

Tax Alert

Tangible Property Safe Harbors Help Maximize Deductions

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If last year your business made repairs to tangible property, such as buildings, machinery, equipment, or vehicles, you may be eligible for a valuable deduction on your 2016 income tax return. But you must make sure they were truly “repairs,” and not actually “improvements.” Why? Costs incurred to improve tangible property must be depreciated over a period of years. But costs incurred on incidental repairs and maintenance can be expensed and immediately deducted.

What’s an “Improvement”?

In general, a cost that results in an improvement to a building structure or any of its building systems (for example, the plumbing or electrical system) or to other tangible property must be capitalized. An improvement occurs if there was a betterment, restoration, or adaptation of the unit of property.

Under the “betterment test,” you generally must capitalize amounts paid for work that is reasonably expected to materially increase the productivity, efficiency, strength, quality, or output of a unit of property or that is a material addition to a unit of property. Under the “restoration test,” you generally must capitalize amounts paid to replace a part (or combination of parts) that is a major component or a significant portion of the physical structure of a unit of property. Under the “adaptation test,” you generally must capitalize amounts paid to adapt a unit of property to a new or different use — one that isn’t consistent with your ordinary use of the unit of property at the time you originally placed it in service.

Two Safe Harbors

Distinguishing between repairs and improvements can be difficult, but a couple of IRS safe harbors can help:

- 1. Routine maintenance safe harbor** - Recurring activities dedicated to keeping property in efficient operating condition can be expensed. These are activities that your business reasonably expects to perform more than once during the property’s “class life,” as defined by the IRS.

Amounts incurred for activities outside the safe harbor don’t necessarily have to be capitalized, though. These amounts are subject to analysis under the general rules for improvements.

- 2. Small business safe harbor.** For buildings that initially cost \$1 million or less, qualified small businesses may elect to deduct the lesser of \$10,000 or 2% of the unadjusted basis of the property for repairs, maintenance, improvements, and similar activities each year. A qualified small business is generally one with gross receipts of \$10 million or less.

There is also a *de minimis* safe harbor as well as an exemption for materials and supplies up to a certain threshold. Contact us for details on these safe harbors and exemptions and other ways to maximize your tangible property deductions.