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# WASHINGTON TAX BRIEF

October 25, 2023





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# Meet the Team

Tax Policy & Advocacy and  
Tax Practice & Ethics



Eileen Sherr

Director



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Senior Manager



Henry Grzes

Lead Manager





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# Topics for Today



## 1 | LEGISLATIVE UPDATE AND OUTLOOK



## 2 | IRS ADVOCACY ISSUES UPDATE



## 3 | ERC & BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP INFORMATION (BOI) UPDATES



## 4 | ENERGY TAX CREDIT & CAMT UPDATES



## 5 | SSTS REVISIONS UPDATE



## 6 | HOT TOPICS & OTHER TAX ADVOCACY ISSUES

# 1 | LEGISLATIVE UPDATE AND OUTLOOK







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## House Ways and Means Committee Passed Bills – American Families and Jobs Act

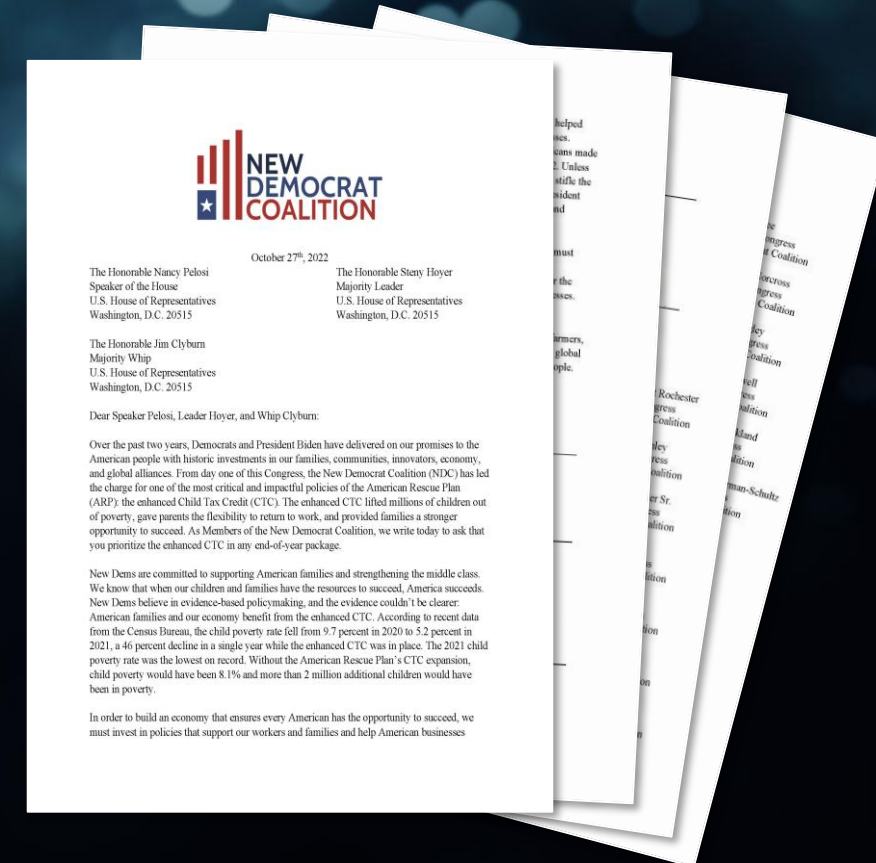
**Tax Cuts for  
Working Families  
Act (H.R. 3936)**  
- renames and  
additional standard  
deduction

**Small Business Jobs  
Act  
(H.R. 3937)**  
- Form 1099K  
\$20,000/200, Sec.  
1202 stock changes,  
Sec. 179 expensing  
increase, op. zones

**Build it in America  
Act (H.R. 3938)**  
- Sec. 174 expensing  
'22 thru '25, interest  
expensing '23 thru '25,  
bonus depreciation '23  
thru '25, repeals 4  
energy credits

# Moderate House Democrats May Push for Year-End Deal on Child Tax Credit (CTC) and R&D Fix

- New Democrat Coalition to Leadership: Prioritize enhanced CTC in any year-end package
- Letter mentions need for R&E fix



# The Administration's Fiscal Year 2024 Green Book Revenue Proposals




Key revenue proposals in the Greenbook would:

- **Ensure the wealthy and large corporations pay their fair share, by:**

- **Implementing a global minimum tax** that will strengthen the taxation of corporations' foreign income by ensuring that all multinationals pay at least the minimum rate on their earnings in each jurisdiction, thereby stopping the race to the bottom on corporate tax rates and leveling the playing field for U.S. businesses.
- **Implementing a Billionaire Minimum Tax** of 25 percent on the wealthiest taxpayers to ensure the top 0.01 percent pay taxes as they go, just like everyone else who earns a paycheck.
- **Raising the tax rate on corporate stock buybacks** to help reduce the differential tax treatment between buybacks and dividends and encourage businesses to reinvest profits in their workers or in the company's growth.
- **Closing Medicare tax loopholes and making the Medicare Trust Fund solvent for another quarter century** by expanding the Net Investment Income Tax on income over \$400,000 to cover all pass-through business income not otherwise covered by the Net Investment Income Tax or self-employment taxes, and by increasing the additional Medicare tax rate and the Net Investment Income tax rate by 1.2 percentage points above \$400,000 for a total

- **Provide relief to workers and families, by:**

- **Expanding tax credits for health insurance premiums** that were first enacted in the American Rescue Plan and extended in the Inflation Reduction Act. As a result of these efforts to make health insurance more affordable, a record number of Americans have enrolled in insurance coverage through the Affordable Care Act marketplace and last year, the uninsured rate dipped to its lowest level in history.
- **Expanding the Earned Income Tax Credit** to cover more workers without children.
- **Expanding the Child Tax Credit and making it fully refundable and available in advance monthly**, a more practical solution to ensure that families can receive relief when they need it most instead of in one lump sum at the end of the year. In 2021, an expanded CTC lifted 2.1 million children out of poverty and helped bring about a historic low in child poverty.
- **Expand and enhance the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit**, the largest federal incentive for affordable housing construction and rehabilitation, to boost the supply of housing that is affordable for low-income renters.



# AICPA TAX ADVOCACY ON LEGISLATION





# Congressional Tax Oversight Focus on Treasury and IRS

Implementation of  
the Inflation  
Reduction Act

Taxpayer Data  
Privacy

Taxpayer Services and  
Processing Backlog

Technology



# AICPA Tax Legislative Compendium

On 2/7/23, AICPA suggested over 60 simplification and technical legislative proposals that were submitted to Congress, hoping some are included in the tax legislation.

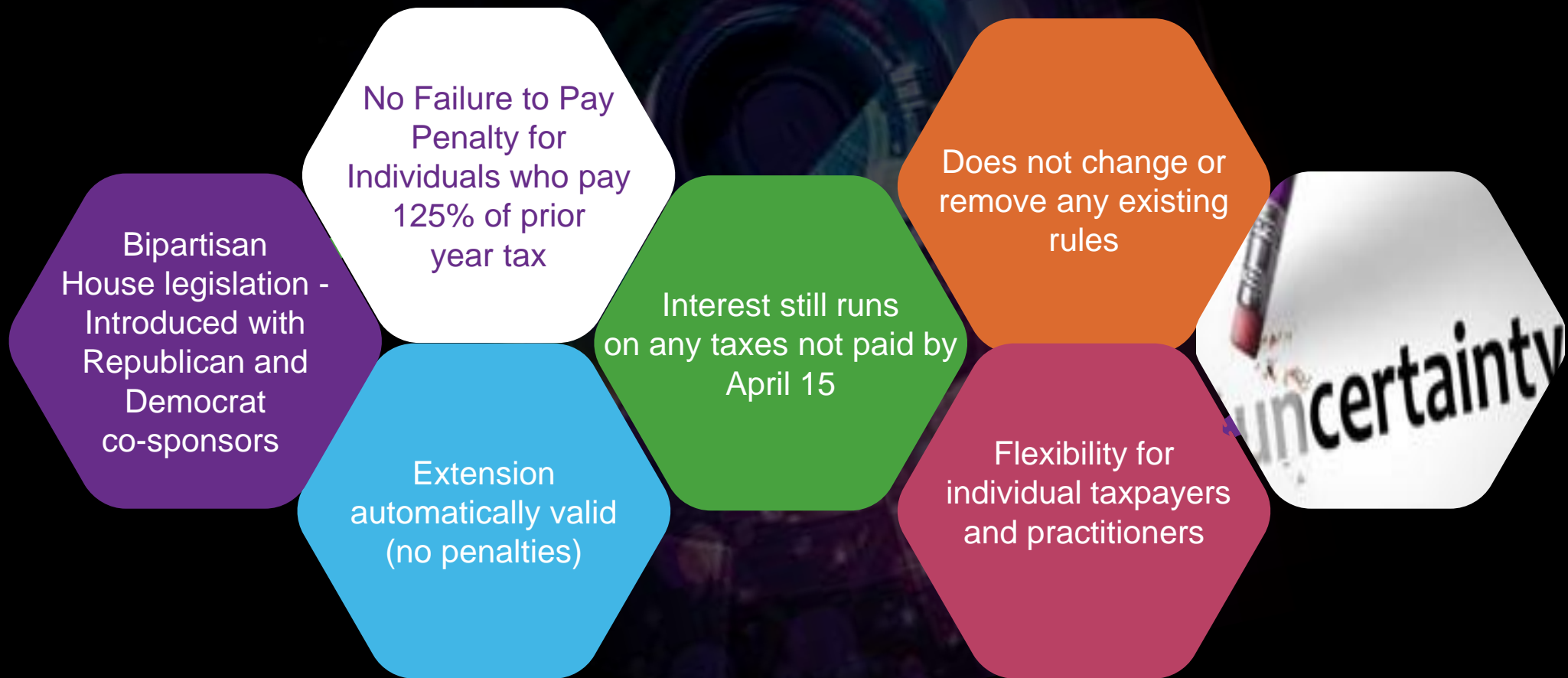
AICPA proposed legislative changes to tax provisions:

- Needing attention
- Technical in nature
- Can be readily addressed
- Correcting technical problems in the Internal Revenue Code
- Simplifying existing provisions
- Promoting simplicity
- Making the tax code fairer
- Effectively promoting important policy objectives
- Improving tax administration
- That are generally noncontroversial

## AICPA Tax Legislative Compendium

- General
  - Standardize definitions to avoid multiple meanings for the same term
- Corporations and shareholders
- Employee benefits
- Individuals
  - Harmonize and simplify education related tax provisions
  - Harmonize standard mileage rates for business, medical, armed forces moving expense, and charitable contribution purposes
- International tax
- Partnerships
- S corporations
- Tax administration
- Tax methods and periods
- Trust, estate, and gift tax
  - Modify the deadline for estate basis reporting to 2/15 after the year of distribution
  - Allow administrative relief for late portability, inter vivos qualified terminable interest property, and qualified revocable trust elections

# Creating a Prior Year Safe Harbor for Extensions – H.R. 3566 – Simplify Automatic Filing Extensions (SAFE) Act



## Filing Flexibility Task Force

Considering a number of advocacy-related changes, such as:

- Expedited and reimagined extension process
- Simpler safe harbor choices
- Easier approach to “information perfection”
- Broader penalty relief
- Expansion of IRS “tax-pro” accounts
- Optimizing IRS/tax practitioner communication
- Creation of an IRS practitioner services unit
- Changes to information reporting (Form 1099) processes

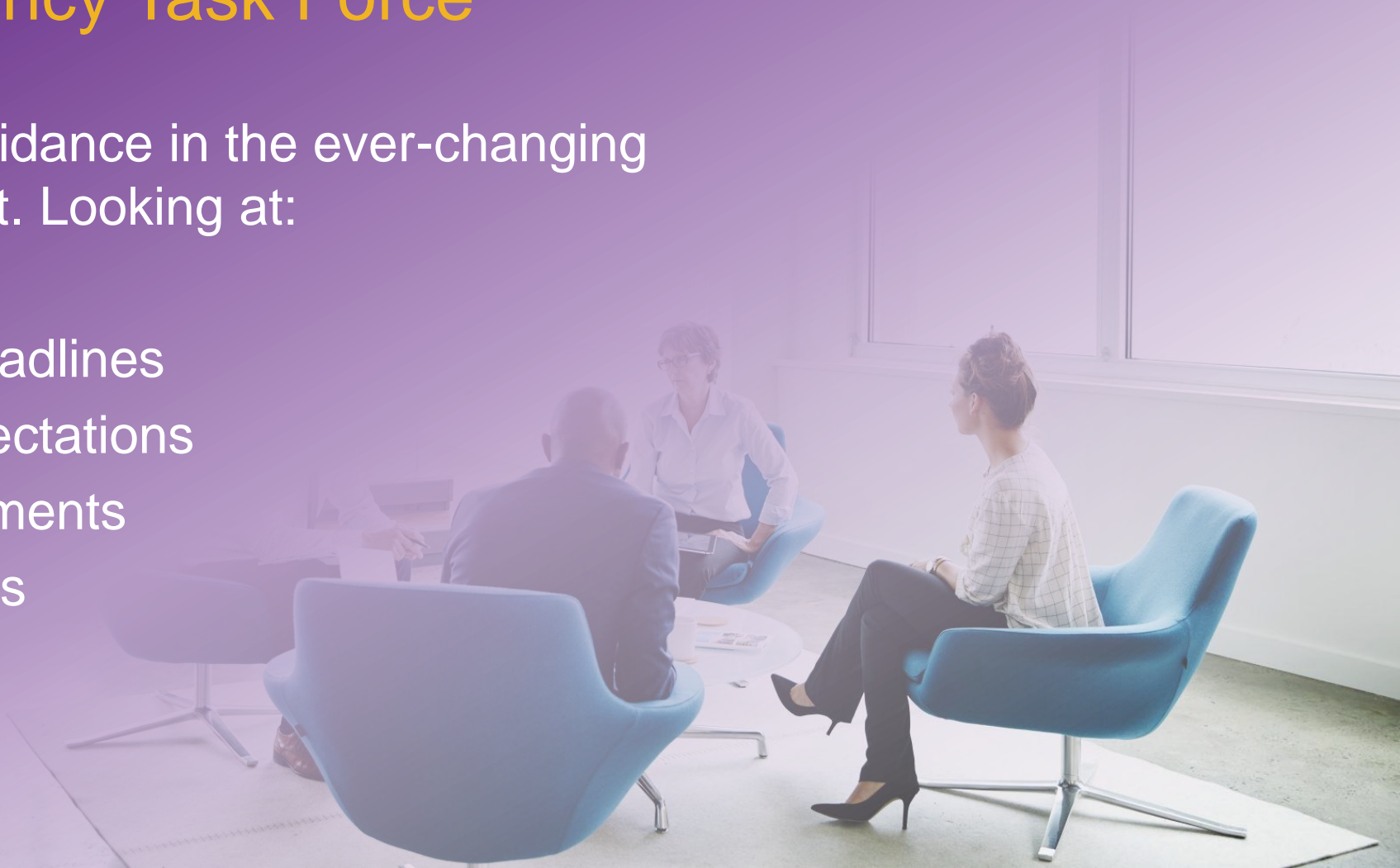




## Tax Practice Resiliency Task Force

Tasked with providing guidance in the ever-changing professional environment. Looking at:

- IRS service issues
- Compressed work deadlines
- Unrealistic client expectations
- Technology enhancements
- CPA pipeline concerns







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# 118<sup>th</sup> Congress AICPA Tax Legislative Priorities and Outlook



## Extenders

R&E amortization/  
expensing



## Form 1099K

Increase \$600  
threshold



## Natural Disasters

Improve IRS  
authority to  
provide federal  
tax relief after a  
natural disaster



## IRS Service

Improve IRS  
taxpayer service



## SAFE Act

Increase flexibility  
and ease filing  
process

# Reimagining Your Tax Practice

Q&A roundtable tackling  
today's top practice  
management issues

- 1 Register for upcoming free sessions
- 2 Watch previously recorded sessions
- 3 Access solutions, tools and tips

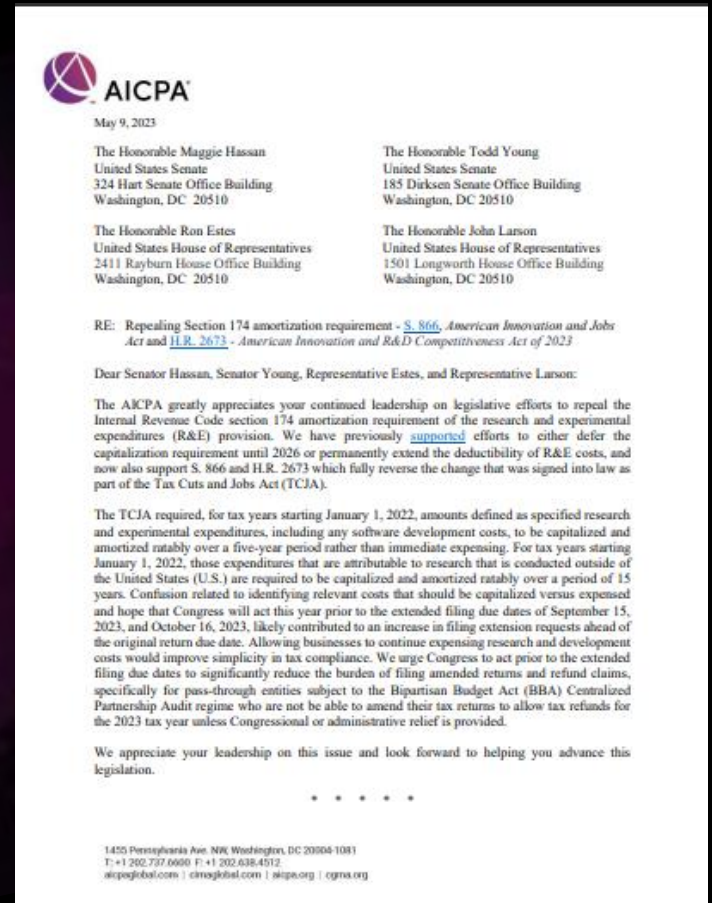
Visit the Reimagining your Tax Practice library →



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# Section 174 Research and Experimentation Costs

- Current section 174 R&E costs treatment (enacted in TCJA) starting in 2022
  - 5-year amortization instead of immediate expensing
- AICPA supports retroactive extension of R&E expensing
  - [S. 866](#), American Innovation and Jobs Act and H.R. 2673 - American Innovation and R&D Competitiveness Act of 2023 – retroactively repeals TCJA provision ([Letter](#) 5/9/23)
  - [H.R. 3938](#) section 101 - 4-year delay of R&E amortization 2022 until tax years after 12/31/25 and recommends a permanent extension of expensing ([Letter](#) 2/14/23 and letter [10/1/21](#))
- AICPA continues to advocate





# Section 174 R&E Expenditures IRS Guidance - IRS Notice 2023-63

[IRS Notice 2023-63](#) was issued on 9/8/23, providing clarification under section 174 as amended by TCJA.

**The Notice is not a fix to the current law amortization treatment, and it is still requiring taxpayers to amortize these costs.**

- Treasury and IRS intend to issue proposed rules that will be consistent with this Notice.
- Taxpayers can rely on the Notice until proposed regulations are issued.
- **The AICPA section 174 working group is drafting comments on the Notice (due to IRS 11/24/23).**
- Proposed regulations possible in Spring 2024.

# Advocacy and Resources on Section 174 Research Costs Expensing

AICPA submitted comments to Congress on section 174

- [May 9, 2023](#), [February 14, 2023](#), and [October 1, 2021](#)

AICPA resources on section 174

- [Ask the experts — How to handle section 174 research and development costs for 2022 taxes](#)
- [JofA article on guidance on amortization of R&E costs](#) (Sept. 2023)
- [The Tax Adviser article outlining the changes](#) (July 2022)





# SECTION 473 LIFO RELIEF

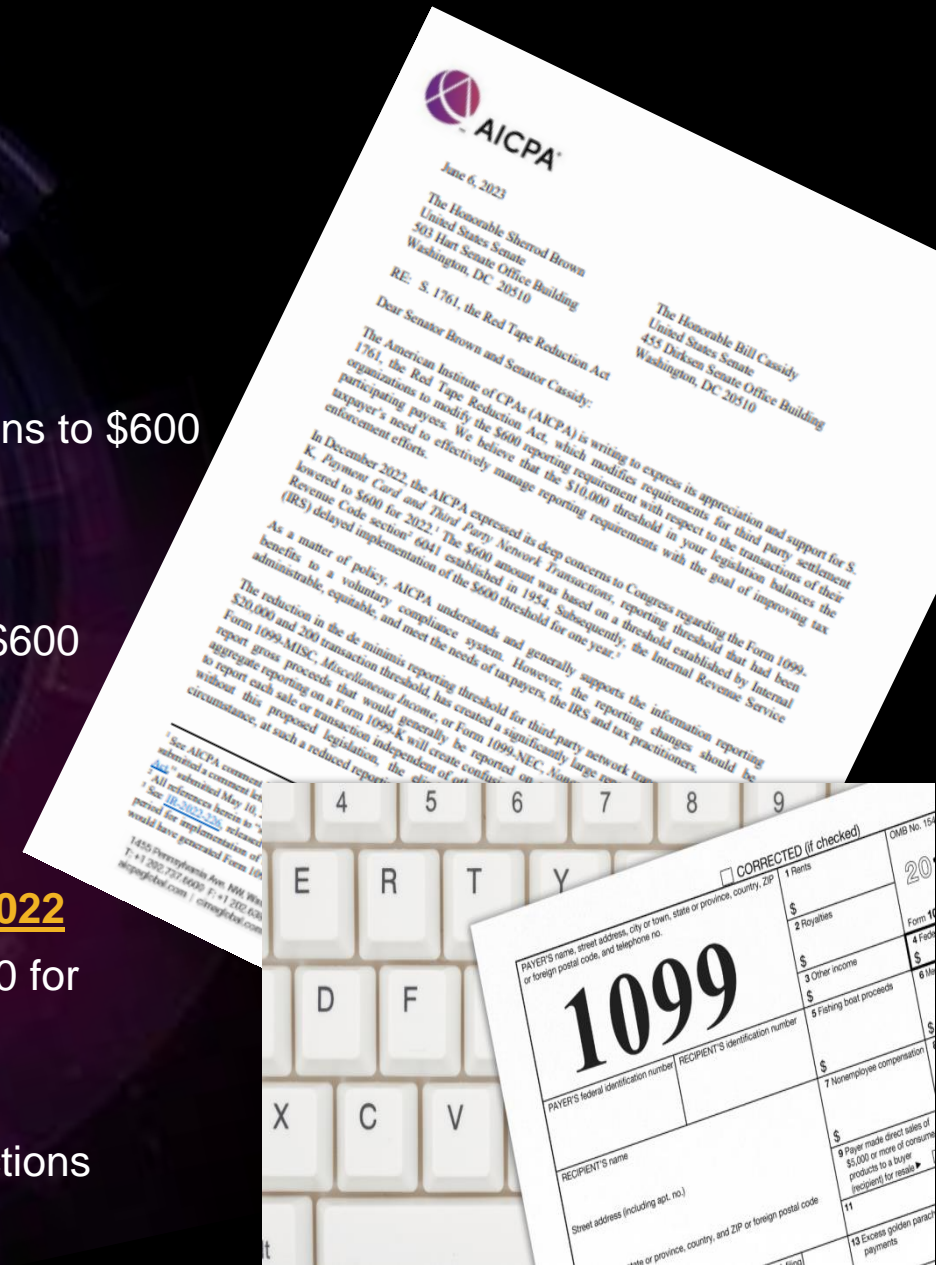
- Due to COVID, the supply chain for many U.S. companies was disrupted and inventory levels have been reduced. Therefore, many companies using LIFO will have additional taxable income due to this decrease in their inventory.
- **The AICPA has put forth several efforts to help advance this relief:**
  - **March 8, 2023 - AICPA [letter](#) support [S. 443](#) and [S. 700](#) - bipartisan Supply Chain Disruptions Relief Act**
  - [May 3, 2022](#) and [April 14, 2022](#) - AICPA letters support S. 4105, bipartisan Supply Chain Disruptions Relief Act
  - April 28, 2022 - AICPA [comment letter](#) requesting general relief
  - On August 17<sup>th</sup>, AICPA [second comment letter](#) with detailed examples
  - On November 9<sup>th</sup>, AICPA endorsed bipartisan [Congressional letter](#) to Treasury
  - On November 29<sup>th</sup>, AICPA and National Automobile Dealer's Association (NADA) [letter](#) to meet with Treasury
  - On December 16<sup>th</sup>, AICPA and NADA met with Treasury to discuss the issues. Treasury is currently further analyzing the facts and scope.



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# Form 1099-K Threshold

- American Recovery Plan Act lowered threshold from \$20,000 & 200 transactions to \$600
- Starting 1/1/22
- AICPA with Coalition for Form 1099-K Fairness
- After AICPA and others' advocacy, 12/23/22 - IRS **announced** 1 year delay of \$600 threshold
- 1/3/23 – IRS updated **Fact Sheet FAQs** on Form 1099K
- **AICPA letters to Congress**
  - **June 6, 2023, May 10, 2023, December 22, 2022, and December 16, 2022**
  - COLA for \$600 reporting threshold from 1954 is \$6,500, supported \$5,000 for simplicity
  - **S. 1761** - increases to \$10,000 threshold
  - **H.R. 190** and **H.R. 3937** section 2 – increase to \$20,000 and 200 transactions
  - Continue to advocate







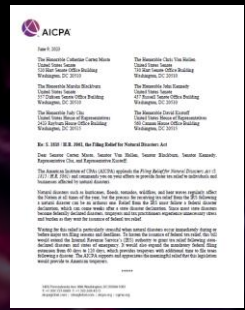
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# AICPA Disaster Relief Efforts

Support the **Filing Relief for Natural Disasters Act** – H.R. 3861, S. 1815 - submitted letter 6/9/23

Support the **Casualty Loss Deduction Restoration Act** (H.R. 4539) – submitted letter 7/12/23

Requested IRS provide lookback period for refunds and credits for all disasters – submitted letter 3/17/23



## Filing Relief for Natural Disasters Act

H.R. 3861 – Judy Chu (D-CA) & David Kustoff (R-TN)  
S. 1815 – Catherine Cortez Masto (D-NV), Marsha Blackburn (R-TN), John Kennedy (R-LA), and Chris Van Hollen (D-MD)

AICPA support letter 6/9/23 - to improve IRS authority to provide federal tax relief after a disaster

- **State emergency declaration trigger for authority for IRS to issue tax deadline extensions**
- **120 days instead of 60 days**
- **Bipartisan, Bicameral Stand-Alone Bills**
- **Flurry of Annual Disasters Brings Congressional Interest to Bills**
- **Focus on Building Cosponsor Lists in Balanced Fashion**

AICPA Disaster Relief Resource Center  
IRS Website: IRS Tax Relief in Disaster Situations

## Disaster tax relief resources

- Casualty loss FAQ
- Disaster tax relief FAQ and latest developments
- Disaster tax relief procedures and processes

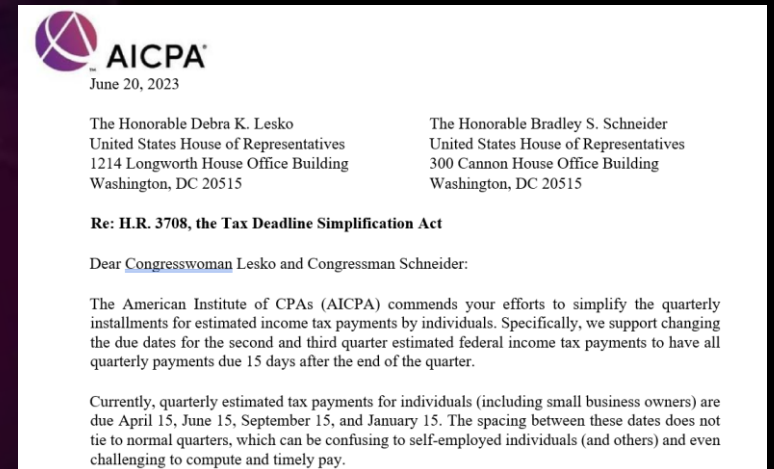
Visit the Disaster Relief Resource Center →

# Tax Legislation Proposed to Simplify Individual Estimated Tax Payments - Quarterly

AICPA submitted [letter](#) of support (June 20, 2023)

## H.R. 3708, the Tax Deadline Simplification Act

- Support changing the due dates for individuals for the second and third quarter estimated federal income tax payments to have all quarterly payments due 15 days after the end of the quarter.
- **Changing the June 15 date to July 15 and the September 15 date to October 15** would consistently schedule the dates to three months apart and tie to the normal quarter date (15 days after the quarter end) making it easier for taxpayers to meet their tax obligations in a timely matter.







# OUTLOOK



# IRS Mailbox Rule to Electronic Submissions

AICPA submitted letter of support (May 3, 2023)

Introduced by Senators  
Marsha Blackburn (R-  
TN) and Catherine  
Cortez Masto (D-NV)

S. 1338, Legislation to Treat  
Electronically Submitted Tax  
Payments and Documents as  
Timely If Submitted on or  
Before the Applicable  
Deadline

IRS National Taxpayer  
Advocate's  
Recommendation



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# AICPA-Endorsed Tax Legislation

**Simplify Automatic Filing Extensions (SAFE) Act – [H.R. 3566](#)** bipartisan bill that would allow individual taxpayers filing for a federal extension to rely on a safe harbor payment of 125% of prior year tax.

**Tax Deadline Simplification Act – [H.R. 3708](#)**, bipartisan bill that would set the **estimated tax installment deadlines to 15 days after the end of each quarter**, moving the deadlines to January 15<sup>th</sup>, April 15<sup>th</sup>, July 15<sup>th</sup>, and October 15<sup>th</sup>.

**Filing Relief for Natural Disasters Act - [S. 1815](#) / [H.R. 3861](#)** bipartisan bills would give the IRS the authority to extend federal tax filing deadlines following **state-declared disaster** instead of waiting for a federally-declared disaster.

**Electronic Communication Uniformity Act – [S. 1338](#)**, bipartisan bill giving IRS authority to treat e-submitted tax payments and documents as submitted on the day they are transmitted, even if the IRS processes them at a later date.

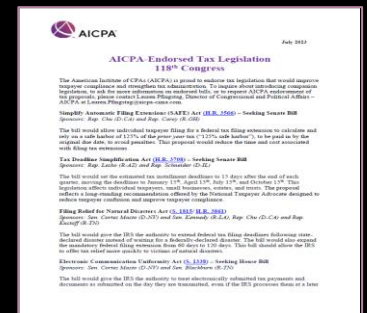
**The Red Tape Reduction Act – [S. 1761](#)**, bipartisan bill increasing **Form 1099-K reporting threshold** from \$600 to \$10,000 for third-party payment platforms.

**American Innovation and Jobs Act - [S. 866](#) / [H.R. 2673](#)**, bill reversing 2017 TCJA change limiting companies from **fully deducting R&E** investments each year.

**Freedom to Invest-in Tomorrow’s Workforce Act – [H.R. 1477](#) / [S. 722](#) - 529** bill

**Supply Chain Disruption Relief Act – [S. 443](#) / [H.R. 700](#) - LIFO** relief for auto dealers bill

**Book Minimum Tax Repeal Act – [S. 1559](#) / [H.R. 3210](#)** – repeals IRA enacted CAMT





## Congressional Tax Activity: Year End Bill or Waiting Until 2025?



### Ways and Means Tax Legislation

- Bipartisan items in a partisan package
  - Section 174
  - Form 1099K
- DOA in Senate
- House GOP marker for 2025

### 2024 Election Significant Factor in Future Tax Legislation

- Year-end tax bill hinges on political appetite to compromise and depends on November spending debate
- TCJA and IRA provisions expire end of 2025 creates tax cliff
- “Deal” for grand tax bargain remains the same



# The Optimistic Case: Piecing Together a Year-End Deal



# The Optimistic Case: Piecing Together a Year-End Deal

**FY2024 Appropriations  
Package, Tax Extenders**

**Disaster Relief**

**Corporate Tax Fixes in  
Exchange for Child Tax  
Credit Expansion**

**LIFO Relief for Auto  
Dealers**

# What to Watch in 2023

**Implementation guidance  
on CAMT, energy credits**

Notices, regulations



**Oversight of IRS and  
Strategic Operating Plan**

More details, updates, implementation



**Extenders – R & E**

Year-end bill possible?



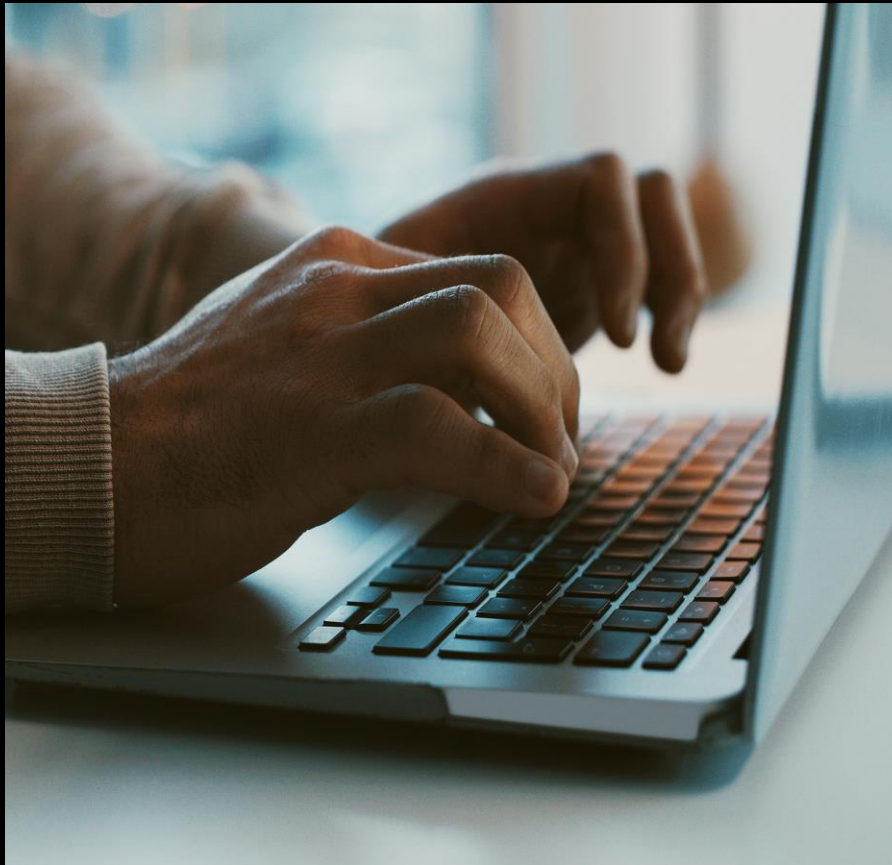
**Possible Federal Shutdown ?**

Next funding deadline is mid  
November 2023





## Key state tax issues for the profession: Looking ahead to 2024 and beyond



**Pass-through entity (PTE) taxes** – more states likely to enact and refine as workaround to federal SALT deduction cap

**Tax on professional services** – governors looking to eliminate personal and corporate taxes

**Mobile and remote workforce** – more states may enact 30-day threshold for nonresidents and may clarify rules and guidance

# 2

# IRS ADVOCACY ISSUES UPDATE



# What Would Mid-November Shutdown Mean for IRS?

## AICPA 9/28/23 [letter](#) to Treasury & IRS

- Called upon Treasury to expeditiously announce contingency plan
- Broadly interpret Executive Branch guidance on essential employees
- September shutdown would have impacted processing of extended tax returns due in October, **tax exempt organization returns due in November, and expatriate tax returns due in December**
- **If November shutdown, will IRS be ready for filing season to start on time?**



September 28, 2023

The Honorable Janette L. Yellen  
Secretary of the Treasury  
Department of the Treasury  
1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20220

The Honorable Daniel I. Werfel  
Commissioner  
Internal Revenue Service  
1111 Constitution Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20224

RE: IRS Contingency Plan for Current 2023 Extended Filing Season and Upcoming 2024 Filing Season and Possible Government Shutdown on October 1, 2023

Dear Secretary Yellen and Commissioner Werfel:

The American Institute of CPAs (AICPA) urges the Internal Revenue Service (IRS or "Service") to announce as soon as possible the contingency plan that would be in effect in the event of a government shutdown on October 1, 2023. We also urge the Service to base any decision to furlough IRS employees on a broader interpretation of the Office of Management and Budget guidance to include not only the government's safety of human life and protection of property but also for the taxpayer, thereby excepting IRS employees. We believe that tax practitioners, a critical stakeholder and partner with the IRS, should have the opportunity to provide feedback on, as well as prepare for, the IRS's plan, and possibly advise their clients on potential consequences of a shutdown.

We are concerned that an October government shutdown will likely impact the timely processing of extended 2022 tax returns due by October 16, 2023, tax-exempt organization returns due November 15, 2023, and expatriate tax returns due December 15, 2023, as has happened previously with prior government shutdowns. In addition, the upcoming 2024 filing season, which normally would start mid-January 2024, may also be delayed due to a shutdown.

The AICPA would welcome an opportunity to provide the Service input in its consideration and prioritization of issues, services, and functions that taxpayers and practitioners are likely to need during the extended 2023 and upcoming 2024 tax filing season. For example, we are deeply concerned that a government shutdown with the IRS operating at only a fraction of what is deemed to be its essential workforce<sup>1</sup> would result in a huge strain on taxpayers and practitioners. The shutdown may affect a taxpayer's and a tax practitioner's ability to timely file tax returns, pay taxes, obtain refunds, address automated collection notices, audit issues, or contact the IRS with questions.

We hope that, in the event of an October 2023 government shutdown, the government is able to retain more essential IRS employees during the extended and upcoming filing season than occurred in prior

<sup>1</sup>NTEU announced that the IRS furloughing some of its workforce. Under the [fiscal 2023 shutdown plan](#) (the most recent prior to the Inflation Reduction Act), approximately 21,000 employees were deemed essential and the IRS projected it would furlough about 50,000 of its approximately 82,000 employees during a government shutdown. If a shutdown continued, IRS indicated it would bring back about 15,000 employees to help with the filing season.



## IRS Contingency Plan (non-filing season) if Government Shutdown

On 9/28/23, IRS issued its **IRS FY2024 Lapse Appropriations [Contingency Plan](#)** soon after **[AICPA letter](#)** requested IRS issue it.

- **Non-filing season** – not furlough/continue to work **30,063 employees (33.4%)** of 89,944 total employees
- **Continue preparations for the upcoming filing season**, including updating tax forms and IT systems, hiring, and training
- **Continue implementation of the green energy credit provisions of Inflation Reduction Act and direct file pilot program**
- **Receive but not process or respond to mail**, will process remittances, correspondence response delays with likely backlog
- **Only issue e-filed, error-free returns where refunds can be direct-deposited automatically**
- **Process requests for transcripts following disasters and will provide income verification** to mortgage lenders & banks
- **Stop taxpayer services - not answer phone calls**
- **No audits or examinations**
- **Close taxpayer assistance centers (TACs) and Taxpayer Advocate Service**
- Taxpayer Advocate [blog](#) and Journal of Accountancy [article](#)
- 9/30/23 Congress passed a **Continuing Resolution through 11/17/23** so no shutdown at 10/1/23, but **possible 11/18/23 shutdown** if Congress does not pass appropriations bills or another Continuing Resolution




# IRS Electronic Signatures and Electronic Filing

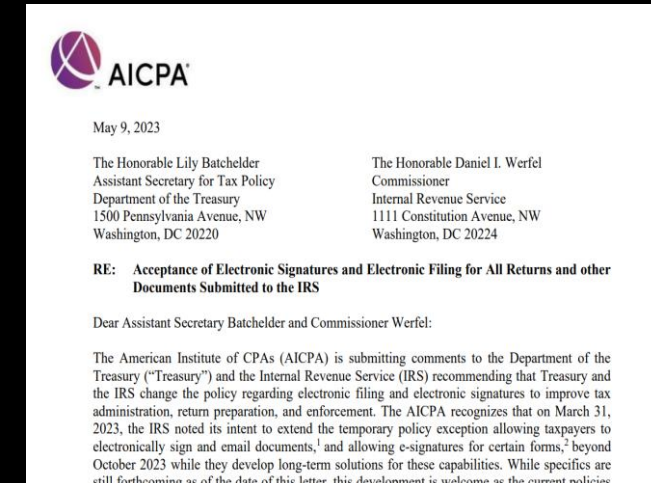
IRS e-signature temporary relief expires 10/31/23 (IRS policy issued 11/18/21)

AICPA submitted a letter to IRS on electronic filing and electronic signatures (May 9, 2023)

On 10/17/23, IRS updated IRM Exhibit 10.10.1.2 to PERMANENTLY allow electronic signatures.



The screenshot shows the IRS website page for IRM 10.10.1.2. The browser address bar shows the URL: [https://www.irs.gov/irm/part10/irm\\_10-010-001#idm140644120067952](https://www.irs.gov/irm/part10/irm_10-010-001#idm140644120067952). The page content includes a navigation menu with options like File, Pay, Refunds, Credits & Deductions, and Forms & Instructions. The main content area is titled "Part 10. Security, Privacy and Assurance" and "Chapter 10. Identity Assurance". Under "Section 1. IRS Electronic Signature (e-Signature) Program", there is a subsection "10.10.1 IRS Electronic Signature (e-Signature) Program" with a "Manual Transmittal" dated October 17, 2023. The "Purpose" section states: "(1) This transmits revised IRM 10.10.1, Identity Assurance, IRS Electronic Signature (e-Signature) Program." The "Material Changes" section states: "(1) IRM 10.10.1.1, Program Scope and Objectives- Updated to accurately reflect Internal Management Document".



The image shows a letter from AICPA to the IRS, dated May 9, 2023. The letter is addressed to the Assistant Secretary for Tax Policy and the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service. The subject line is "RE: Acceptance of Electronic Signatures and Electronic Filing for All Returns and other Documents Submitted to the IRS". The letter text states: "Dear Assistant Secretary Batchelder and Commissioner Werfel: The American Institute of CPAs (AICPA) is submitting comments to the Department of the Treasury ("Treasury") and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) recommending that Treasury and the IRS change the policy regarding electronic filing and electronic signatures to improve tax administration, return preparation, and enforcement. The AICPA recognizes that on March 31, 2023, the IRS noted its intent to extend the temporary policy exception allowing taxpayers to electronically sign and email documents,<sup>1</sup> and allowing e-signatures for certain forms,<sup>2</sup> beyond October 2023 while they develop long-term solutions for these capabilities. While specifics are still forthcoming as of the date of this letter, this development is welcome as the current policies



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# IRS Tax Pro Account Updates



## NTA BLOG

NATIONAL TAXPAYER ADVOCATE

Do you have a Tax Pro Account? If not, you should. With the recent improvements and additional functionality coming in the next year, the Tax Pro Account will finally start to provide tax professionals with online tools to assist their clients more efficiently. The recent improvements include the ability to link a Centralized Authorization File (CAF) number to their Tax Pro Account, view a list of their active authorizations with authorization details, and manage authorizations. This is only the beginning and I eagerly await more functionality going forward.

The IRS rolled out Tax Pro Account in 2021, but it provided minimal functionality and was severely limited in scope – essentially only allowing electronic filing of Form 2848, Power of Attorney and Declaration of Representative, or Form 8821, Tax Information Authorization, and transcript retrieval through a single sign on link to the Transcript Delivery System.

In my 2022 Annual Report to Congress, I identified online access for taxpayers and tax professionals as one of the ten Most Serious Problems facing taxpayers. Tax professionals play a key role in tax administration, preparing more than half of all filed returns in 2021 and 2022, and representing taxpayers in over 57,000 of the audits closed in fiscal year 2022, all while lacking the ability to access their clients' data within Tax Pro Account. Providing tax professionals with convenient access to their clients' data and allowing them to electronically communicate with the IRS and take actions authorized by the taxpayer is invaluable in helping tax professionals better assist taxpayers. When tax professionals lack digital service and upload options, they must resort to paper,

## New Features of IRS Tax Pro Account

- Link a **CAF number** and Tax Pro Account using a personal identification number
- View active authorizations associated with a CAF number
- View client's tax information, including balance due amounts
- View authorization list & details such as authorization type, tax matters, periods, etc.
- Manage authorizations: Withdraw authorizations and provide notice to taxpayers
- Tax practitioners can use the Tax Pro Account to send **power of attorney** and tax information authorization requests directly to a taxpayer's individual IRS online account.
- After the taxpayer approves and the information is validated, the authorization is recorded immediately in the CAF database. No need to fax, mail, or upload the information.
- Need a CAF number to use a Tax Pro Account and cannot request it through the account.
- **Digital authorization for individual taxpayers now**, not yet for businesses or other entities.
- **NTA blog** outlines recent and upcoming improvements to Tax Pro Accounts
- **AICPA has been advocating for these improvements.**





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# IRS Tax Pro Account Updates



## Future Improvements outlined in IRS Strategic Operating Plan for tax professionals

- Improve self-service options
- Make payments easy
- Build status-tracking tools for taxpayers
- Develop taxpayer-centric notices

AICPA continues to advocate for these improvements.

# IRS Paperless Processing Initiative

On Aug. 3, 2023, IRS announced its Paperless Processing Initiative

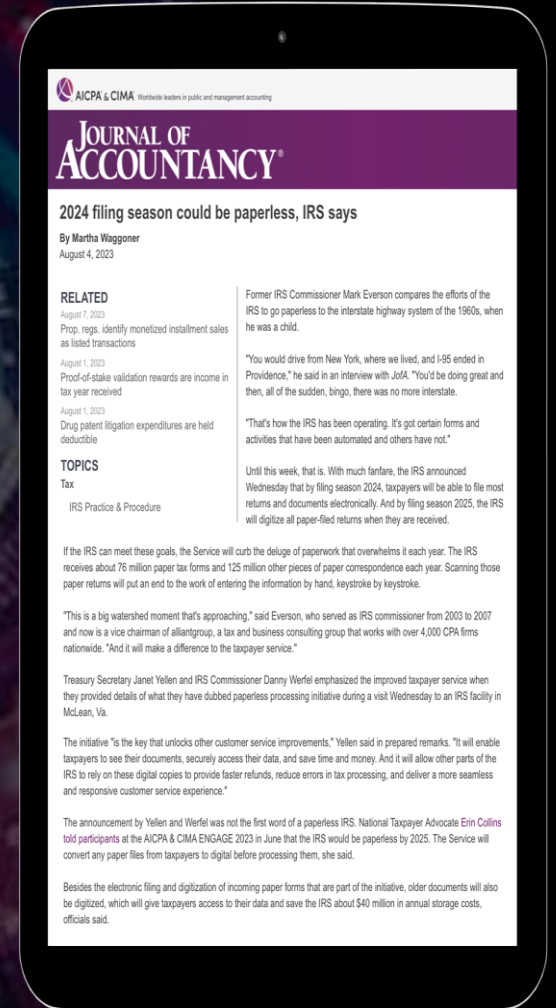
**First phase – by filing season 2024**

- Taxpayers able to digitally submit all correspondence, non-tax forms, and responses to notices

**Second phase – by filing season 2025**

- IRS will begin digitizing paper-submitted returns and documents

AICPA has advocated for many year for the IRS to improve customer service, and to increase electronic submissions and e-filing options specifically. This announcement is welcome news!



# IRS Expands Secure Digital Correspondence for Taxpayers

- [IR-2023-29](#) - Feb. 16, 2023 and IRS Fact Sheet [FS-2023-05](#)
- New online option (Document Upload Tool) to **upload documents to irs.gov securely**
- **Instead of mailing to respond to 9 CP series notices** to help resolve issues faster
- Receive nearly **instant confirmation** that documents were received by the IRS
- Regardless of whether have an IRS [Online Account](#)
- Notice will provide a **url link and time-limited unique access code** to respond within 30 days of the date of the notice
- Can open link in any browser and input unique 10-digit alphanumeric code, first and last name, SSN/ITIN/EIN, and securely upload scans, photos, or digital copies of documents (max of 15MB per file, up to 40 files of JPEGs, PNGs or PDFs – each PDF limited to 120 pages)
- **IRS employee assigned to the case can manage the transmitted documents**
- The taxpayer's documents are available to the IRS employee assigned to the case who can manage the transmitted documents
- The documents remain available indefinitely until the employee retrieves them, at which time they are archived for 180 days and then deleted from the system
- Access originates with the IRS, and it is **NOT available for certain documents (i.e, those requiring physical signatures)**





# IRS Expands Secure Digital Correspondence for Taxpayers

## Nine notices added to project; more to come

In early 2023, the IRS began including online correspondence as an option on nine of the CP series notices, potentially affecting more than 500,000 taxpayers each year. Taxpayers who receive one of the following notices with the link and access code can choose to upload their documents:

- [CP04](#), relating to combat zone status.
- [CP05A](#), information request related to a refund.
- [CP06](#) and [CP06A](#), relating to the Premium Tax Credit.
- [CP08](#), relating to the Child Tax Credit.
- [CP09](#), relating to claiming the Earned Income Tax Credit.
- [CP75](#), relating to the EITC.
- [CP75A](#), relating to the EITC.
- [CP75D](#), relating to the EITC and other credits.

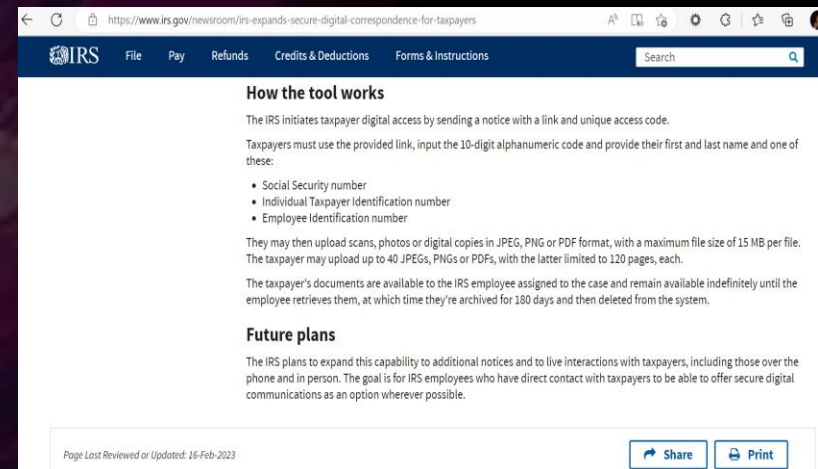
In addition, the IRS has identified 53 other notices that could be appropriate for this type of secure digital communications. The IRS will be assessing the viability of including these notices as well as continuing to look for additional suitable notices to provide this online feature.



# IRS Expands Secure Digital Correspondence for Taxpayers

## Future Plans

- During 2021 testing on certain exam-related notices , 38% used document upload tool
- **IRS plans to expand this digital correspondence capability to:**
  - **Additional (at least 53 other) notices**
  - **Other taxpayer interactions** – live interactions with taxpayers, including those over the **phone and in person**
- During live interactions, such as **phone calls with taxpayers, IRS employees with direct contact with taxpayers will be able to offer secure digital communications and grant upload access** by providing the link and unique access code
- Can help 500,000 taxpayers each year - time saving initiative - more efficient way to submit requested information
- For taxpayers and tax professionals, this new capability **reduces the correspondence burden, ensures tax compliance and improves the customer experience** by providing quality service in a timely manner and enhancing a taxpayer's right to be informed throughout any IRS processes
- For IRS employees, this reduces paper correspondence, **decreases processing time and speeds case resolution**



# IRS Services: Developments

Ramped up IRS service levels – many employees put on phone lines before 4/15/23

Post-4/15/23, longer wait times

Influencing IRS' strategic direction

- Implementation of IRS [Strategic Operating Plan](#)

5,000 customer service representatives hired

Ended unannounced visits

IRS pilot for PPS line – no robot line waiters

Chatbots for FAQs

IRS Free-File Pilot with 13 states







## IRS Services: Developments

- **AICPA Suggestions for Improving IRS Taxpayer Service**
  - Adjust Individual Estimated Tax Payment Deadlines
  - Improve Practitioner Priority Service (PPS)
  - Revitalize IRS Oversight Board
  - Create IRS Third Party Relations Office
  - Provide Limited Authority to IRS to Regulate Paid Tax Return Preparers

## IRS Tidbits

IRS status of operations link – What is open, what to expect, etc.

- <https://www.irs.gov/newsroom/irs-operations-during-covid-19-mission-critical-functions-continue>

IRS special 2023 and 2024 filing season alerts –

- <https://www.irs.gov/newsroom/help-for-taxpayers-and-tax-professionals-special-filing-season-alerts>

Local Taxpayer Advocate – First line of defense when IRS can't help

- <https://www.irs.gov/advocate/local-taxpayer-advocate>

E-signature relief permanent

Quarterly estimated payment due dates

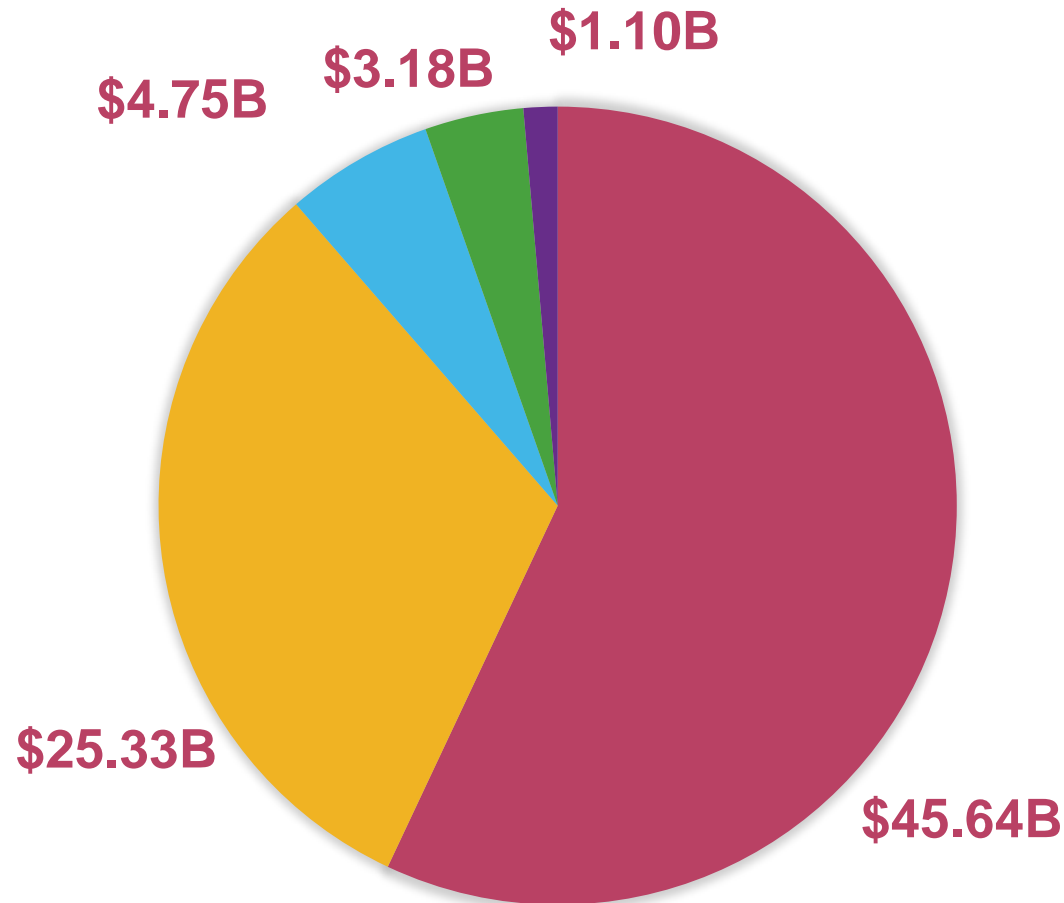
- [H.R. 3708, The Tax Deadline Simplification Act](#)

[AICPA webpage on IRS Services](#)



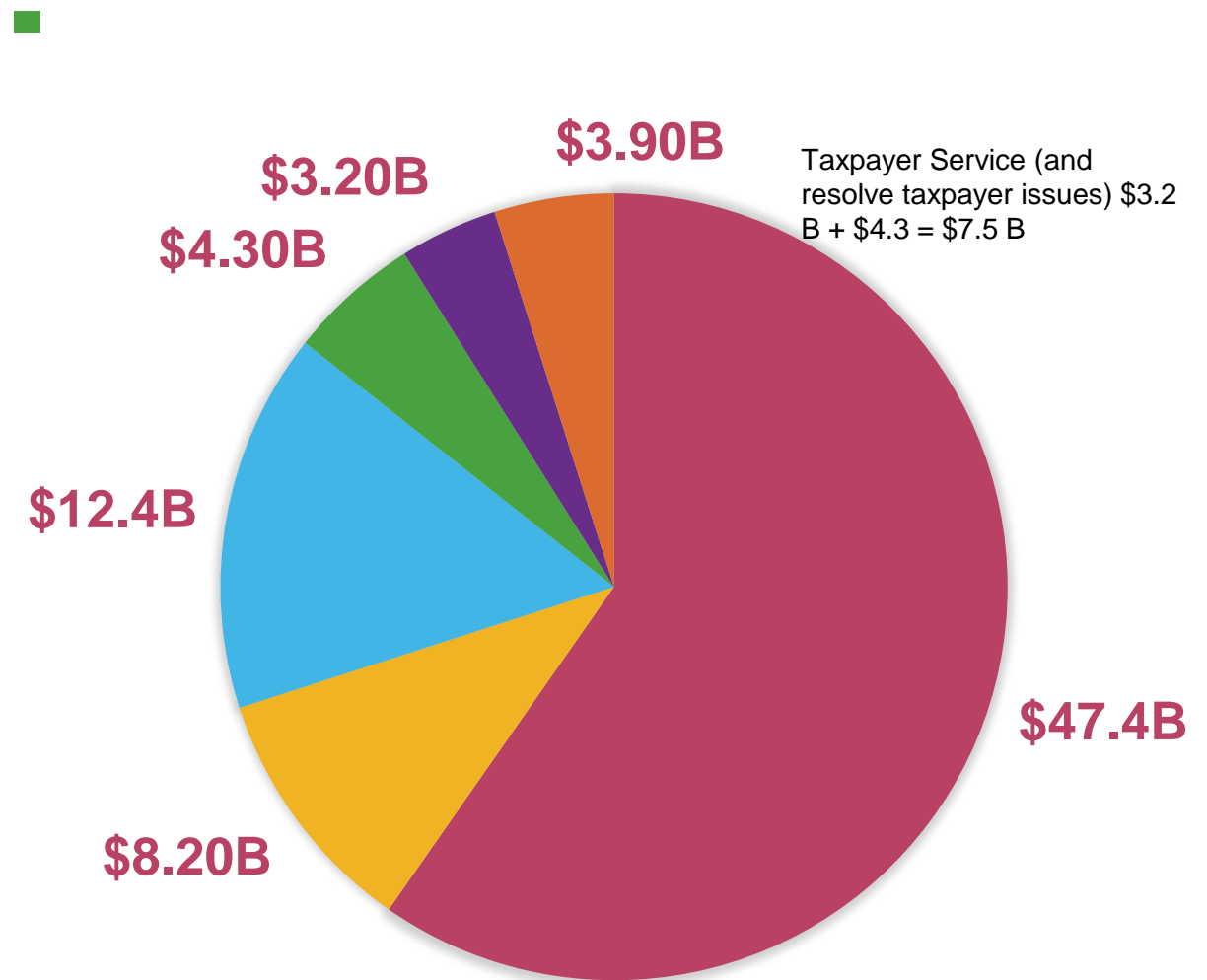


# IRA '22 \$80B Budget appropriations to IRS



- Enforcement
- Operations Support
- IT Modernization
- Taxpayer Services
- Other

# IRS Strategic Plan \$80B Budget



- Enforcement
- IT Modernization
- Resolve Taxpayers' Issues
- IRS Workforce
- Taxpayer Services
- Energy Security



## Reallocation of \$21.4B in Funds

- Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 explicitly rescinded \$1.39B
- Additional \$20B in funds to be reallocated to “non-defense priorities”
- \$10B each in fiscal year 2024 and 2025
- Effect on IRS Strategic Operating Plan unclear
- White House official – will not “fundamentally change” what IRS does
- IRS – no immediate impact to customer service



# IRS Strategic Operating Plan (FY2023-2031)

## Five Main Objectives:

1. Dramatically improve services to help taxpayers
2. Quickly resolve taxpayer issues
3. Expand enforcement
4. Deliver cutting-edge technology
5. Attract and retain diverse workforce

Timeline to achieve objectives is through 2027

JoA article: [IRS unveils \\$80 billion spending plan](#)

AICPA comments:

- Pre-release [comments](#) on suggestions (3/28/23)
- [Post release statement](#) (4/12/23)
- [Comments](#) on plan (7/14/23)





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**EFTPS now  
requires multi-  
factor  
authentication  
starting 10/19/23**

https://www.eftps.gov/eftps/

## WELCOME TO EFTPS®

### New to our site?

The Electronic Federal Tax Payment System® tax payment service is provided free by the U.S. Department of the Treasury. After you've enrolled and received your credentials, you can pay any tax due to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) using this system.

[MAKE A PAYMENT](#)

[ENROLL](#)

### You asked, we listened!

The EFTPS® Web site was recently updated based on feedback from users like you. You can now:

- Receive your confirmation by email.
- Verify the bank account that will be used when making a payment
- Change the bank account used for a payment
- Self-select your PIN when creating an additional enrollment
- Terminate an enrollment you are no longer using

See [What's New](#) for complete details.

### Notice to Website users:

- **What is happening?**  
Fiscal Service is requiring Multifactor Authentication (MFA) for system access. The new authentication process supports Executive Order 14028, requiring all federal agency applications to implement MFA. This will provide an additional layer of security, protecting against unauthorized access threats. EFTPS is partnering with third-party credential service providers Login.gov and ID.me for MFA services.
- **When is it happening?**  
Secure sign-in via Login.gov or ID.me will be required on **October 19, 2023**.
- **How do I register?**  
Upon logging in to this site, you will be prompted to register and/or authenticate with either Login.gov or ID.me, prior to the normal process of inputting your EIN or SSN, PIN, and password.
- **Where can I go for help?**  
For assistance with Login.gov please call the Login.gov help desk at (844) 875-6446.  
For assistance with ID.me visit [help.ID.me](#).

**Please note:** Your tax payment is due regardless of this Web site's availability. You can always make a tax payment by calling our voice response system at 1.800.555.3453. Follow the prompts to make your payment.





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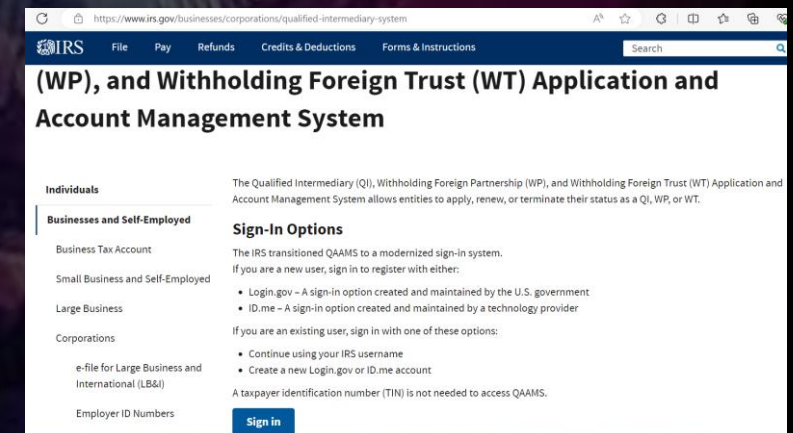
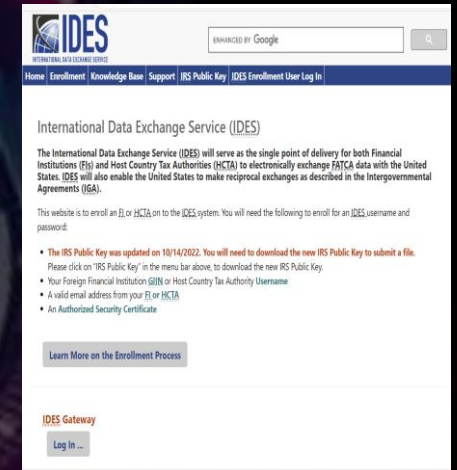
# FATCA Filings after 10/13/23 and Qualified Intermediary applications after 10/27/23

## Update on IRS Public Key for FATCA Filing

For FATCA filings after 10/13/23, taxpayers will need to download the new **IRS Public Key** from International Data Exchange Service (IDES) to file FATCA Reports.

## Update on Qualified Intermediary (QI) including Qualified Derivatives Dealer(QDD), Withholding Foreign Partnership (WP) and Withholding Foreign Trust (WT) applications for the 2023 year

- All applicants that want to have an agreement in effect for 2023 must submit their applications through the **Qualified Intermediary, Withholding Foreign Partnership, Withholding Foreign Trust Application & Account Management System (QAAMS) no later than October 27, 2023** to allow sufficient time for processing by year end. I
- Applications submitted after **October 27, 2023** will not be processed.
- Prospective applicants, unable to submit an application before the October 27, 2023 deadline, should wait until **January 1, 2024** to submit the application for the 2024 year.





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## E-File shutdown after 11/15/23

Around November 26, 2023 shutdown e-filing

IRS - annual "cutover" period to prepare for next filing season

Can impact filings for taxpayers impacted by disaster declarations

Once E-file reopens in 2024, can file previous years electronically

Reminder for 2024 information returns: e-filing threshold reduces from 250 to 10 information returns

## IRS guidance and resources

- Collection appeal options chart
- Formal written protest issue response letter
- Letter to request installment agreement
- Payment agreements guide
- Penalty abatement templates
- Third-party authorization guidance

[View resources →](#)





# Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLBA) and the FTC Safeguards Rule

- Key components for a written information security plan
- GLBA Information Security Plan Template
- Best practices for data security and cybersecurity incident mitigation
- Sample Sec. 7216 Consent Forms
- Tax Identity Theft Toolkit
- Tax Practice Quality Control Guide and Template

View resources →

## Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act — Safeguards Rule Written Information Security Plan (WISP) Template

All tax return preparation firms (regardless of size) are considered financial institutions and are therefore subject to the [Standards for Safeguarding Customer Information](#), more commonly known as the Safeguards Rule, contained in the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLBA) of 1999 that requires use of a written data security plan. In recent years, the IRS and Federal Trade Commission have heightened their attention to remind preparers of this rule (by asking on the PTIN application and renewal about the preparer's legal obligation to have a data security plan) and providing template plans (IRS Pub 5708).

The following pages contain a written information security plan (WISP) template to use to comply with the Safeguards Rule, which took effect in 2003 and was [amended in 2021](#) to keep pace with current technology. The WISP must describe how the business is prepared to protect consumers' nonpublic personal information.

Note: The Federal Trade Commission has exempted financial institutions that "maintain customer information concerning fewer than 5,000 consumers" from certain provisions of the Safeguards Rule. See the amendment for more information.

As part of a business's WISP, it must:

- Designate a qualified individual (an employee, affiliate or a service provider) to oversee, implement and enforce its WISP.
  - If this requirement is met using an affiliate or a service provider, the business must:
    - Retain responsibility for compliance
    - Designate a senior member of personnel responsible for the direction and oversight of the affiliate/service provider
    - Require the affiliate/service provider to maintain a WISP that meets the requirements of the Safeguards Rule
- Identify and assess the risks to customer information in each relevant area of the company's operation and evaluate the effectiveness of the current safeguards for controlling these risks.
- Design and implement a safeguards program to help control risks related to the security, confidentiality and integrity of customer information.
- Regularly monitor and test the effectiveness of safeguards.
- Train personnel.
- Select and monitor service providers to ensure they maintain appropriate safeguards to help protect customer information.
- Evaluate and adjust the plan considering relevant circumstances, including changes in the business or operations or the results of security testing and monitoring.
- Establish a written incident response plan designed to respond to a security event.
- Require the qualified individual to report to the company's governing body at least annually regarding compliance with its WISP.

Customize the following template for the specific needs and requirements for your business. For assistance, [see IRS Publication 5708](#).

# 3

# ERC & BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP INFORMATION (BOI) UPDATES



# ERC IRS Announcement

**ERC moratorium**



**Withdrawal program**



**Settlement program**



# IRS Unprecedented Announcement Regarding ERC Claims

## **Moratorium**

- The moratorium is effective 9/14/23 through at least the end of year.
- Not reviewing or processing any new claims.
- More stringent process will increase review time from 90 to at least 180 days.

## **Withdrawal Process** (instructions to come soon)

- The withdrawal process is for anyone who has submitted a claim but has not been processed
- The IRS is encouraging people to review and consider withdrawing their claim if not eligible.

## **Settlement Program**

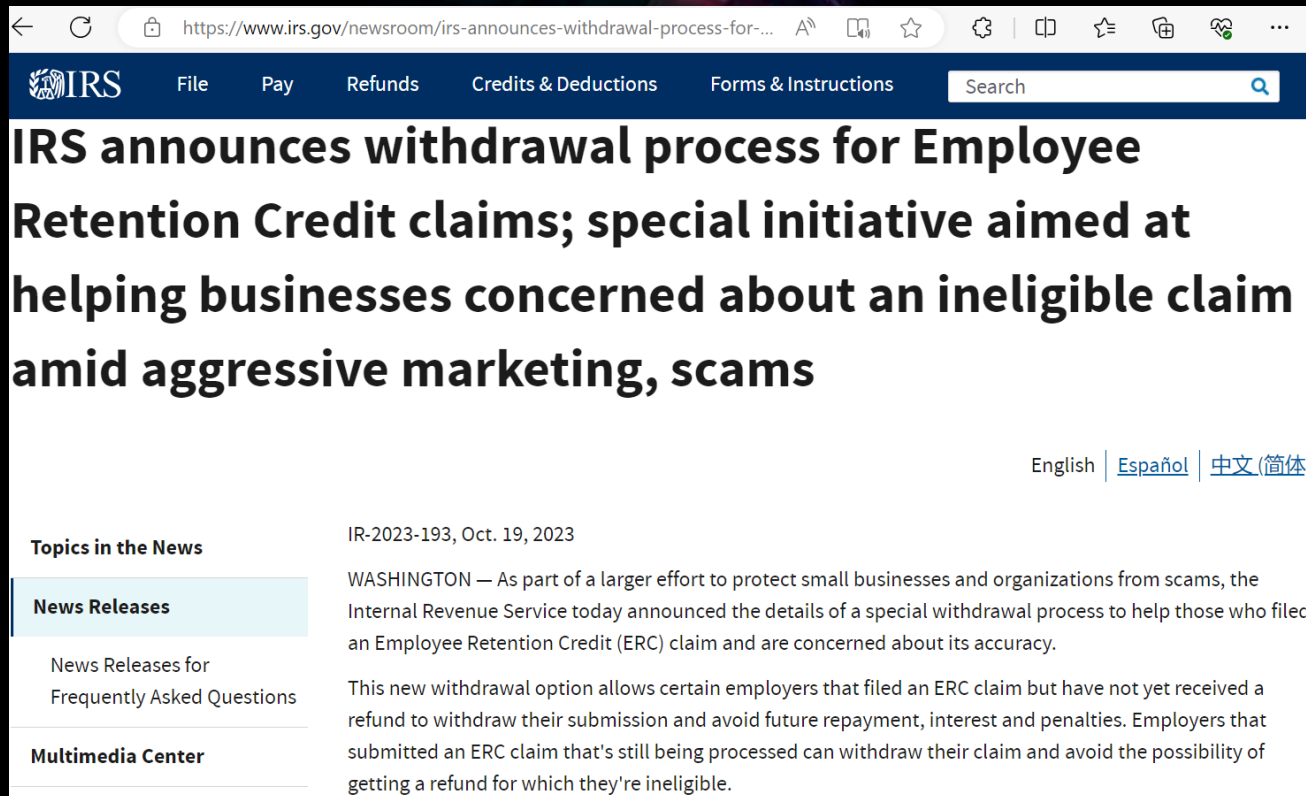
- We don't have specifics for the settlement program.
- We expect instructions for the Settlement Program to be available in the coming weeks – maybe late Fall.

***IRS alarmed at the pace of the ERC claims coming in. Currently have 600K claims***

***95% of the current claims may be ineligible***



# ERC Withdrawal Process



The screenshot shows a web browser displaying an IRS newsroom article. The browser's address bar shows the URL: https://www.irs.gov/newsroom/irs-announces-withdrawal-process-for-... The IRS logo is in the top left of the page, followed by navigation links: File, Pay, Refunds, Credits & Deductions, and Forms & Instructions. A search bar is on the right. The main headline reads: "IRS announces withdrawal process for Employee Retention Credit claims; special initiative aimed at helping businesses concerned about an ineligible claim amid aggressive marketing, scams". Below the headline are language options: English, Español, and 中文(简体). On the left, there is a sidebar with "Topics in the News" including "News Releases" (highlighted), "News Releases for", and "Frequently Asked Questions", and a "Multimedia Center". The main text of the article starts with "WASHINGTON — As part of a larger effort to protect small businesses and organizations from scams, the Internal Revenue Service today announced the details of a special withdrawal process to help those who filed an Employee Retention Credit (ERC) claim and are concerned about its accuracy." and continues with "This new withdrawal option allows certain employers that filed an ERC claim but have not yet received a refund to withdraw their submission and avoid future repayment, interest and penalties. Employers that submitted an ERC claim that's still being processed can withdraw their claim and avoid the possibility of getting a refund for which they're ineligible."

https://www.irs.gov/newsroom/irs-announces-withdrawal-process-for-...

IRS File Pay Refunds Credits & Deductions Forms & Instructions Search

## IRS announces withdrawal process for Employee Retention Credit claims; special initiative aimed at helping businesses concerned about an ineligible claim amid aggressive marketing, scams

English | [Español](#) | [中文\(简体\)](#)

**Topics in the News**

- News Releases**
- News Releases for
- Frequently Asked Questions

**Multimedia Center**

IR-2023-193, Oct. 19, 2023

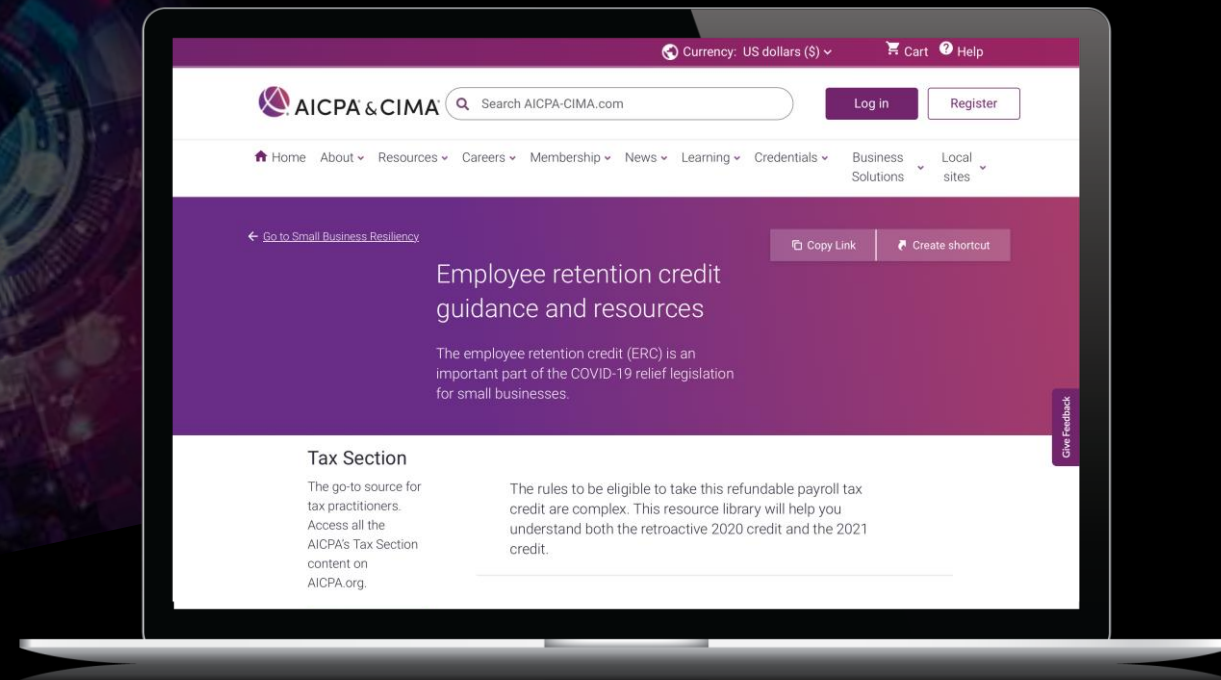
WASHINGTON — As part of a larger effort to protect small businesses and organizations from scams, the Internal Revenue Service today announced the details of a special withdrawal process to help those who filed an Employee Retention Credit (ERC) claim and are concerned about its accuracy.

This new withdrawal option allows certain employers that filed an ERC claim but have not yet received a refund to withdraw their submission and avoid future repayment, interest and penalties. Employers that submitted an ERC claim that's still being processed can withdraw their claim and avoid the possibility of getting a refund for which they're ineligible.

# Employee Retention Credit Tax Advocacy Update

AICPA submitted [written statement](#) for the July 27, 2023, House Ways & Means Subcommittee on Oversight Hearing

- Aug. 9, 2023 IRS National Tax Forum Commissioner Werfel indicates:
  - Devoting extra staff to process claims
  - Employing auditors and investigators from the Criminal Investigation division for businesses filing dubious claims and promoters
  - “We know that this issue is putting a lot of tax professionals in a tough spot,”
  - Tax professionals should review the [ERC claim due diligence checklist](#) from Office of Professional Responsibility
- Reminder: Check out the [AICPA Employee retention credit guidance and resource library](#)





## Employee retention credit

- AICPA [statement](#) on IRS announcement
- Podcast: ERC suspended: What happens next
- ERC: Fact or Fiction?
- ERC FAQs
- Employee Retention Credit Client Documentation Memo Template
- Employee Retention Credit Decision Tree
- Webcast: Navigating the Uncertainty with Your Clients

Visit the ERC resource library →

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### Employee retention credit: Fact or fiction?

Given COVID-19's w... for an employee re...

**FICTION.** Determin... complex. Your busin... for 2020 or a 20% o... 2019 quarters) or ex... government order. V... and circumstances... business and the ge...

My business did no... compared to 2019... still qualify for an E...

**FACT.** However, as... of operations BECA... or group meetings c... circumstances of w... would need to have... for the ERC.

All safety recomme... issues should be c... operation requirem...

**FICTION.** Governm... from federal, state c... operations. No fede... the ERC, so it is imp...

### Employee Retention Credit (ERC)

#### Decision tree for practitioners

The Employee Retention Credit (ERC) can be claimed for qualifying quarters from 2020 and 2021 on a Form 941X, Adjusted Employer's Quarterly Federal Tax Return or Claim for Refund. For determining the three-year statute of limitations, Forms 941 for a calendar year are considered filed on April 15 of the succeeding year if filed before that date. Therefore, for each quarter of 2020, Form 941X will be due to be filed by April 15, 2024. For each quarter in 2021, Form 941X will be due to be filed by April 15, 2025.

The IRS has issued several warnings related to ERC claims, specifically calling out promoters of the credit who may be misleading people and businesses about their eligibility for the credit. The IRS has also noted it is actively auditing and conducting criminal investigations related to ERC false claims.

This resource is meant to assist with the different decision points while working with your clients related to ERC claims.

After evaluating the business' eligibility and potential credit for ERC, did you/your firm prepare an ERC claim (on Form 941X) for the client?

**YES**

Practitioner considerations may include:

- ▶ Signed engagement letter for the ERC study and preparation of amended returns.
- ▶ Discussing with client that the business returns (and underlying individual returns if applicable) should be amended for the proper period.
- ▶ Documentation of work performed to include eligibility criteria and applicable worksheets with support used to prepare Form 941X.
- ▶ Consider professional standards applicable to tax return positions (including, but not limited to the Statement on Standards for Tax Services No. 1).
- ▶ Documentation of communication to client of the following as applicable:
  - IRS may examine and dispute ERC claim.
  - If the ERC claim is disallowed, additional payroll taxes, penalties and interest will be assessed.
  - IRS statute of limitations on the examination of claim has been extended for certain quarters (and could be extended further). This could cause the claim to be disallowed after the time of the business income tax return's statute of limitations (meaning the deduction of wages due to the disallowed credit will be lost).
- ▶ Discussion with your professional liability insurance carrier. See [AQN's risk alert](#) for more information.
- ▶ See [IRS Office of Professional Responsibility Issue Number 2023-02 for more professional responsibility considerations](#).

**NO**

Practitioner considerations may include:

- ▶ Maintain documentation of work prepared to determine ERC eligibility.
- ▶ Consider billings based on prior agreement with client.
- ▶ Document the discussion with client about your conclusion.





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EMPLOYEE RETENTION CREDIT SUSPENSION

# Navigating the Uncertainty with Your Clients

Understand how you can help your clients in the wake  
of the IRS moratorium on ERC claim processing.

[Register →](#)

Discount available for Tax Section members





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# FinCEN Recent Guidance

Effective 1/1/2024



FinCEN BOI  
[Home Page](#)

1

Small Entity Compliance Guide

2

Updated FAQs

3

Videos

4

Reference Materials

## BOI

Part of the **Corporate Transparency Act (CTA)** of 2021

An **anti-money laundering** initiative

Administered by the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (**FinCEN**)

## AICPA Advocacy Efforts

- AICPA **Statement for the Record** of the House Financial Services Committee hearing 7/18/23.
- AICPA **endorsed** bipartisan delay legislation in House/Senate (**H.R. 4035**, **S. 2623**) – until effective date of all 3 FinCEN final regulations.
- State societies letters for cosponsors.
- AICPA pushing for inclusion in possible November appropriations bills or a must-pass **year-end bill**.



# Managing Liability

- Risk tolerance
- Level of service
- Steps you can take to mitigate unwanted outcomes

## CONSIDERATIONS

## Managing Liability

## IF ACCEPTING BOI SERVICES

- Maintain thorough documentation
- Have thorough acceptance procedures
- Provide separate and concise engagement letter
- Keep up-to-date with technical developments
- Talk to legal counsel depending on nature of the work



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# AICPA BOI Guidance & Resources

## AICPA BOI Resource Center

- Updated FAQs
- Client letter
- Client facing flyer
- JoA articles
- Podcasts
- Comment letters

Starting Jan. 1, 2024, most companies created in or registered to do business in the U.S. will need to report information on their beneficial owners to the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) under the Corporate Transparency Act (CTA).



Beneficial Ownership Information (BOI) FA...



Beneficial Ownership Information (BOI) FA...

May 11, 2023  
230.5 KB



Beneficial Ownership Information (BOI) FA...

May 11, 2023  
171.1 KB



Beneficial Ownership Information (BOI) Re...

May 02, 2023  
170.6 KB

# 4

# ENERGY TAX CREDIT & CAMT UPDATES





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Access free resources to learn more.

# Beneficial ownership information (BOI) reporting

## Starting Jan. 1, 2024, most entities created or registered to do business in the U.S. will need to report information on their beneficial owners to FinCEN under the Corporate Transparency Act.

Visit the BOI resource center →

**Beneficial ownership information reporting under the Corporate Transparency Act**

**FAQ highlights**

The Corporate Transparency Act (CTA) was enacted as the Defense Act for Fiscal Year 2021. The CTA mandates that certain entities report their beneficial ownership information to the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN). This resource provides a preliminary overview of the provisions in the CTA and the questions clients could raise when informing them of compliance requirements.

**Who is required to report under the CTA's BOI reporting requirement?**

- All domestic and foreign entities that have filed formation or registration documents with a U.S. state (or Indian tribe), unless they meet one of 23 enumerated exceptions (see question No. 9 of [FinCEN FAQs](#)) for a full list of exemptions), including:
  - EXEMPT:** large operating entities that meet all the following criteria:
    - Employ more than 20 people in the U.S.
    - Had gross revenue (or sales) over \$5 million on the prior year's tax return
    - Has a physical office in the U.S.
  - EXEMPT:** publicly traded companies that have registered under Section 102 of SOX

**When must companies file?**

- New entities (created/registered after Dec. 31, 2023) – must file within 30 days
- Existing entities (created/registered before Jan. 1, 2024) – must file by Jan. 1, 2025
- Reporting companies that have changes to previously reported information or discover inaccuracies in previously filed reports – must file within 30 days.

**Beneficial Ownership Information (BOI) Report Summary of Data Fields**

**Filing Information**

- Type of filing (check only one box for lines 1a – 1d)
  - Initial report
  - Correct prior report (if this box is checked, then you must fill out lines 1e – 1h (Reporting Company information associated with most recent report))
  - Update prior report (if this box is checked, then you must fill out lines 1e – 1h (Reporting Company information associated with most recent report))
  - New exempt entity (if this box is checked, then you must fill out lines 1e – 1h (Reporting Company information associated with most recent report) and/or other lines in the report)

**Reporting Company information associated with most recent report, if any (Lines 1e – 1h must be filled out when the type of filing is "Correct prior report" (line 1b), "Update prior report" (line 1c), or "Newly exempt entity" (line 1d) to link the new filing to the previous filing)**

- Legal name
  - EIN
  - SSN/ITIN
  - Foreign
- Tax identification type (select one from list of options)
- Tax identification number
- Country/Jurisdiction (if foreign tax ID only) (select from list of countries/jurisdictions)
- Date prepared (assigned automatically when filer finalizes report) (the 2 populations automatically with the date when the filer selects "Finalize" on the form)

**Part I. Reporting Company Information**

- Request to receive FinCEN Identifier (FinCEN ID) (check the box to receive a FinCEN ID)
- Foreign pooled investment vehicle (check the box if Reporting Company is a foreign pooled investment vehicle)

**Full legal name and alternate name(s):**

- Reporting Company legal name
- Alternate name (e.g., trade name, DBA) (multiple alternate names may be reported)

**Form of identification:**

- Tax identification type (select one from list of options)
  - EIN
  - SSN/ITIN
  - Foreign
- Tax identification number
- Country/Jurisdiction (if foreign tax ID only) (select from list of countries/jurisdictions)
- Jurisdiction of formation or first registration:
  - Country/Jurisdiction of formation (select from list of countries/jurisdictions, including the United States, each U.S. territory, and all foreign countries; if United States is selected, complete lines 10b, 10c, or 10d as applicable; if a U.S. territory is selected, line 10b populates automatically with the selected U.S. territory; if a foreign country is selected, complete lines 10a, 10f, or 10g as applicable)
  - State of formation (select from list of U.S. States; if a U.S. territory is selected in the 10a, line 10b populates automatically with the selected U.S. territory)
  - Tribal jurisdiction of formation (select from list of Tribes and "Other Tribe")
  - Name of other Tribe (enter name of other Tribe not included in list for line 10c; only available if "Other Tribe" selected in line 10c)

**Domestic Reporting Company:**

- State of formation (select from list of U.S. States; if a U.S. territory is selected in the 10a, line 10b populates automatically with the selected U.S. territory)
- Tribal jurisdiction of formation (select from list of Tribes and "Other Tribe")

**Foreign Reporting Company:**

- State of first registration (select from list of U.S. States and U.S. Territories)
- Tribal jurisdiction of first registration (select from list of Tribes and "Other Tribe")
- Name of other Tribe (enter name of other Tribe not included in list for line 10f; only available if "Other Tribe" selected in line 10f)

**Current U.S. address:**

- Address (number, street, and apt. or suite no.)
- City
- U.S. or U.S. territory
- State (select from list of U.S. states; if a U.S. territory is selected in line 13, line 14 populates automatically with the selected U.S. territory)
- ZIP code
- Existing Reporting Company (check if Reporting Company was created or registered before Jan. 1, 2024; if this box is checked, then Company Applicant information is not required)

**Part II. Company Applicant Information (report up to two Company Applicants; lines 18–33 are repeated for each Company Applicant)**

- Unable to identify all Company Applicants (check if you are unable to obtain any required information about one or more Company Applicants)
- Company Applicant FinCEN ID:
  - FinCEN ID (if FinCEN Identifier is not provided, information about the Company Applicant must be provided in the line below)
- Full legal name:
  - Individual's last name
  - Unknown (check the box if you are not able to obtain this information about the Company Applicant)
- First name
- Unknown (check the box if you are not able to obtain this information about the Company Applicant)
- Middle name (required if the Company Applicant has a middle name)
- Suffix (required if the Company Applicant's name has a suffix)
- Date of birth:
  - Date of birth
  - Unknown (check the box if you are not able to obtain this information about the Company Applicant)
- Current address:
  - Address type (check the appropriate box for lines 24a, 24b, or 24c)
    - Business address
    - Residential address
  - Unknown (check the box if you are not able to obtain this information about the Company Applicant)
  - Address (number, street, and apt. or suite no.)
  - Unknown (check the box if you are not able to obtain this information about the Company Applicant)
  - City
  - Unknown (check the box if you are not able to obtain this information about the Company Applicant)
  - Country/Jurisdiction (select from list of countries/jurisdictions)
  - Unknown (check the box if you are not able to obtain this information about the Company Applicant)
  - State (select from list when United States, Canada, or Mexico is the country/Jurisdiction selected in line 27; if a U.S. territory is the country/Jurisdiction selected in line 27, the 2b populates automatically with the selected U.S. territory; if a foreign country is the country/Jurisdiction selected in line 27, line 2b remains empty)
  - Unknown (check the box if you are not able to obtain this information about the Company Applicant)
  - ZIP/Foreign postal code
  - Unknown (check the box if you are not able to obtain this information about the Company Applicant)

Note: Lines that must be filled in for a report to be accepted are identified with the \* symbol next to the line number. Italicized text provides a description and/or explanation of lines and response options.

This is preliminary information as of January 17, 2023.

Tax Section members can access an expanded FAQ guide.





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# AICPA Comments on IRA Implementation Guidance

- **Corporate Alternative Minimum Tax IRS [Notice 2023-7](#)**
  - [3/27/23 comments](#), [10/14/22 pre-release comments](#)
  - [Supports](#) repeal legislation, [H.R. 3210/S. 1559](#) – [5/11/23](#)
- **Excise Tax on Repurchases of Corporate Stock IRS [Notice 2023-2](#)**
  - [3/28/23 comments](#)
- **Energy Credits**
  - [Sections 48D, 6417, and 6418 Proposed and Temporary Regulations](#)
    - [8/14/23 comments](#)
  - IRS Notices [2022-51](#) and [2022-61](#) on prevailing wage and apprenticeship requirements of certain energy credits
    - [1/25/23 comments](#)
  - IRS [Notice 2022-50](#) – on elective payment of applicable credits and transfer of certain credits
    - [12/20/22 comments](#)
- **IRS Funding – Strategic Operating Plan Recommendations**
  - [7/14/23 comments](#) and pre-release [3/28/23 comments](#) and [4/12/23 statement](#) post-release



# Energy Tax Credits - Developments

## Recent guidance

- [Proposed regulations](#) on increased credit or deduction on certain prevailing wage and registered apprenticeship requirements.
- [Proposed regulations](#) on transfer of clean vehicle credits under section 25E and section 30D



# Corporate Alternative Minimum Tax IRS Guidance Needed

## Corporate alternative minimum tax (CAMT) enacted in the Inflation Reduction Act:

- CAMT of 15% on adjusted book income for tax years beginning after Dec. 31, 2022.
- Generally, only applies if average annual adjusted financial statement income is \$1 billion+ for three consecutive tax years.
- Does not include S corporations, regulated investment companies or real estate investment trusts.

## IRS guidance issued and AICPA comments:

- **AICPA pre-release comments** (10/14/22)
- **Notice 2023-7** (12/27/22) - interim guidance until proposed regulations issued
  - **AICPA comments** (3/27/23)
- **Notice 2023-20** (2/17/23) – additional interim guidance to help avoid unintended consequences to insurance industry from application of CAMT.
- **Notice 2023-42** (6/7/23) - given the challenges with computing the CAMT liability, IRS will waive the penalty for a corporation's estimated income tax with respect to its CAMT for a taxable year that begins after 12/31/22 and before 1/1/24.
- **Notice 2023-64** (9/12/23), clarifies and supplements prior notices.
  - Forthcoming proposed regulations to be consistent with this interim guidance.
  - **AICPA drafting comments on several areas requested in the Notice.**

# Energy Tax Credits – AICPA Advocacy

- Recommendations on Sections 6417 & 6418 Proposed Regulations
  - Consider expedited process for issuance of quick refunds for applicable entities eligible for direct pay.
  - Provide clarity & simplify the pre-registration process.
  - Remove section 469 from proposed regs § 1.6418 in its entirety.
- AICPA comments:
  - [August 14, 2023](#)
  - [December 20, 2022](#)
  - [January 25, 2023](#)





# Energy Tax Credits – IRA Changes

## Changes from the Inflation Reduction Act

- Extended and expanded expiring credits
- Created new credits
- Emphasis on:
  - Prevailing wages
  - Apprenticeship programs
  - Domestic content
- Provided alternative credit monetization methods
  - Section 6417
  - Section 6418



# Environmental, social and governance (ESG) Tax Task Force

## Advocacy

- Sections 48D, 6417, and 6418 proposed regulations
- Apprenticeship and wage requirements proposed regulations
- Notice 2022-50 and 2022-51
- Procedural guidance related to the Inflation Reduction Act

## Resources

- [ESG-Tax landing page](#)
- Energy Tax Credits and ESG Client Letter
- Summary of Inflation Reduction Act Energy Credits

[AICPA's Sustainability/ESG resource center](#)



5

**SSTS REVISIONS  
UPDATE**



# Revised Statements on Standards for Tax Services (SSTS)

Effective Jan. 1, 2024

[Learn more →](#)

What are  
SSTSs?

- Enforceable tax practice standards
- Foundation for reputational integrity

Why  
update?

- Align to the current state of the tax profession
- Address emerging needs
- Reinforce member reputation

What are  
the  
revisions?

- Reorganize SSTSs by type of work performed
- Three new standards related to
  - Data protection
  - Reliance on tools
  - Tax representation



# Statements of Standards for Tax Services (SSTS)

- SSTSs are enforceable tax practice standards for AICPA members
- In 2022, AICPA issued an exposure draft of proposed revisions to modernize the SSTSs.
- An invitation to comment was also issued to members
- Comments were received and incorporated into the final SSTS, which was approved by the AICPA's Tax Executive Committee in May 2023.
- Changes are effective January 1, 2024
- AICPA SSTS [webpage](#)

# 6

# HOT TOPICS & OTHER TAX ADVOCACY ISSUES





# IRS Priority Guidance Plan (PGP) and AICPA Comments

- IRS plan for issuing guidance in the year
- AICPA submitted comments of suggestions of needed guidance
- AICPA Technical Resource Panels discussions with IRS on needed guidance
- On 9/29/23, 2023-2024 PGP issued

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

September 29, 2023  
Department of the Treasury  
2023-2024 Priority Guidance Plan

Joint Statement by:

Lily Batchelder  
Assistant Secretary for Tax Policy  
US. Department of the Treasury

Danny Werfel  
Commissioner  
Internal Revenue Service

William M. Paul  
Acting Chief Counsel and Deputy Chief Counsel (Technical)  
Internal Revenue Service

We are pleased to announce the release of the 2023–2024 Priority Guidance Plan.

In Notice 2023-36, the Department of the Treasury (Treasury Department) and the Internal Revenue Service (Service) solicited recommendations for items to be included in the plan from

# HOT TOPICS

Other Tax Advocacy Issues

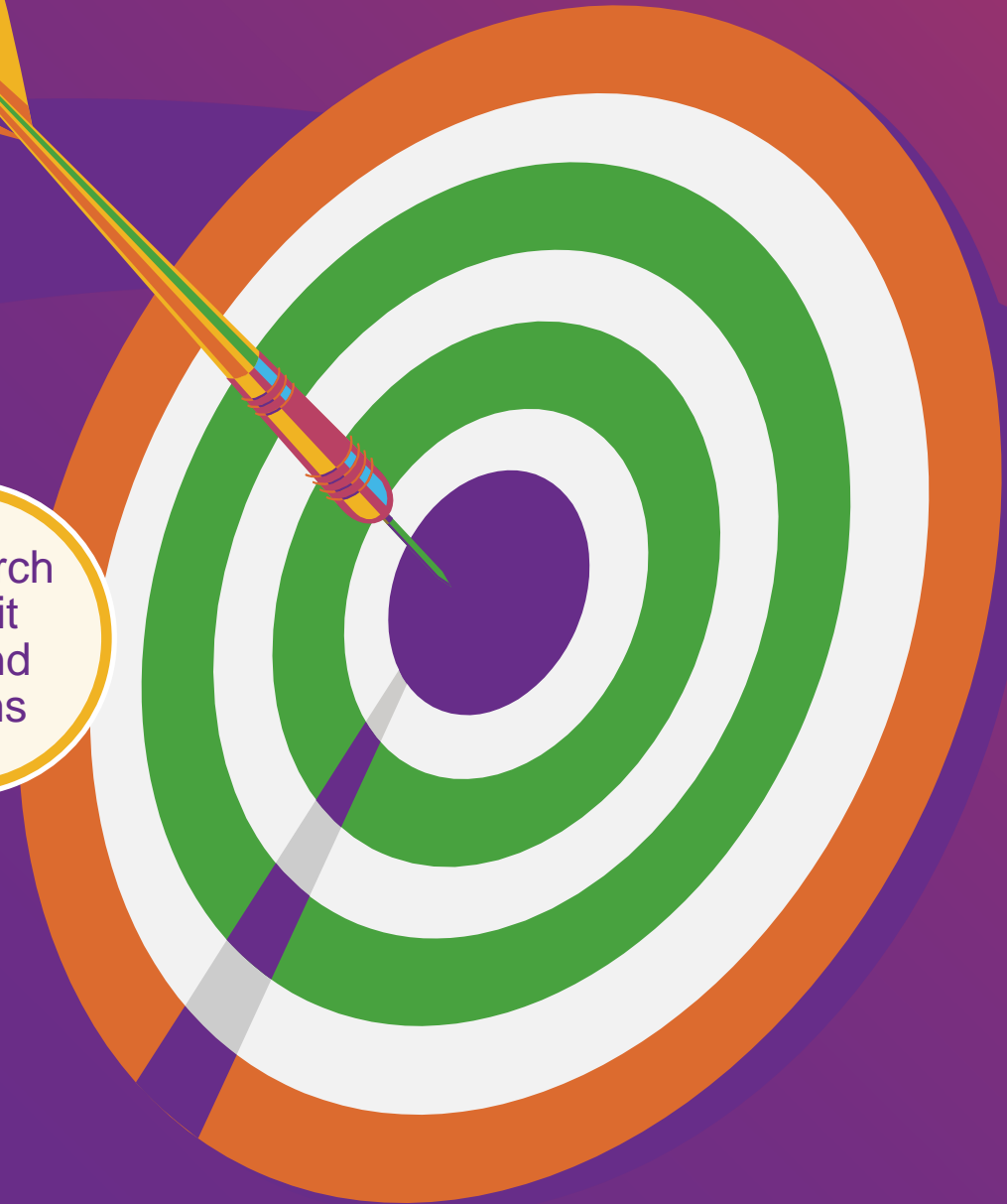
Priority  
Guidance  
Plan

SECURE  
2.0

Digital  
Assets

PTET

Research  
Credit  
Refund  
Claims







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# SECURE 2.0 (P.L. 117-328 enacted 12/29/23)

- Priority Guidance
  - [AICPA comments](#) – April 27, 2023
- Technical Corrections
  - [AICPA comments](#) – September 13, 2023
- SECURE Act proposed regs
  - AICPA comments
    - [12/22/22 on Notice 2022-53/RMDs](#)
    - [7/11/22 on RMDs](#)
    - [6/14/22 on trust and estate issues](#)
- [Journal of Accountancy article](#)

## An Act

Making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2023, and for providing emergency assistance for the situation in Ukraine, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023”.

### SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

- Sec. 1. Short title.
- Sec. 2. Table of contents.
- Sec. 3. References.
- Sec. 4. Explanatory statement.
- Sec. 5. Statement of appropriations.
- Sec. 6. Adjustments to compensation.

#### DIVISION A—AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2023

- Title I—Agricultural Programs
- Title II—Farm Production and Conservation Programs
- Title III—Rural Development Programs
- Title IV—Domestic Food Programs
- Title V—Foreign Assistance and Related Programs
- Title VI—Related Agency and Food and Drug Administration
- Title VII—General Provisions

#### DIVISION B—COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2023

- Title I—Department of Commerce
- Title II—Department of Justice
- Title III—Science
- Title IV—Related Agencies
- Title V—General Provisions

#### DIVISION C—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2023

- Title I—Military Personnel
- Title II—Operation and Maintenance
- Title III—Procurement
- Title IV—Research, Development, Test and Evaluation
- Title V—Revolving and Management Funds
- Title VI—Other Department of Defense Programs
- Title VII—Related Agencies

# Virtual Currency/Digital Assets AICPA Tax Advocacy Efforts

- **AICPA recently submitted comments on:**
  - Section 6045 and section 6050I guidance needed (10/28/22) and drafting on proposed regs
  - Needed guidance on Form 1040 virtual currency question and instructions (8/29/22), draft 2022 Form 1040, suggestions on 2022 Form 1040 question draft instructions (12/16/22), proposed FAQs (2/17/23),
  - Treatment of losses (4/14/23)
  - Taxation of Non-Fungible Tokens (NFTs) (6/16/23)
  - Taxation of digital assets legislation for Senate Finance Committee (9/8/23)
- **AICPA considering drafting comments on IRS guidance needed on:**
  - Staking rewards and transition from Proof of Work to Proof of Stake
  - How to transfer virtual currency for a valid gift
  - Lending virtual currency
  - Additional issues and prior AICPA recommendations (6/10/16, 5/30/18, 2/28/20)

## Digital asset tax comments

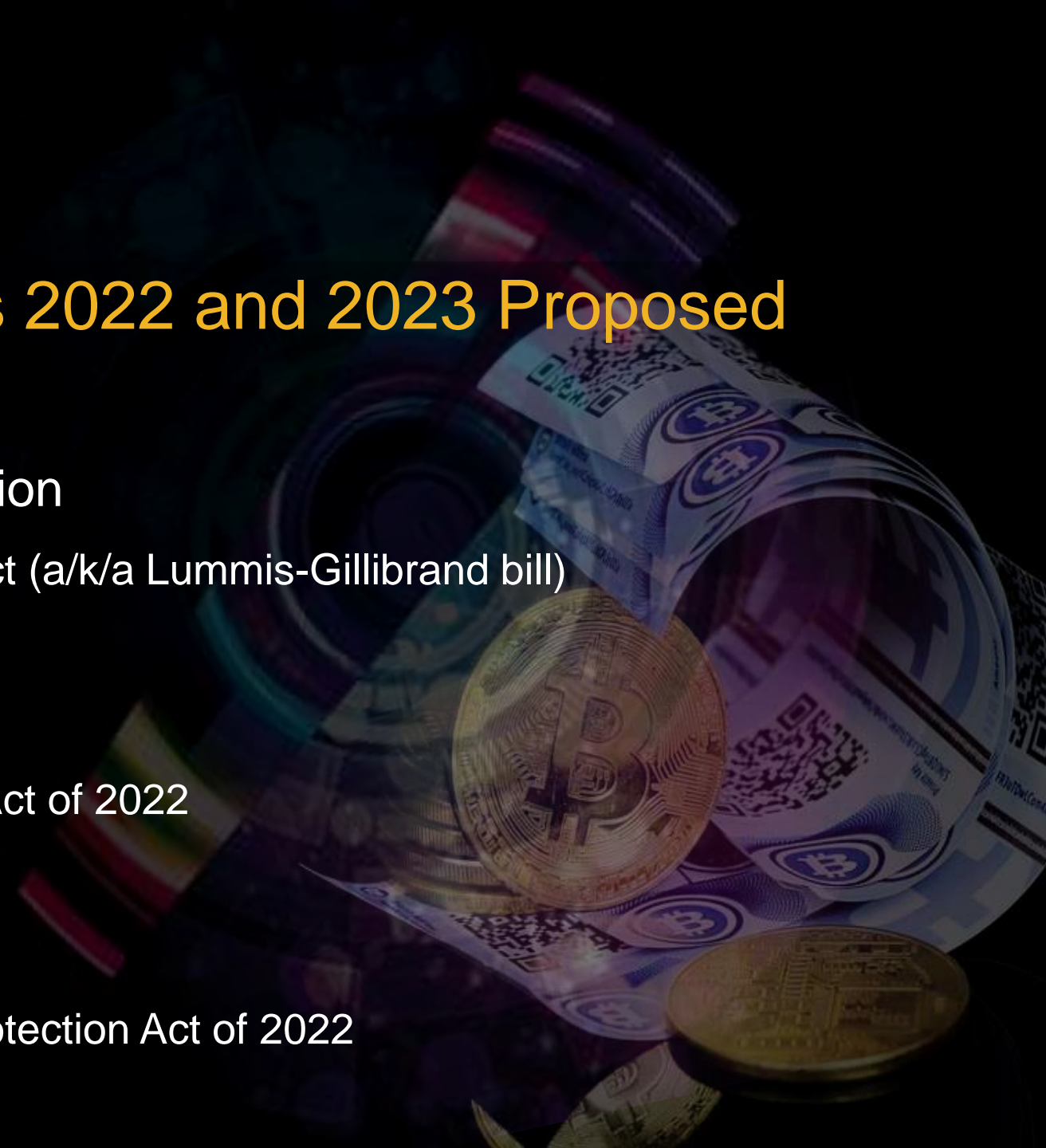
- **AICPA Virtual Currency Task Force comments to IRS**
  - [9/8/23](#) – on digital assets tax for Senate Finance Committee
  - [7/28/23](#) – on draft Forms 1040, 1065, 1120, 1120-S digital asset question
  - [6/17/23](#) – on Notice 2023-27 on non-fungible tokens (NFTs)
  - [4/14/23](#) – on needed guidance on treatment of losses of digital assets
  - [2/17/23](#) – suggested FAQs for 2022 Form 1040 digital asset question
  - [12/16/22](#) – on draft Form 1040 instructions
  - [10/28/22](#) – requesting guidance and delay on section 6045 and 6050I broker reporting requirements
  - [8/29/22](#) – on Form 1040 and instructions
  - [2/28/20](#), [5/30/18](#), and [6/10/16](#) – on needed virtual currency guidance & IRS Notice 2014-21



# Virtual Currency/Digital Assets 2022 and 2023 Proposed Federal Legislation

## AICPA monitoring and analyzing legislation

- [S. 2281](#), Responsible Financial Innovation Act (a/k/a Lummis-Gillibrand bill)
  - Introduced July 12, 2023
  - [Section by Section bill overview](#)
- [H.R. 7614](#), Digital Commodities Exchange Act of 2022
  - Introduced April 2022
  - [Bill summary](#)
- [S. 4760](#), Digital Commodities Consumer Protection Act of 2022
  - Introduced August 2022





# Virtual Currency – State Tax Guidance

## AICPA

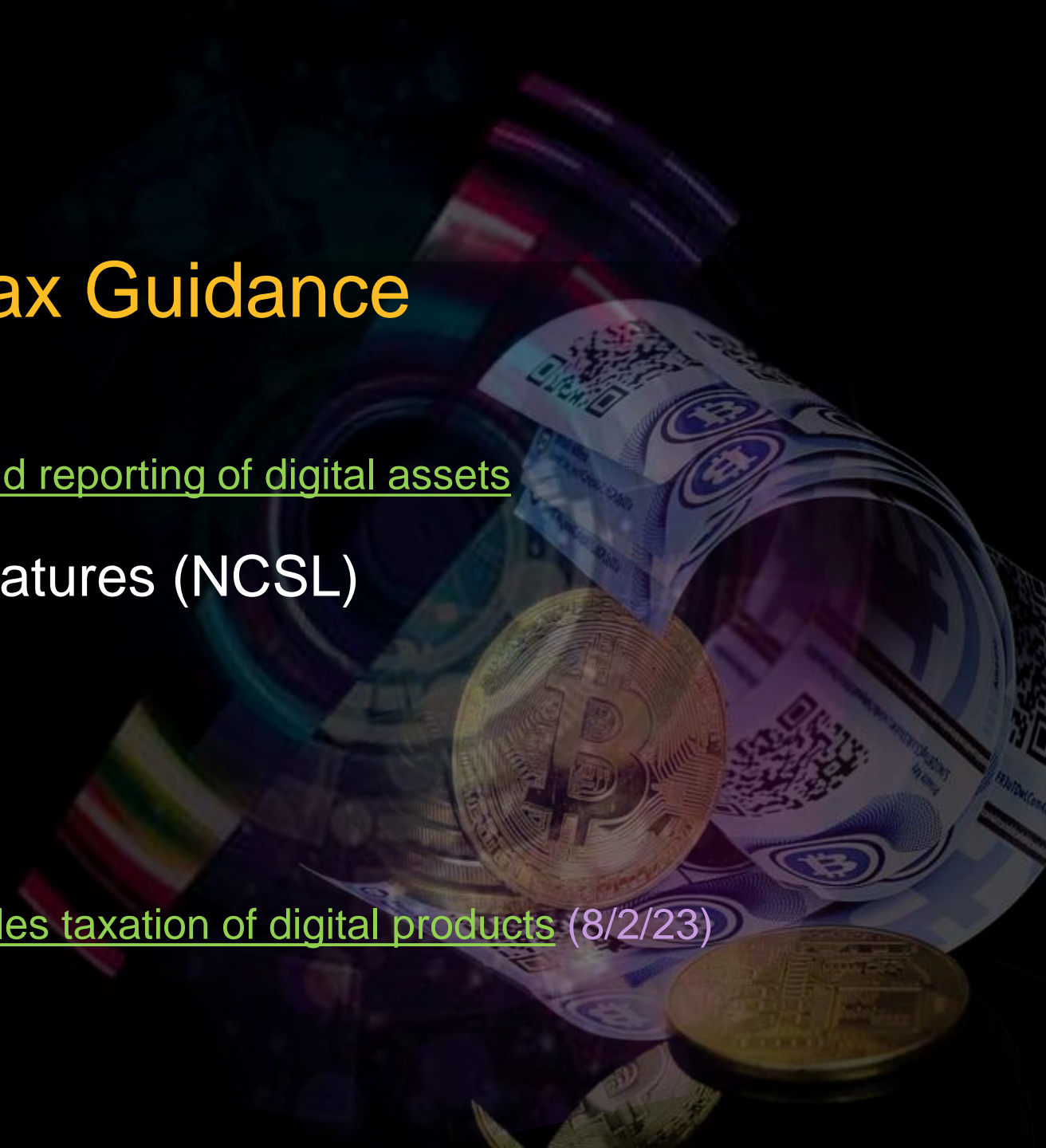
- [Tracking list of state guidance on taxation and reporting of digital assets](#)

## National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL)

- [State cryptocurrency 2023 legislation page](#)

## Multistate Tax Commission (MTC)

- [MTC Sales Tax on Digital Products Project](#)
- [Draft of detailed outline of white paper on sales taxation of digital products \(8/2/23\)](#)
- [Research update \(6/1/23\)](#),
- [Draft matrix \(10/5/23\)](#)



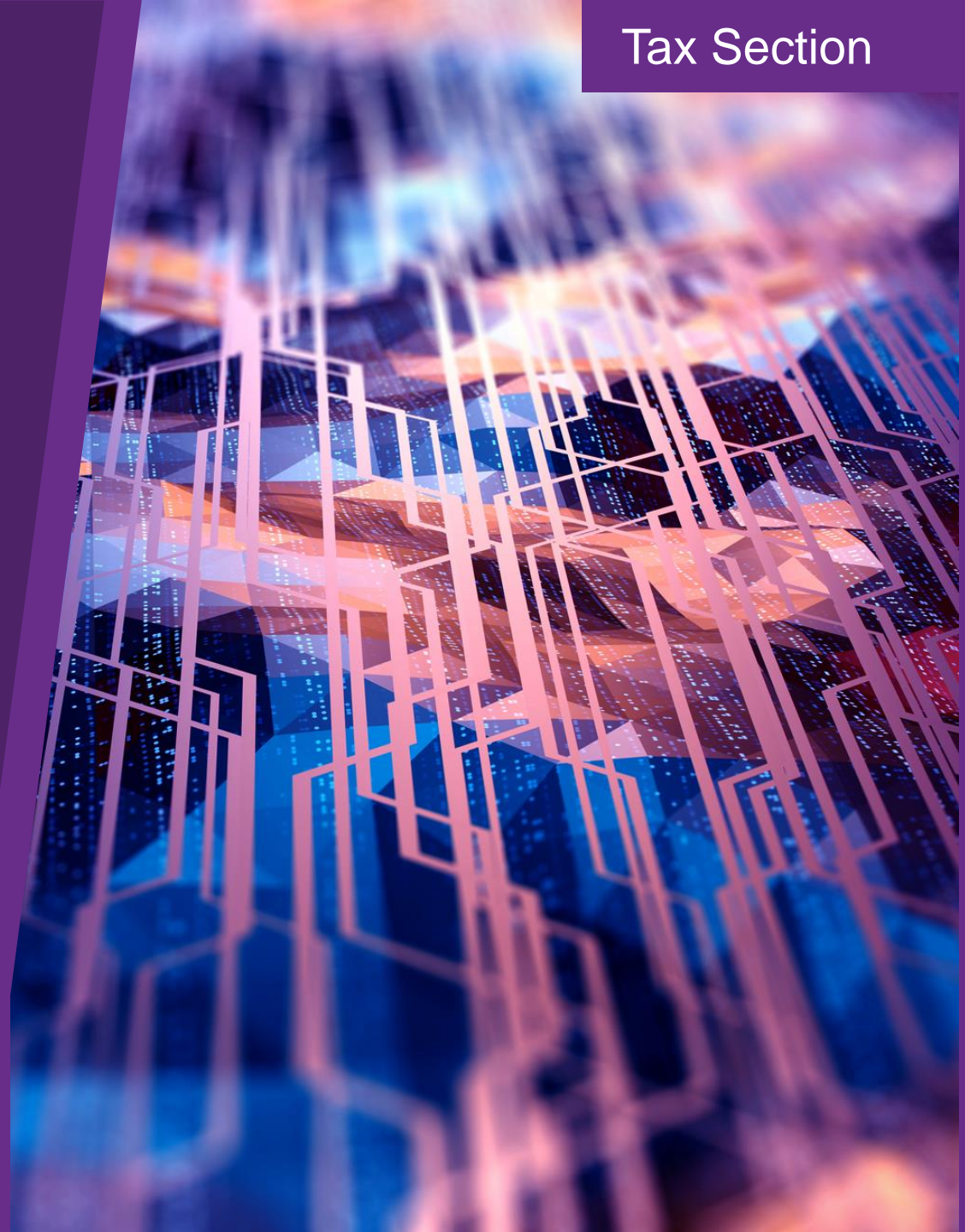


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## Digital assets and virtual currency tax guidance and resources

- Crypto Loss Tax Reporting : Fact or Fiction?
- State guidance on taxation and reporting of digital assets
- Tax season pulse check — ChatGPT, 1099-K and digital assets | Tax Section Odyssey

[Visit library →](#)





# IRS Ruling Related to Proof-of-Stake Validation Rewards

July 31, 2023 IRS issues [Rev. Rul. 2023-14](#)

FMV of proof-of-stake validation rewards includible in gross income for the tax year in which dominion and control over the validation rewards is gained

- Proof of stake is a way to decide which user or users validate new blocks of transactions and earn a reward
- FMV is determined as of the date and time the taxpayer gains dominion and control
- Applies to cash-method taxpayers

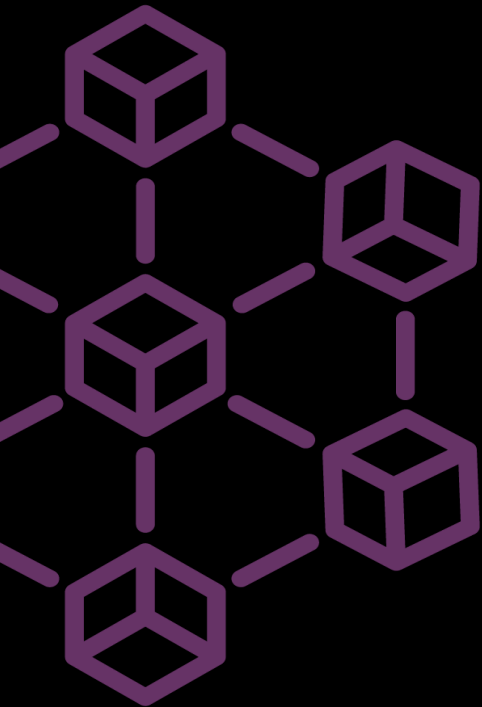
Reminder: In [Notice 2014-21](#), IRS stated that a digital asset that has an equivalent value in real currency is treated as property for federal income tax purposes

AICPA Virtual Currency and Digital Assets Tax Task Force has been advocating for guidance

- Task force will continue to review and consider what related issues remain

See [Journal of Accountancy](#) for more information

Stay tuned for an AICPA Town Hall update on digital assets in the fall



# RESEARCH CREDIT REFUND CLAIMS

- On 10/15/21, IRS released field attorney advice ([FAA 20214101F](#)) dated 9/17/21 (and [IR-2021-203](#)), requiring compliance with the memo.
- In a 11/18/21 [letter](#), AICPA requested a delay of implementation of the new requirements.
- On 1/3/22, IRS released [interim guidance](#) and a set of [FAQs](#).
- The new requirements took effect on 1/10/22. Specifically, an R&D credit refund claim on an amended return must contain certain specified items of information by containing sufficient information concerning the grounds and facts upon which the claim is based.
- On 9/21/22, AICPA submitted [comments](#) on section 41 research credit refund claims.
- On 9/30/22, IRS extended the delay of transition period for another year (through 1/10/24).
- On 9/15/23, IRS requested comments on [the draft updated Form 6765](#), Credit for Increasing Research Activities, with proposed changes for 2024. AICPA to submit comments by 10/31.
- AICPA is advocating for formal guidance with a proper notice and comment period.
- AICPA is concerned in particular that the new requirements are very burdensome and voluminous, and AICPA will be commenting further on the review process and insights and the essential pieces of information required to determine the validity of refund claims.
- [IRS website](#) and [TTA article](#) for more information.





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# R&E Credit Claim Transition Period Extended

As AICPA suggested, on 9/30/22, IRS announced

[R&D credit claim transition period extended](#) until Jan. 10, 2024

- Provides 45 days to perfect a refund claim involving a section 41 research and experimentation (R&E) credit to comply with new information requirements
- AICPA had advocated for an extension ([9/21/22 letter](#) and [11/18/21 letter](#))

[Home](#) / [News](#) / [News Releases](#) / IRS sets forth required information for a valid research credit claim for refund

## IRS sets forth required information for a valid research credit claim for refund

English | [中文\(简体\)](#)

**Topics in the News**

- News Releases**
  - News Releases for Frequently Asked Questions
- Multimedia Center**
- Tax Relief in Disaster Situations**
- Inflation Reduction Act**

- **Updated September 30, 2022:** The IRS is extending for another year (through January 10, 2024) the transition period during which taxpayers are provided 45 days to perfect a research credit claim for refund prior to IRS's final determination on the claim.
- **Updated April 19, 2022:** Taxpayers who file a claim for refund that includes an IRC Section 41 research credit must comply with the requirement to provide the five items of information when the claim for refund is based on an IRC Section 41 research credit from a pass-through entity. For more information on IRC Section 41 research credit claims for refund involving BBA partnerships and non-BBA pass-through entities such as a TEFRA partnership, S corporation, estate, trust, cooperative, or other non-TEFRA or non-BBA pass-through entities, and their partners, shareholders, beneficiaries, or member-patrons, please see the [Research Credit Claims frequently asked questions](#).
- **Updated January 5, 2022:** The timeframe for perfecting research credit claims has been modified to 45 days. For further information, see the [Research Credit Claims frequently asked questions](#).

**AICPA**

September 21, 2022

Ms. Nikole Flax Commissioner LB&I Division Internal Revenue Service 1111 Constitution Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20224	Ms. Holly Paz Deputy Commissioner LB&I Division Internal Revenue Service 1111 Constitution Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20224
--	---

**RE: Section 41 Research Credit Refund Claims**

Dear Ms. Flax and Ms. Paz:

The American Institute of CPAs (AICPA) would like to outline concerns related to the significant changes the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") announced in IR-2021-203<sup>1</sup> (IRS News Release) and the accompanying Field Attorney Advice memorandum<sup>2</sup> that were issued on October 15, 2021, which outline the IRS's new requirements to treat a refund claim for research credits as valid (collectively referred to as the "FAA"). The claim for refund is filed by attaching a Form 6765, *Credit for Increasing Research Activities*, to an amended return such as the Form 1120X, *Amended U.S. Corporation Income Tax Return*, Form 1040X, *Amended U.S. Individual Income Tax Return*, Form 1065, *US Return of Partnership Income*, or Form 1065X, *Amended Return or Administrative Adjustment Request (AAR)*, as appropriate. Specifically, the FAA states that an amended return claiming a refund of research and development (R&D) credits<sup>3</sup> will not be a valid claim for refund under section 6402<sup>4</sup> unless the taxpayer complies with new collection of information requirements that have never been set forth in regulations or other authoritative binding guidance.

**AICPA**

November 18, 2021

Ms. Nikole Flax Commissioner Large Business & International Division Internal Revenue Service 1111 Constitution Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20224	Ms. Holly Paz Deputy Commissioner Large Business & International Division Internal Revenue Service 1111 Constitution Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20224
--	---

Re: Internal Revenue Code Section 41 Research Credit Refund Claims

Dear Ms. Flax and Ms. Paz:

The American Institute of CPAs (AICPA) provides comments and concerns related to the significant change in requirements for a valid refund claim for research credits as announced in IR-2021-203<sup>1</sup> (IRS News Release) and the accompanying Field Attorney Advice memorandum (FAA) that was issued on October 15, 2021<sup>2</sup>. The AICPA requests that the IRS delay the implementation of the new requirements to provide taxpayers with a meaningful opportunity to comment before the new requirements take effect.

Overview:

# Other Tax Advocacy Issues





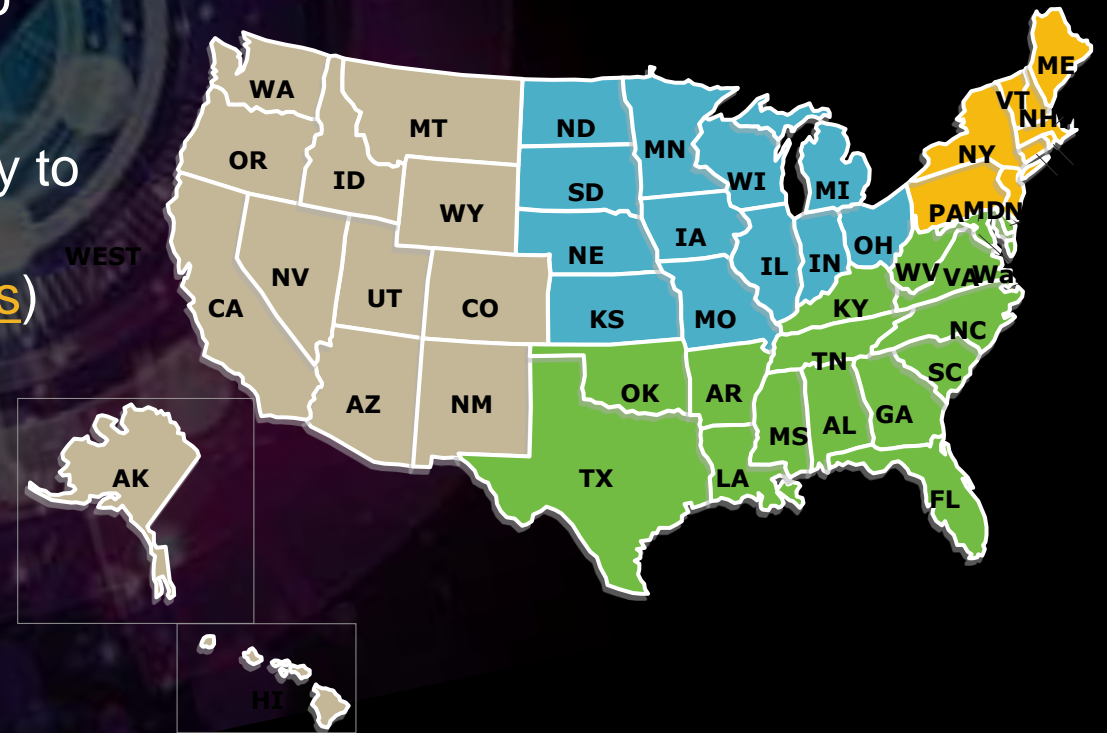
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## Key state tax issues for the profession: For 2023 and beyond

**Tax on professional services** – governors looking to eliminate personal and corporate taxes ([one pager](#))

**Pass-through entity (PTE) taxes** – more states likely to enact and refine as workaround to federal SALT deduction cap (AICPA [state map](#), [links](#), [considerations](#))

**Mobile and remote workforce** – more states may enact 30-day threshold for nonresidents and may clarify rules and guidance (AICPA [article](#), [coalition](#))





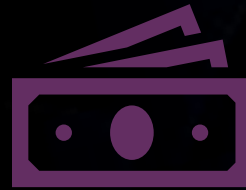


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Expected to continue into  
2024/2025 with states continuing  
to introduce legislation



Federal funding to states is  
ending = will have large impact  
on certain states



States seeking to eliminate  
income tax in exchange for  
taxing services



State budgets will play a key role  
in the future; big states like CA  
and NY seeing big budget issues

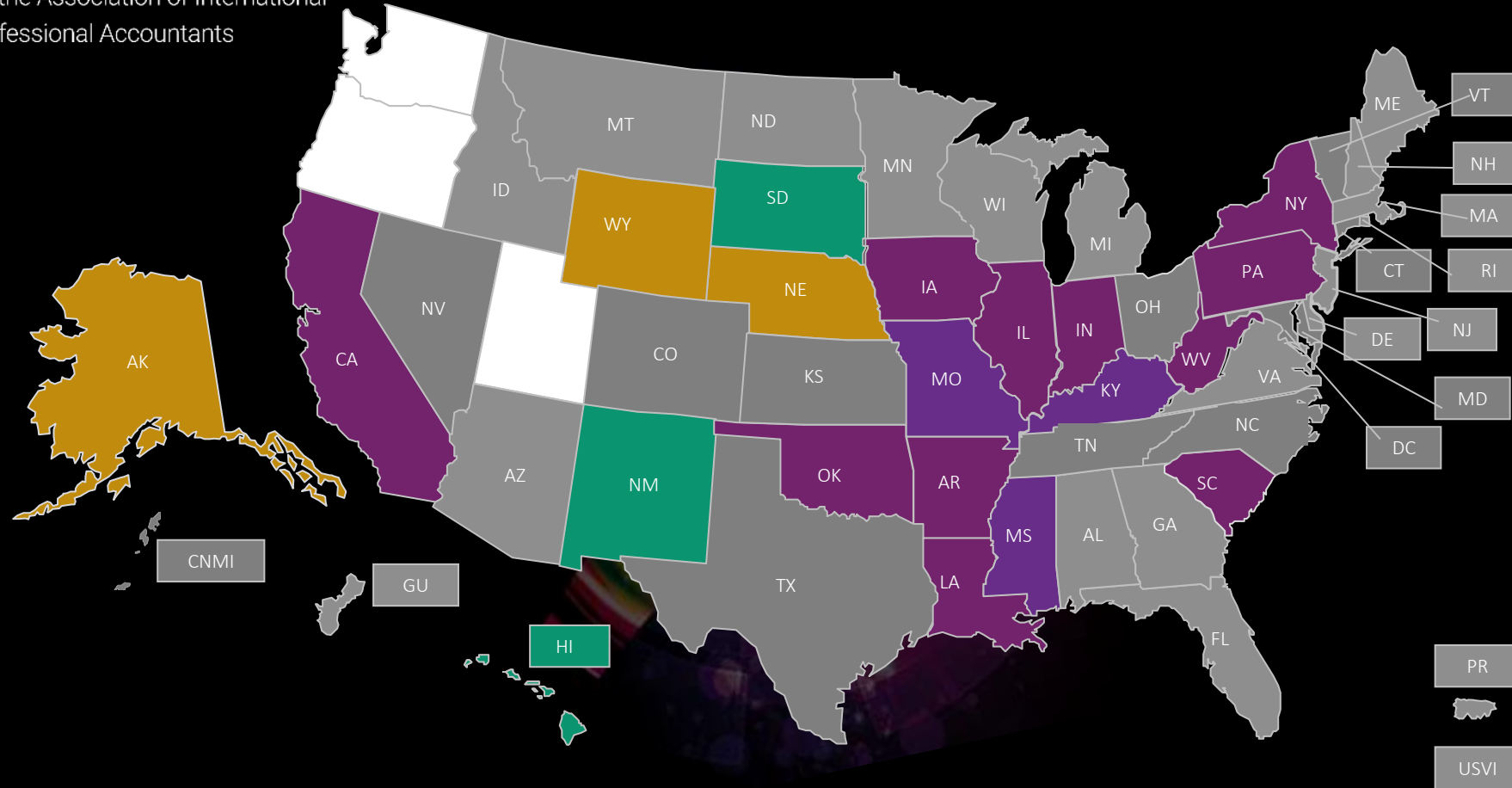
# Continuing Threat: State Taxation of Professional Services





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# Taxation of Professional Services Heatmap – 2023-2025

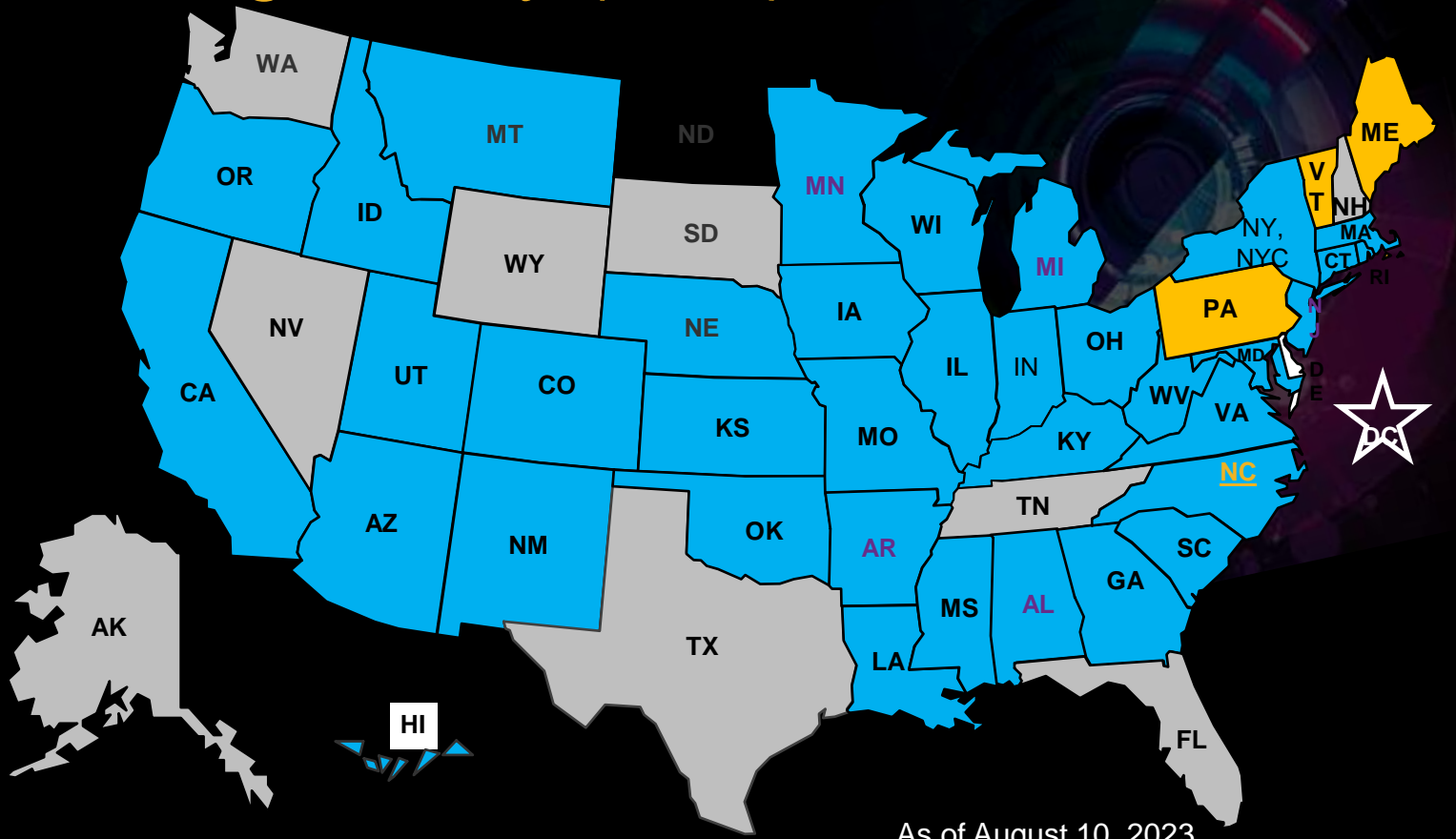


- States that considered legislation in 2023
- States that may consider a tax on professional services
- States that tax professional services



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# States with Enacted or Proposed Pass-Through Entity (PTE) Level Tax



As of August 10, 2023

36 states (& 1 locality) that enacted a PTE tax since TCJA SALT deduction limitation, effective for 2021 (or earlier) unless noted:

AL, AR<sup>1</sup>, AZ<sup>1</sup>, CA, CO<sup>3</sup>, CT<sup>4</sup>, HI<sup>2</sup>, GA<sup>1</sup>, IA<sup>1</sup>, ID, IL, IN<sup>1</sup>, KS<sup>1</sup>, KY<sup>1</sup> (& KY), LA, MA, MI, MD, MN, MO<sup>1</sup>, MS<sup>1</sup>, MT<sup>2</sup>, NC<sup>1</sup>, NE<sup>3</sup>, NJ, NM<sup>1</sup>, NY, OH<sup>1</sup>, OK, OR<sup>1</sup>, RI, SC, UT<sup>1</sup>, VA, WI, WV<sup>1</sup>, and NYC<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Effective in 2022

<sup>2</sup> Effective in 2023 or later

<sup>3</sup> Retroactive to 2018

<sup>4</sup> Mandatory 2018-2023, elective starting 2024

3 states with proposed PTE tax bills:  
ME - LD 1891 introduced (session ended)  
PA - SB 659 and HB 1584 introduced  
VT - SB45 passed Senate, in House (session ended)

9 states with no owner-level personal income tax on PTE income:  
AK, FL, NH, NV, SD, TN, TX, WA, WY

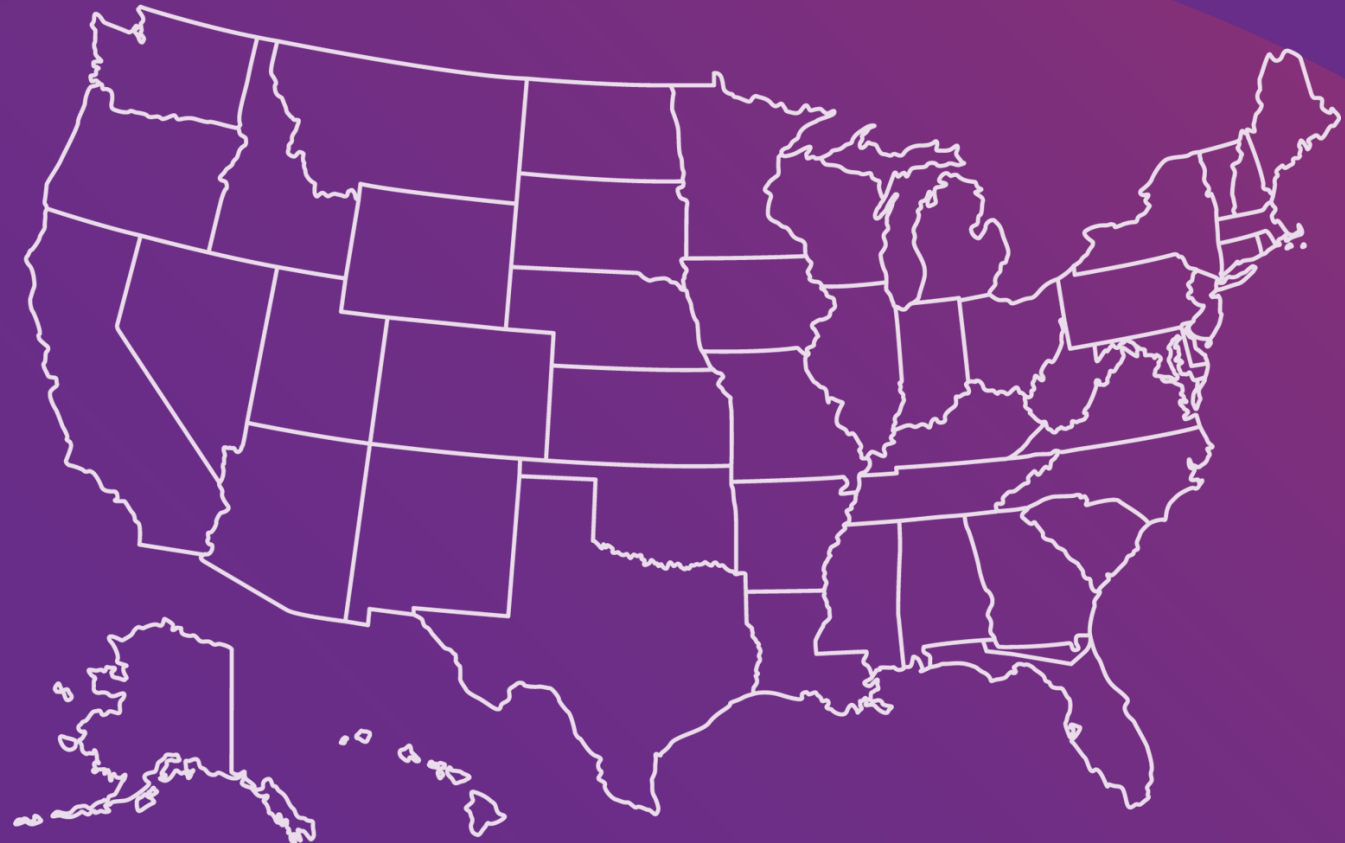
3 states with an owner-level personal income tax on PTE income that have not yet proposed or enacted PTE taxes:  
DC, DE, and ND

# Current PTE tax workarounds (36 states and 1 locality)

State	Effective Year	State	Effective Year
Alabama	2021	Minnesota	2021
Arizona	2022	Mississippi	2022
Arkansas	2022	Missouri	2022
California	2021	Montana	2023
Colorado	2018 (retroactive)	Nebraska	2018 (retroactive)
Connecticut	2018 (mandatory 2018-2023, elective starting 2024)	New Jersey	2020
Georgia	2022	New Mexico	2022
Hawaii	2023	New York	2021
Idaho	2021	New York City	2022
Illinois	2021	North Carolina	2022
Indiana	2022 (retroactive)	Ohio	2022
Iowa	2022 (retroactive)	Oklahoma	2019
Kansas	2022	Oregon	2022
Kentucky	2022 (retroactive)	Rhode Island	2019
Louisiana	2019	South Carolina	2021
Maryland	2020	Utah	2022
Massachusetts	2021	Virginia	2021
Michigan	2021	West Virginia	2022
		Wisconsin	2018

# Passthrough Entity Tax (PTET)

- New Tax Odyssey podcast [When to call an audible on the passthrough entity tax](#)
- S-corp issues, state crediting complications, AMT, Trust issues, and more
- [SALT Roadmap and Resource Center](#)
  - Interactive reference library to access state and local tax info in one central place
- The Tax Adviser Article: [Federal implications of passthrough entity tax elections](#) (Nov. 22)

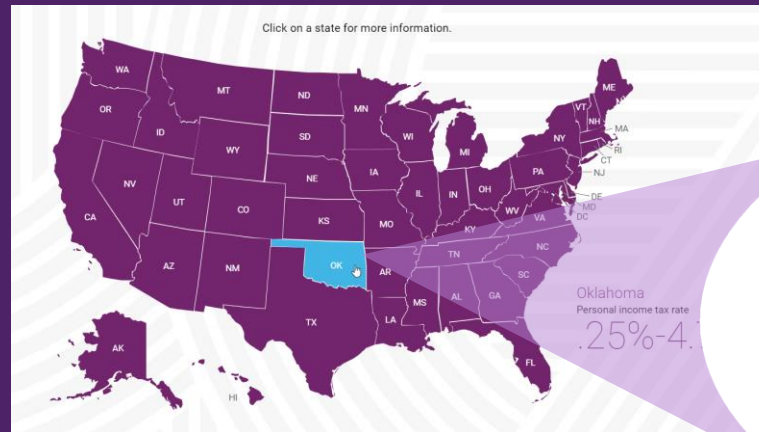




# SALT Roadmap and Resource Center

Interactive reference library to access state and local tax info in one central place

- Due dates
- Tax rates
- Tax forms
- Nexus
- Passthrough entity tax



Oklahoma personal income tax rate  
 The tax ranges from  
**.25%-4.75%**




Personal income tax	Corporate income tax	Franchise tax	Sales/use tax
Pass-through entity/ general business taxes	Due dates	State tax forms	View Oklahoma's state government websites

Access the SALT Roadmap →

**Q&A**



# AICPA Tax Policy & Advocacy Webpages

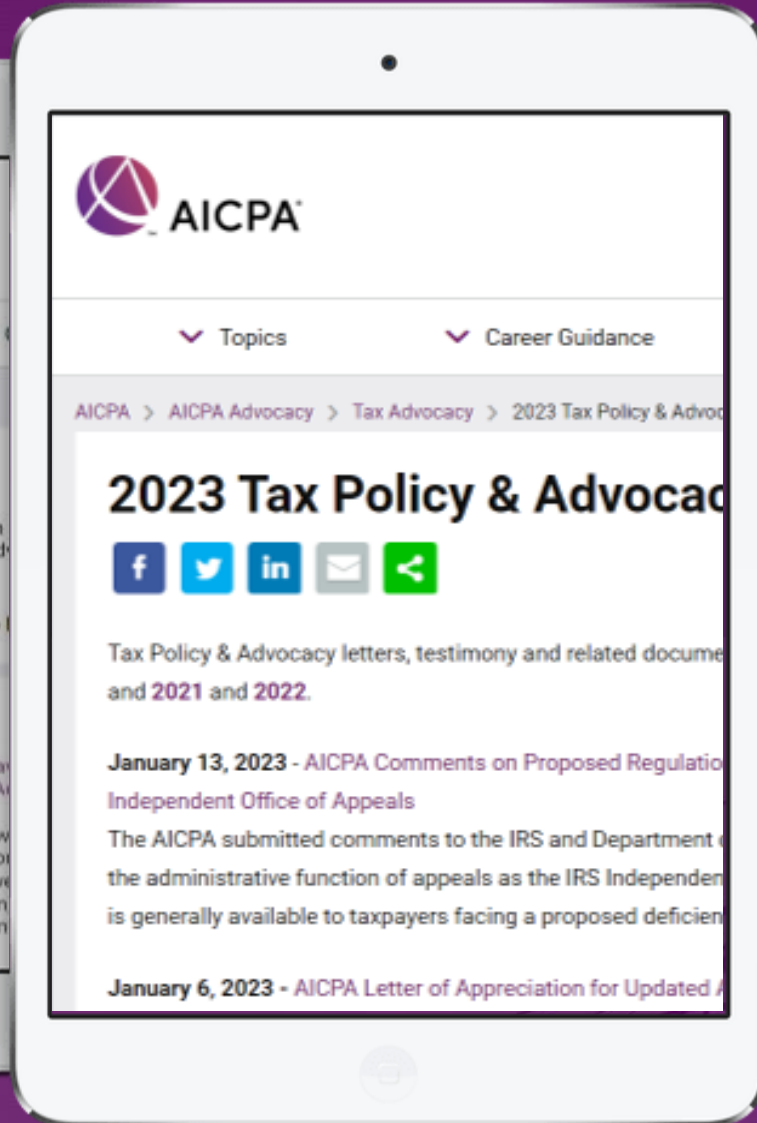
For more information about the Tax Policy and Advocacy team check out our website and comment letters page.

## Website

<https://us.aicpa.org/advocacy/tax>

## Comment letters

<https://us.aicpa.org/advocacy/tax/2023taxadvocacycommentletters.html>



# Tax Section

Your go-to source for tax developments and professional insights



Engagement letters



Complimentary CPE



Tax return checklists



*The Tax Adviser* magazine



State tax resource center



Video learning library



IRS guidance and support



Weekly e-newsletter





# TAX

## Section Odyssey

Follow the Tax Section Odyssey podcast for professional insights and the latest tax developments.

- ▶ ERC suspended: What happens next
- ▶ Red flags and green lights when buying a CPA practice
- ▶ Questions to ask clients about digital asset activities
- ▶ The 5 Ws of beneficial ownership information (BOI) reporting
- ▶ The digital download — ChatGPT, AI and data security

[taxodyssey.libsyn.com](https://taxodyssey.libsyn.com)





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# Optimize your AICPA Tax Section experience

Interactive walkthrough on how to tap into  
expert insights, guidance, resources and  
other AICPA and Tax Section benefits

Free registration →







# ANNUAL TAX COMPLIANCE KIT

Your go-to resource for managing your tax season workflow



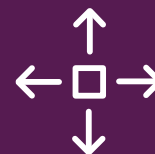
Engagement letters



Client organizers



Tax return checklists



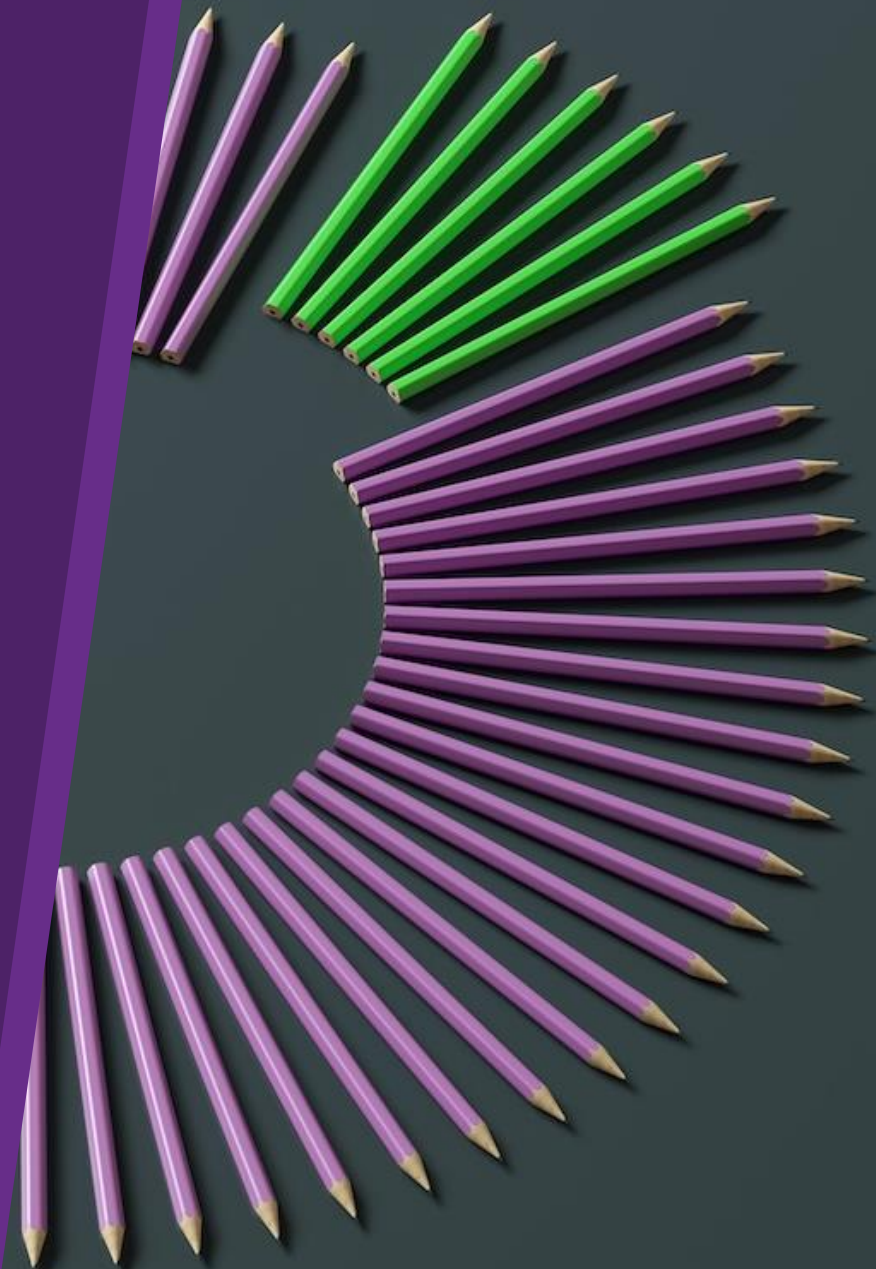
Practice guides

[Browse the Annual Tax Compliance Kit →](#)

## IRS Schedules K-2 and K-3 guidance and resources

- Client information letter
- IRS guidance and forms
- AICPA advocacy
- Tax Section Odyssey podcast episodes:
  - Uncovering the intricacies — Schedules K-2 and K-3
  - Making sense of new international passthrough reporting
  - Transitional challenges for Schedules K-2 and K-3

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- Ethics
- Technology
- Tax practice resiliency

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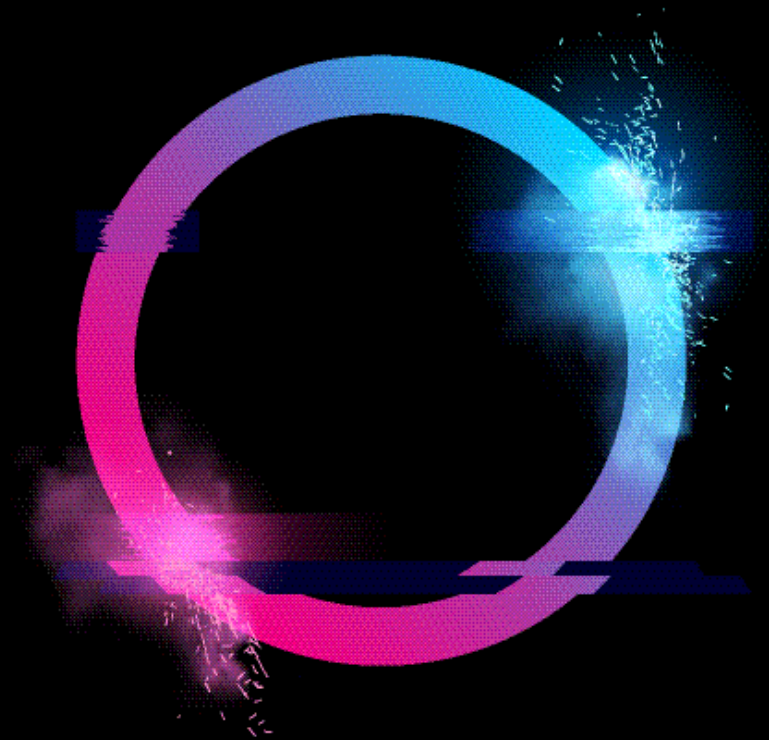
# Tax Rewind series

A quarterly roundup of the latest tax updates

- 2023 Fall Tax Rewind | Nov. 6, 1 pm ET
- 2024 Winter Tax Rewind | Jan. 26, 1pm ET
- 2024 Spring Tax Rewind | May 8, 1pm ET
- 2024 Summer Tax Rewind | July 17, 1pm ET

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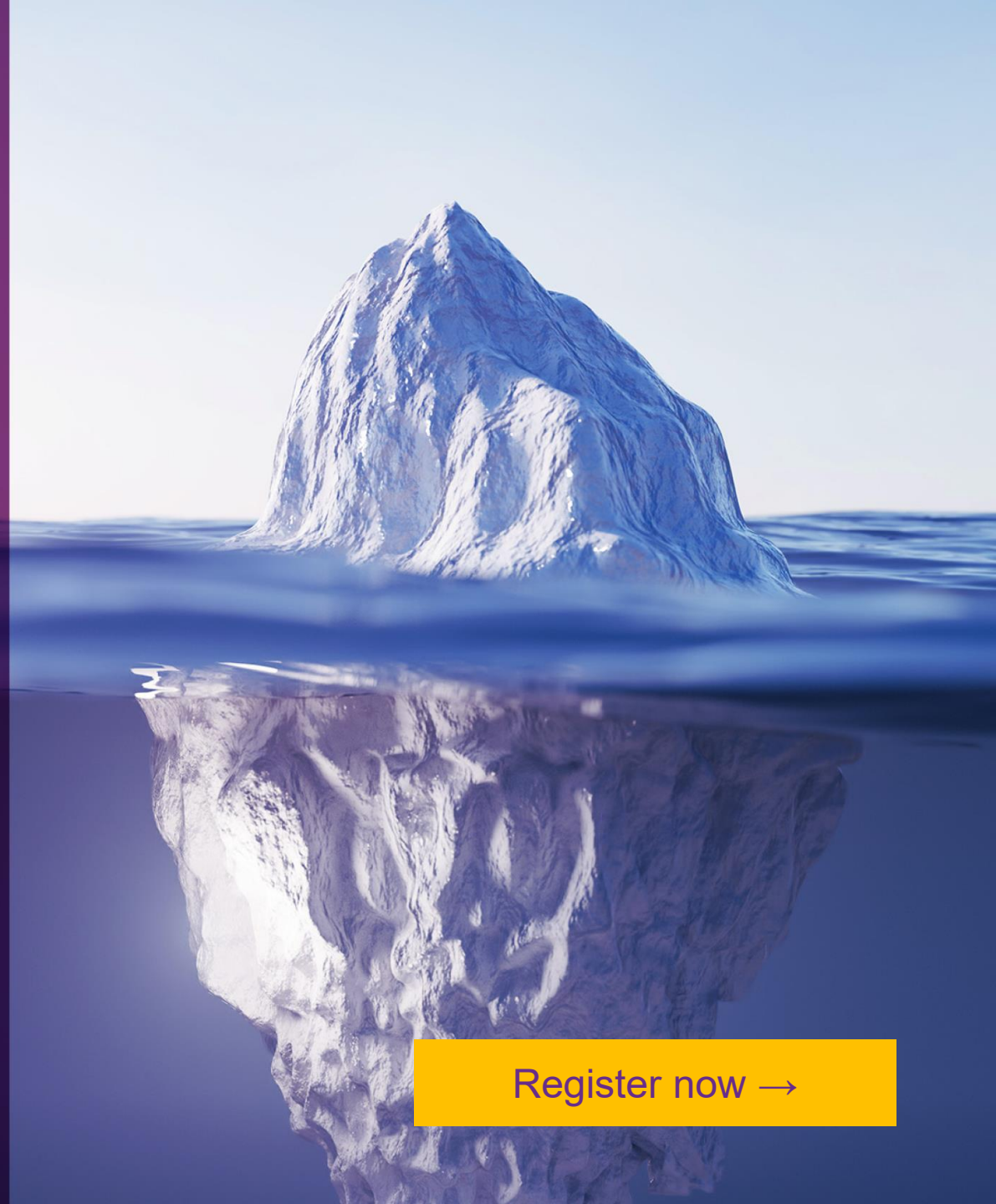
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