**New law's tax provisions that affect businesses**

The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (the CAA, 2021), signed into law on December 27, 2020, is a further legislative response to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. The CAA, 2021 include--along with spending and other non-tax provisions and tax provisions primarily affecting individuals--the numerous business tax provisions briefly summarized below. The provisions are found in two of the several acts included in the CAA, 2021, specifically, (1) the Taxpayer Certainty and Disaster Tax Relief Act of 2020 (the TCDTR) and (2) the COVID-related Tax Relief Act of 2020 (the COVIDTRA).

*Tax provisions extended (without other changes).*   
The TCDTR extends the following tax credits (among others) without other changes:

1. the new markets tax credit,
2. the work opportunity credit,
3. the employer credit for paid family and medical leave that was provided by the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (2017 TCJA),
4. the carbon sequestration credit,
5. the business energy credit (the '' [Code Sec. 48](https://checkpoint.riag.com/app/find?begParm=y&app.version=20.12&dbName=TCODE&linkType=docloc&locId=48&permaId=i75e8fab419d711dcb1a9c7f8ee2eaa77&tagName=SEC&endParm=y) credit'') both as regards termination dates and phase-downs of credit amounts,
6. the credit for electricity produced from renewable resources (the '' [Code Sec. 45](https://checkpoint.riag.com/app/find?begParm=y&app.version=20.12&dbName=TCODE&linkType=docloc&locId=26uscas45&permaId=i70a792c219d711dcb1a9c7f8ee2eaa77&tagName=SEC&endParm=y) credit'') and the election to claim the [Code Sec. 48](https://checkpoint.riag.com/app/find?begParm=y&app.version=20.12&dbName=TCODE&linkType=docloc&locId=48&permaId=i75e8fab419d711dcb1a9c7f8ee2eaa77&tagName=SEC&endParm=y) credit instead for certain facilities (but the phase-down of the amount of the [Code Sec. 45](https://checkpoint.riag.com/app/find?begParm=y&app.version=20.12&dbName=TCODE&linkType=docloc&locId=26uscas45&permaId=i70a792c219d711dcb1a9c7f8ee2eaa77&tagName=SEC&endParm=y) credit for wind facilities isn't deferred),
7. the second generation biofuel producer credit,
8. the qualified fuel cell motor vehicle credit as applied to businesses,
9. the alternative fuel refueling property credit as applied to businesses,
10. the two-wheeled plug-in electric vehicle credit as applied to businesses,
11. the energy efficient homes credit.

One of the additional provisions (among several extended by the TCDTR without other changes) is the exclusion from employee income of certain employer payments of student loans

*Energy provisions*

The TCDTR makes permanent the energy efficient commercial buildings deduction. Additionally, the TCDTR indexes for inflation the per-square-foot dollar caps on the full and partial versions of the deduction. And the TCDTR provides that to the extent that deductibility depends on specified recognized energy efficient standards, the referred-to standards will be standards issued within two years of construction (rather than the standards bearing now-stale dates that applied under pre- TCDTR law).

*Clarifications of tax consequences of PPP loan forgiveness*  
The COVIDTRA clarifies that the non-taxable treatment of Payroll Protection Program (PPP) loan forgiveness that was provided by the 2020 CARES Act also applies to certain other forgiven obligations. Also, the COVIDTRA clarifies that taxpayers whose PPP loans or other obligations are forgiven as described above, are allowed deductions for otherwise deductible expenses paid with the proceeds and that the tax basis and other attributes of the borrower's assets won't be reduced as a result of the forgiveness.

*Extensions and modifications of earlier payroll tax relief*The TCDTR extends the CARES Act credit, allowed against the employer portion of the Social Security (OASDI) payroll tax or of the Railroad Retirement tax, for qualified wages paid to employees during the COVID-19 crisis. Under the extension, qualified wages must be paid before July 1, 2021 (instead of January 1, 2021). Additionally, beginning on January 1, 2021, the credit rate is increased from 50% to 70% of qualified wages. and qualified wages are increased from $10,000 for the year to $10,000 per quarter. Many other rules are also relaxed. And the TCDTR makes some retroactive clarifications and technical improvements to the credit as initially enacted.

The COVIDTRA extends (1) the credits provided by the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA) against the employer portion of OASDI and Railroad Retirement taxes for qualifying sick and family paid leave and (2) the equivalent FFCRA-provided credits for the self-employed against the self-employment tax. Under the extension of the employer credits, wages taken into account are those paid before April 1, 2021 (instead of January 1, 2021). Under the extension of the credits for the self employed, the days taken into account are those before April 1, 2021 (instead of January 1, 2021).

The COVIDTRA also makes retroactive clarifications of (1) the FFCRA paid leave credits that were extended as discussed above, (2) the exclusion of qualifying paid leave in calculating the employer portion of Railroad Retirement taxes and (3) and the increase in the amount of the FFRCA paid leave credits against the employer portion of Railroad Retirement taxes by the amount of the Medicare payroll taxes on qualifying paid leave.

Additionally, the COVIDTRA directs IRS to extend the Presidentially ordered deferral of the employee's share of OASDI and Railroad Retirement taxes. As first provided by IRS, the deferral was of taxes to be withheld and paid on wages and other compensation (up to $4,000 every two weeks) paid in the period from September 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020 so that the taxes were instead withheld and paid ratably in the period from January 1, 2021 to April 30, 2021. Under the deferral, the period over which the deferred-from-2020 taxes are ratably withheld and paid is extended to all of 2021 (instead of the four-month period ending on April 30, 2021).

*Business Meals*   
The TCDTR provides that expenses for business-related food and beverages provided by a restaurant are fully deductible if they are paid or incurred in calendar years 2021 or 2022, instead of being subject to the 50% limit that generally applies to business meals.

*Flexible Spending Arrangements (Cafeteria Plans)*   
The TCDTR temporarily allows

1. carryovers and relaxed grace period rules for unused flexible spending arrangement (FSA) amounts, whether in a health FSA or a dependent care FSA,
2. the raising of the maximum eligibility age of a dependent under a dependent care FSA from 12 to 13 and
3. prospective changes in election limits set forth by a plan (subject to the applicable limits under the Code).

*Farmers' net operating losses.*   
The COVIDTRA allows farmers who had in place a two-year net operating loss carryback before the CARES Act to elect to retain that two-year carryback rather than claim the five-year carryback provided in the CARES Act. It also allows farmers who before the CARES Act waived the carryback of a net operating loss, to revoke the waiver.

*Disaster Relief*  
 The TCDTR includes several provisions targeted at ''qualified disaster areas,'' some of which affect individuals and some which affect businesses as described below. ''Qualified disaster areas'' are areas for which a major disaster was Presidentially declared during the period beginning on January 1, 2020 and ending February 25, 2021. The incidence period of the disaster must begin after December 27, 2019 but not after December 27, 2020. Excluded are areas for which a major disaster was declared only because of COVID-19.

The relief includes relief for retirement funds that consists of the following: (1) waiver of the 10% early withdrawal penalty for up to $100,000 of certain withdrawals by individuals living in a qualified disaster area and that have suffered economic loss because of the disaster (qualified individuals), (2) a right to re-contribute to a plan distributions that were intended for home purchase but not used because of a qualified disaster, and (3) relaxed plan loan rules for qualified individuals. Changes to plan amendment rules facilitate the relief.

The relief also provides to employers in the harder-hit parts of a qualified disaster area an up-to-$ 2,400-per-employee employee retention credit, subject to coordination with certain other employer tax credits. Generally, tax-exempt organizations can take it as a credit against FICA taxes.

Corporations are provided with relaxed charitable deduction rules for qualified-disaster-related contributions, and individuals are provided with relaxed loss allowance rules for qualified-disaster-related casualties.