

BMSS Presents:

A REAL ESTATE INDUSTRY UPDATE



Time:
8:30 A.M. to 9:30 A.M. (CDT)



Date:
Tuesday, July 14



Alan Duncan, CPA



Ross Mendheim, CPA



Sarah Shirley

Real Estate Tax Update

OBBBA Changes, Live Deadlines & What's Still Evergreen

Sarah Shirley, Tax Supervisor

What We'll Cover

-  **The OBBBA Refresher**
Bonus depreciation, Section 179, QBI, and a few quick hits – plus a state-by-state conformity check.

-
-  **Qualified Production Property**
The new "manufacturing deduction" and what it means for real estate LLCs.

-
-  **Deductions You May Be Missing**
Everyday overlooked items – plus a few genuine surprises.

The One Big Beautiful Bill Act

Signed July 4, 2025 – A Quick Refresher

Bonus Depreciation: Now Permanent

100% First-Year, Permanently



§168(k) reverses the scheduled phase-down (40% in 2025 -> 20% in 2026 -> 0% in 2027 under prior law). Applies to property acquired AND placed in service after January 19, 2025.

The Written Binding Contract Trap



Acquisition date is generally when a binding contract was signed – not the closing or placed-in-service date. A contract signed before 1/20/2025 locks in the old 40% rate, even if placed in service later.

The "10% Rule" for Ground-Up Construction



If more than 10% of expected costs were incurred before 1/20/2025, old rules apply. "Incurring" costs includes accrual under your accounting method – not just physical work.

Cost Segregation Is Worth More Than Ever



A cost seg study identifies the 5/7/15-year components inside a 27.5-or 39-year building. At permanent 100%, every dollar reclassified is fully deductible in year one.

Section 179 vs. Bonus Depreciation

Section 179 – Control

- Elective, asset-by-asset
- Cannot exceed business taxable income (no loss creation)
- 2025: \$1.25M limit / \$3.13M phase-out
- 2026: \$2.56M limit / \$4.09M phase-out
- Applied first
- Lets you dial in exactly how much to deduct – useful for managing the excess

business loss limitation

Bonus Depreciation – Scale

- Automatic by asset class unless elected out
- No income cap – can create or increase an NOL
- No dollar cap at all
- Applied second, to remaining basis
- Some states that decouple from bonus still conform to Section 179

QBI / Section 199A – Made Permanent

Permanent Now

No longer sunseting 12/31/2025. 20% deduction rate is unchanged.

20%

deduction rate,
unchanged

Wider Phase-In Ranges

2026: \$75,000 single (up from \$50,000) / \$150,000 MFJ (up from \$100,000).

\$403.5K

2026 MFJ phase-in
start

New Minimum Deduction

§199A(i): guaranteed floor for taxpayers with modest QBI who materially participate.

\$400

new 2026 minimum
deduction

2026 thresholds: \$201,750 single / \$403,500 MFJ phase-in start; \$276,750 / \$553,500 phase-in end. [Rev. Proc. 2025-32]

Quick Hits & the 1031 Status Report



SALT Deduction Cap

Raised to \$40,000 (MFJ) through 2029, phasing back to \$10,000 in 2030.



Estate & Gift Tax Exemption

Made permanent at \$15 million per person / \$30 million per couple (2026, indexed thereafter).



Section 1031 – Untouched

No changes to the 45-day identification / 180-day exchange deadlines, the QI requirement, or the real-property-only limitation. Clients ask every year – good news to confirm.



A 1031 + Bonus Depreciation Nuance

On a replacement property, only the "excess basis" (new money beyond carryover basis) is eligible for 100% bonus via cost segregation. Carryover basis keeps its existing schedule.

Qualified Production Property

The New "Manufacturing Deduction" – and What It Means for Landlords

Qualified Production Property (§168(n))

100%

immediate expensing deduction
for the portion of
nonresidential real property
used as an integral part of a
Qualified Production Activity

*Historically, this class of property was
depreciated over 39 years straight-line.*



What Doesn't Qualify

Office, admin, lodging, parking, sales, R&D, and software-engineering space in the same building – only the production footprint itself.



Timing Window – Option 1:

New construction: Construction began after 1/19/2025 and before 1/1/2029; placed in service before 1/1/2031.



Timing Window – Option 2:

Purchased/Acquired Properties: To qualify, property cannot have been used for a qualifying production activity during lookback period of January 1st, 2021 – May 12, 2025.

What Exactly Is a "Qualified Production Activity"?

The Definition

- Manufacturing, production, or refining of a “qualified product” that results in a “substantial transformation” of the underlying material.

“Production” itself is narrowly limited to agricultural and chemical production.

What "Substantial Transformation" Actually Looks Like

- Treasury's own examples: wood pulp into paper, steel rods into screws and bolts, fresh fish into canned fish. Mere assembly, packaging, storage, or minor finishing of already-finished goods does NOT count.

Broader Than "Traditional Manufacturing"

- This can cover businesses that don't think of themselves as manufacturers at all — a coffee roaster turning green beans into roasted coffee, or a facility converting natural gas into liquid form (LNG).

One Exclusion Worth Flagging

- “Qualified product” specifically excludes food or beverages prepared in the same building as the retail establishment where they're sold — restaurants and breweries are carved out, even though they clearly “transform” ingredients.

The Lessor Answer & a Documentation Tip

A "Just the Landlord" Owner Can Still Qualify

Notice 2026-16 clarifies a lessor real estate LLC can qualify for §168(n) if leased to a commonly controlled operating entity (ownership tested under §267(b)/§707(b)) – even though the LLC isn't doing the manufacturing.

The "Space-Segregation" Study

Since only the production footprint qualifies, commission a study – similar in spirit to cost segregation – documenting the exact square footage dedicated to the qualified activity.

Caveats Worth Voicing

10-year recapture exposure; the election is effectively irrevocable absent IRS consent; Treasury has signaled anti-abuse rules targeting sale-leasebacks and artificial building segregation.

Deductions You May Be Missing

Everyday Write-Offs You Should Include On Your Tax Return

Other Overlooked Business / Rental Deductions

Commonly missed – all legitimate "ordinary and necessary" business expenses.

Cell Phone & Second Line



Assign a reasonable business-use %. A second phone line used exclusively for business is 100% deductible.

Home Office & Mileage



Available even for a rental business on Schedule E. See qualifying tests for eligibility.

A qualifying home office also converts drive time into deductible business mileage.

Travel, Education & Software



Out-of-town trips with a documented business purpose; courses/conferences; property management and screening software.

Legal Fees, Bank Fees & Turnover Costs



Tax prep fees on Schedule E, attorney fees, tenant screening, bank/CC fees, cleaning between tenants.

Other Overlooked Business / Rental Deductions

Commonly missed – all legitimate "ordinary and necessary" business expenses.

Hiring Your Kids

Only applies to partnerships where every partner is a parent, and the child has to do real work (cleaning, tenant messaging, admin tasks).

The De Minimis Safe Harbor Election

Annual election that allows for immediate expensing of items \$2,500 or less

Business Gifts

Capped at \$25 per recipient, per year. Engraving, gift wrap, and shipping costs excluded.

Opportunity Zones

A Refresh on Where Things Stand

What Are Opportunity Zones?

The Concept

Designated low-income census tracts where investors can deploy capital gains into a Qualified Opportunity Fund (QOF) in exchange for tax benefits.

The Benefit

Defer, reduce, and potentially eliminate capital gains tax — depending on how long the investment is held.

The Origin

Created under the Tax Cuts & Jobs Act (TCJA) in 2017. Over 8,700 zones designated nationwide.

8,700+

zones
nationwide

10 yrs

hold for full
gain exclusion

2017

original TCJA
enactment

Now made permanent under the One Big Beautiful Bill (OBBB)

OBBB Changes: What's New for Opportunity Zones

PERMANENT

No more sunset
No more uncertainty

The program is now
permanent law —
clients can plan
with certainty.

*Note: Current zone
designations run through
2026. New 10-year cycles
begin in 2027.*



Year of Inclusion

Deferred gain is recognized on the earlier of a disposition/inclusion event or the 5th anniversary of the QOF investment. Existing OZ 1.0 investors: the prior 12/31/2026 inclusion date still applies.



Partial Gain Forgiveness

Hold 5 years → 10% of deferred gain forgiven. Investments through a Qualified Rural Opportunity Fund (QROF) receive an enhanced 30% reduction — a specific designation, not all rural projects.



10-Year Gain Exclusion

Hold 10+ years → the appreciation inside the QOF is excluded from tax entirely. This benefit is preserved.

Why the OZ Conversation Matters Right Now

Planning Certainty Returns

Advisors and investors can now underwrite OZ investments over a full 10-year horizon without worrying about legislative expiration. This changes the math significantly.

Real Estate Is the Primary Vehicle

The vast majority of QOF activity is real estate development. Ground-up construction and long hold periods align naturally with RE projects. Standard substantial improvement requires roughly doubling the property basis; rural QOF properties have a reduced 50% threshold.

The Window Is Ideal

New supply is constrained, distressed sponsors are emerging, and capital is coming back off the sidelines. OZ incentives make attractive projects even more compelling.

Clients May Not Know This Changed

Many clients heard about OZones in 2018-2019 and tuned out. The program being made permanent is worth re-introducing proactively.

When to Raise OZones with a Client

If any of these come up in a client conversation, Opportunity Zones deserve a look:



A pending or recent sale of appreciated real estate, a business, or securities



A client involved in real estate development looking for equity structuring options



A client with a large capital gain looking for deferral strategies beyond 1031



Developers or investors exploring projects in lower-income or transitional markets



Estate planning conversations where long-term holding periods are already part of the plan

AI in Real Estate

What to Know, What to Watch

Why AI + Real Estate, Why Now

Real estate is a data-intensive industry sitting at the intersection of markets, timing, and decision-making.

That makes it an early and significant target for AI adoption — from property valuation to lease management to underwriting.

You're already encountering it — or will soon.

Early

Real estate ranks among the earliest major industries to adopt AI — from valuation models to lease abstraction

76%

of CRE professionals were researching, piloting, or in early-stage AI implementation (Deloitte 2025 CRE Outlook)

Now

The tools exist. You may already be using them — or your competitors are

Where AI Is Already Showing Up in Real Estate

Property Valuation & Market Analysis

AI models analyze comparable sales, market trends, and economic indicators to generate real-time valuations and predictive pricing — faster and at greater scale than traditional appraisals.

Lease Abstraction & Document Review

AI reads and extracts key terms from leases, contracts, and due diligence documents in minutes rather than hours. Significant time savings for attorneys and CRE professionals.

Deal Underwriting & Due Diligence

Machine learning models can screen deals against investment criteria, flag risk factors, and model scenarios — augmenting (not replacing) the analyst's judgment.

Property Management & Operations

Predictive maintenance, tenant communication bots, occupancy optimization, and energy usage forecasting are all being deployed in managed portfolios.

Portfolio Reporting & Forecasting

Automated dashboards pull live data from property management systems, generate investor reports, and flag performance anomalies without manual compilation.

Tenant Screening

AI tools evaluate tenant applications at scale using credit, income verification, and behavioral data — raising fair housing compliance questions that advisors need to understand.

What This Means for Real Estate Professionals

For Real Estate Owners & Investors

- Competitors are adopting AI tools — staying informed isn't optional
- Efficiency gains in operations and underwriting are real and growing
- Fair housing, privacy, and data governance obligations are emerging
- AI-generated financial projections still require professional review

How Your CPA Can Help

- AI handles data aggregation — your CPA adds judgment and context
- Interpreting AI outputs accurately requires professional expertise, not just access
- CPA firms using AI internally can serve you faster and with greater depth
- Your advisor helps you ask the right questions — and evaluate the answers

Practical Takeaways

Questions worth raising with your advisor — or yourself:

"Are you currently using AI tools in your real estate operations — and if so, who is validating the outputs?"

Many operators are using AI tools informally without a clear review process. Worth examining.

"How confident are you in the financial projections or market analyses these tools are generating for you?"

AI can produce confident-sounding outputs that are wrong. Professional review of key assumptions matters.

"Have you considered your data governance and privacy obligations when using AI in tenant screening or property management?"

Fair housing regulations apply whether decisions are made by a person or an algorithm. Real compliance exposure exists here.

Questions?

Sarah Shirley

Supervisor

BMSS Advisors & CPAs

sshirley@bmss.com

256.964.9809

Alan Duncan, CPA

Senior Manager

BMSS Advisors & CPAs

aduncan@bmss.com

256.964.9832

*If you have a question that you'd like to ask, please use the **Q&A Button** at the bottom of your screen.*

CPE certificates will be issued approximately two weeks after the presentation.