

Coronavirus Tax Relief

March 20, 2020

Highlights

- ✓ New Law Mandates Paid Leave
- ✓ Tax Credits Provided for Paid Leave
- ✓ Tax Return Due Date Moved to July 15
- ✓ IRS issues additional guidance

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SPECIAL REPORT

President Signs Bill Providing Testing, Employment Relief; Tax Day Moved to July 15

As coronavirus (COVID-19) continues to spread, rattling financial markets, forcing the closures of businesses and schools, and canceling major public events across the country, the Trump Administration and Congress began taking steps to mitigate the impact on Americans. On March 13, 2020, President Trump declared a national emergency, which frees up \$50 billion in funding for state and local governments to use in fighting the pandemic.

Meanwhile, the House, after working closely with Administration officials, passed the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (H.R. 6201) early in the morning on March 14, 2020. Over the following days, it became clear that changes, described as technical corrections, needed to be made to the bill as passed by the House. An amended version of the bill was passed by the House on March 16, 2020 by unanimous consent, as the majority of House members were on recess for the week, and the bill was sent to the Senate. On March 18, 2020, the Senate passed the bill and sent it to the President’s desk. The President signed the bill into law later that day. Meanwhile Congress is far along in considering a third, and significantly larger, stimulus and relief bill.

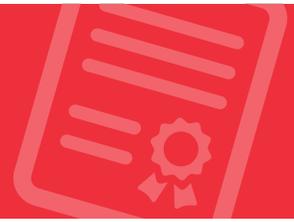
The bill as passed increases funding for testing and extends paid sick leave to employees all over the country affected by the pandemic.

PAID LEAVE

The new law requires employers with fewer than 500 employees to provide paid sick leave to employees who are forced to stay home due to quarantining or to care for a family member (“qualified paid sick leave”) or to care for a child if the school or place of care is closed (“qualified family leave”). The bill compensates employers and the self-employed for this paid leave in the form of a tax credit.

COMMENT. *Only a very small portion of the Act provides tax changes. The Act is largely focused on funding for increased coronavirus testing, ensuring free testing for everyone, and continuing student lunch programs when schools are closed.*

In the case of sick leave wages paid by an employer to an employee, the employer receives a refundable credit against its share of either the OASDI and the RRTA portion (as applicable) of the payroll tax. The credit can be claimed on



a quarterly basis, equal to 100 percent of the amount of sick leave wages paid under the new law. The amount of the credit is limited to \$200 per day. However, the credit is increased to \$511 per day if the employee is on leave because he or she:

- is subject to a federal, state or local quarantine or isolation order related to COVID-19;
- has been advised by a health care provider to self-quarantine due to concerns related to COVID-19; or
- is experiencing symptoms of COVID-19 and seeking a medical diagnosis

The amount of total hours of paid sick leave is limited by the new law and the payroll tax credit is limited to 10 days of wages.

For family leave wages paid by an employer, a separate refundable payroll tax credit applies, with different limitations. The 100 percent credit against the employer's share of the payroll tax is limited to \$200 per day, up to an aggregate of \$10,000.

For self-employed persons, the credit is allowed against regular income taxes. The limit on sick leave wages is determined by multiplying the number of days (subject to limitation) the self-employed person is unable to perform services in the trade or business by the lesser of 67% of the taxpayer's average daily self-employment income, or \$200. The limits are increased to 100% and \$511, respectively, in the case of the three scenarios that also apply to the employer payroll tax credit. The same calculation is made for family leave wages, with days unable to perform services (no more than 50) multiplied by the lesser of 67% of the taxpayer's average daily self-employment income, or \$200.

The new law provides numerous requirements, limitations and definitions relating to the application of the mandate, as well as the credit.

 **COMMENT.** *As mentioned above, these provisions are all temporary. The credits are applicable from the date selected by the Secretary of the Treasury (which must be within 15 days of the date of enactment) until December 31, 2020. The tax provisions do not make changes to the Internal Revenue Code.*

TAX RETURN DEADLINE POSTPONED

On March 20, 2020, the IRS issued guidance (Notice 2020-18) that postponed the tax return filing and tax payment deadline from April 15, 2020 to July 15, 2020. The extension is applicable to all taxpayers without regard to the amount of tax owed and is automatic, so Forms 4868 or 7004 (as applicable) do not need to be filed. The extension applies to federal income tax payments and income tax returns due April 15, 2020 with respect to the 2019 tax year and to quarterly estimated taxes for the 2020 tax year due April 15, 2020. The extension does not apply to the payment of any other federal taxes or to the filing of information returns due on April 15, 2020. The period from April 15, 2020 to July 15, 2020 will be disregarded in the calculation of penalties, interest, and additions to tax on any unpaid amounts subject to the extension. Interest, penalties, and additions to tax will begin to accrue on amounts unpaid for the new July 15 deadline on July 16, 2020.

 **COMMENT.** *The Senate's draft of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, released on March 19, 2020, also included a delay of the filing deadline to July 15, 2020. The provisions of that bill are not covered in this Tax Briefing.*

The IRS had previously issued guidance that delayed only the tax payment deadline to July 15, 2020, and only for taxpayers owing up to a limited amount. This new guidance expands upon and supersedes that previous guidance.

ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE

The IRS announced in Notice 2020-15 that a health plan that satisfies the requirements of a high deductible health plan (HDHP) under the Internal Revenue Code, and thus allows individuals to deduct contributions to a health savings account, will not cease to be qualified as an HDHP if it allows for COVID-19 testing. This includes testing to be done with deductibles below the minimum deductible for an HDHP, including a \$0 deductible.

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