- Ideal fact situations:
 - ✈ A consultant owns a consulting company, or
 - ✈ A contractor owns a construction company, or
 - ✈ A doctor with a medical practice
 - ✈ Visit clients, attend trade shows, job sites, prospects
 - ✈ A business aircraft is justified to facilitate these business travels
 - ✈ Consulting or construction or medical revenues are used to justify a business aircraft
 - ✈ It is not always the “least expensive” way to travel



Who Can Write Off an Aircraft?

- ✈ The aircraft is a business tool in a profitable business
- ✈ *We do not want to start an aircraft business*
- ✈ We have a profitable consulting / construction business utilizing a business aircraft
- ✈ It takes significant revenues to justify an aircraft – starting from scratch is extremely difficult, aerial photography, banner towing, leaseback to flight school, etc.



Income Tax Benefits

- ✈ Depreciation
- ✈ All operating expenses are deductible
 - ✈ Training
 - ✈ Hangar
 - ✈ Fuel
 - ✈ Insurance
 - ✈ Maintenance



What is depreciation?

- ✈ Tax depreciation is an income tax deduction that allows a taxpayer to recover the cost or other basis of an aircraft
- ✈ It is an annual allowance for the wear and tear, deterioration, or obsolescence of the property.
- ✈ MACRS – Modified Accelerated Cost Recovery System (double declining balance)
- ✈ Straight Line Method
- ✈ Depreciable life is 5 years for Part 91 use
- ✈ 50% Bonus Depreciation in 2017
- ✈ Section 179 Expensing \$500,000



Section 179 Expensing

- ✈ Permanent Law Change: \$500,000 Expensing for small businesses (\$5M)
- ✈ Total Equipment Purchase: less than \$2,000,000 (\$20M)
- ✈ Husky purchase at \$300,000 can be expensed in year of acquisition
- ✈ Taxpayer needs earned income and taxable income to claim 179 Expensing



Bonus Depreciation

- ✈ For 2017: 50% bonus depreciation is available for new aircraft purchase
- ✈ 50% bonus available in full up to December 31 delivery
- ✈ Can be claimed in combination of Section 179 Expensing
- ✈ No taxable income requirement



MACRS Depreciation Schedule: Purchase after September 30th

- ✈ Mid-quarter convention
- ✈ Purchase after Sept. 30 and over 40% of all assets acquired
- ✈ 43% depreciation in first two tax years
- ✈ 66% depreciation in first three tax years

Year 1	5.00%
Year 2	38.00%
Year 3	22.80%
Year 4	13.70%
Year 5	10.90%
Year 6	9.60%



MACRS Depreciation Schedule: Purchase before September 30th

- ✈ Half year convention
- ✈ Purchase by Sept. 30
- ✈ 52% depreciation in first two tax years
- ✈ 71% depreciation in first three tax years

Year 1	20.00%
Year 2	32.00%
Year 3	19.20%
Year 4	11.52%
Year 5	11.52%
Year 6	5.76%



**Example: Husky purchase \$300,000 after
September 30, 2017**

	Part 91 Use	Depreciation Expense	Tax Savings (45% tax rate)
Year 1	5.00%	15,000	6,750
Year 2	38.00%	114,000	51,300
Year 3	22.80%	68,400	30,780
Year 4	13.70%	41,100	18,495
Year 5	10.90%	32,700	14,715
Year 6	9.60%	28,800	12,960



**Example: Husky purchase \$300,000
before December 31, 2017**

	Part 91 Use	Depreciation / Section 179 Expensing	Tax Savings (45% tax rate)
2017	100.00%	300,000	135,000



General Income Tax Issues

- ✈ Recapture of depreciation
 - ✈ Depreciation is a “timing” benefit
 - ✈ Recapture is taxed as ordinary income
- ✈ Like-kind Exchange – Section 1031
 - ✈ Avoid recapture of depreciation on sale of current plane
- ✈ Personal Use
 - ✈ Proration based on seat hour / mile calculation
 - ✈ Personal entertainment / vacation flights are not deductible
 - ✈ Personal non-entertainment flights can be deductible
- ✈ Passive loss, hobby loss rules



Recapture of Depreciation

- ✈ Purchase Price \$300,000
- ✈ Depreciation Taken: \$300,000
- ✈ Net Tax Basis: \$ -0-
- ✈ Sale Price \$120,000
- ✈ Gains Recognized: \$120,000
- ✈ Taxed as Ordinary Income



Recapture of Depreciation

- ✈ Purchase Price \$300,000
 - ✈ Depreciation Taken: \$300,000
 - ✈ Net Tax Basis: \$ -0-
 - ✈ Sale Price \$120,000
 - ✈ Gains Recognized: \$120,000
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- ✈ LIKE KIND EXCHANGE
 - ✈ Purchase \$500,000 replacement aircraft
 - ✈ Depreciable Basis \$380,000
 - ✈ Deferred Gains: \$120,000



IRS Audit Risk

- ✈ Overall, a very rare occurrence
- ✈ Key is to avoid scenarios and ownership structures that carry high audit risk
- ✈ The art of aviation tax planning – devising an ownership structure that will meet the regulations of IRS, state sales and use tax and FAA, while mitigating potential audit risk.



Sales and Use Tax Planning

- ✈ FAQ: Can I set up a Delaware / Oregon / Montana LLC to buy a plane and not pay sales tax?
- ✈ Answer: Yes, sales tax is not due to Delaware / Oregon / Montana, but you can bring the plane home to your home state and pay use tax.
- ✈ “Hide and seek” game is not sales tax planning



Sales and Use Tax Planning

- ✈ Step up enforcement across the country
- ✈ FAA registration information is forwarded to state department of revenue
- ✈ Airport hangar audit
- ✈ Flightaware



What is Sales Tax?

- ✈ Sales tax is a transaction tax assessed at the time of an aircraft sale / purchase transaction.
- ✈ If you buy a plane and take delivery in Idaho, technically, sales tax can apply – unless you meet an exemption (fly away exemption)
- ✈ Avoiding sales tax on an aircraft purchase is not difficult
- ✈ What about Use Tax?



What is Use Tax?

- ✈ Use tax is assessed by state taxing authority on purchases made outside the state, and “use” in the home state of a purchaser
- ✈ Technically, if you order a computer online and the seller didn’t charge sales tax, then you are expected to voluntarily remit “use tax” when you return home
- ✈ Same rules apply to aircraft purchased or delivered out of state
- ✈ Use tax applies when you return home
- ✈ States are more interested to assess use tax on an aircraft than a computer



Fly-Away Exemption

- ✈ Some states allow non-resident to buy an aircraft without incurring sales tax if the plane flies away back home after closing
- ✈ Fly-away exemption requirements are different from state to state
- ✈ Plane is required to leave within 10 days, sometimes immediately; sometimes immediately after maintenance work
- ✈ Exemption applies only when the seller is a registered dealer (Florida)



Sales / Use Tax Exemptions

- ✈ Casual / occasional sale exemption (TX, NJ, AZ, NV)
- ✈ Rental and leasing exemption
- ✈ Commercial operations (135, 121)
- ✈ Antique aircraft



Sales / Use Tax Exemptions

- ✈ Casual / occasional sale exemption
 - ✈ Individual selling to individual
 - ✈ Texas, Arizona, Kentucky, Nevada, etc.
 - ✈ Does not apply to new aircraft purchase from dealer



Sales / Use Tax Exemptions

- ✈ Rental and leasing exemption
 - ✈ Deferral of tax
 - ✈ A leasing company will purchase aircraft tax free
 - ✈ Aircraft is rented to an operating business
 - ✈ Sales tax is due monthly on the rental revenue
 - ✈ It can be rented on a monthly or hourly basis
 - ✈ Related party transaction, extra scrutiny



Property Tax Planning

- Similar to sales / use tax on what is taxable
- Property tax applies based on where the aircraft is hangared
- Proration of property tax if the aircraft is located out of state part of the year is allowed in some states
- Proration based on out of state landings is allowed in Texas
- Personal use aircraft is not taxable in Texas



What does ATC provide?

- ✈ An initial interview to discuss some general background information, how the aircraft will be used, etc.
- ✈ Review income tax returns
- ✈ Formulate the initial plan
- ✈ Discuss the plan with client and advisors (CPA, Attorney, spouse, etc.)
- ✈ Implement the plan: entity setup, documentation creation, sales tax compliance, etc.
- ✈ Continual, ongoing monitoring during the three-year engagement period.
- ✈ Audit Defense



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