Individual Federal Income Tax

GROSS Income	\$100,000	$[tax \approx \$20,000]$
minus personal EXEMPTIONS @ \$3500 [family of Mom and 2 kids]	≈ \$10,000	
minus standard or itemized DEDUCTIONS [state/local tax, mortgage %, charity, etc.]	$s \approx \$20,000$	
equals TAXABLE income	\$70,000	tax = \$13,000

Adding "Schedule C" Business-Related Deductions from Biz Income

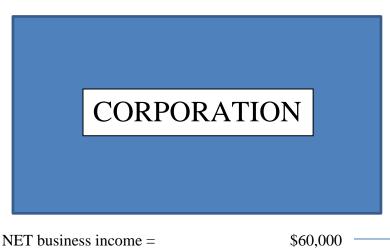
GROSS Income	\$100,000	$[tax \approx \$20,000]$
BUSINESS-ONLY deductions:		
 \$20,000 wages to an employee \$10,000 rent for her storefront \$2000 office supplies \$1500 business insurance \$1000 electricity, water and other utilities \$500 advertising and business travel \$3000 interest on business loan of any kind \$2000 "depreciation" on truck used in biz 	TOTAL = \$40,000	
NET business income =	\$60,000	
minus personal EXEMPTIONS @ \$3500 [family of Mom and 2 kids]	≈ \$10,000	
minus standard or itemized DEDUCTIONS [state/local tax, mortgage %, charity, etc.]	$s \approx $20,000$	
equals TAXABLE income	\$30,000	tax ≈\$4500

SOLE PROPRIETORSHIP = sole proprietor/business person

business tax = personal tax

Corporate Double-Taxation and "Sub-chapter C"

GROSS Income -- \$100,000

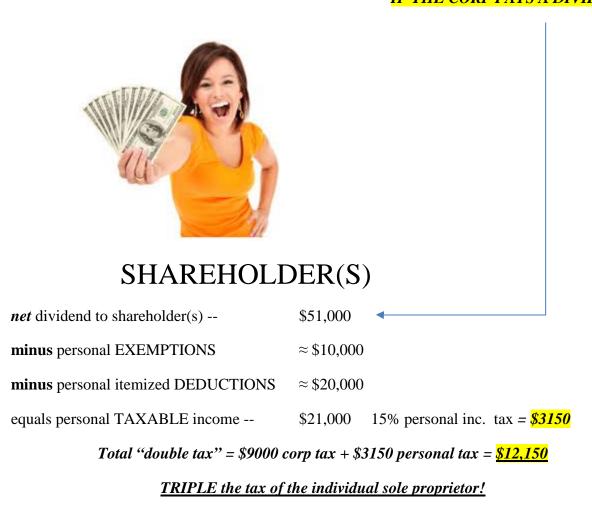


Biz **DEDUCTIONS**

\$20,000 wages to an employee
\$10,000 rent
\$2000 office supplies
\$1500 business insurance
\$1000 utilities
\$500 advertising, business travel
\$3000 interest on business loan
\$2000 "depreciation" on truck
TOTAL = \$40,000

\$60,000 *corporate* tax = <u>\$9000</u>

IF THE CORP PAYS A DIVIDEND

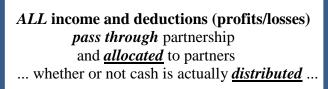


Partnership Pass-Through Taxation and "Sub-chapter K"

GROSS Income -- \$100,000

Business DEDUCTIONS

\$20,000 wages to an employee
\$10,000 rent
\$2000 office supplies
\$1500 business insurance
\$1000 utilities
\$500 advertising, business travel
\$3000 interest on business loan
\$2000 "depreciation" on truck
TOTAL = \$40,000



PARTNERSHIP



PARTNERS

NET TAXABLE business income =	\$60,000	
minus personal EXEMPTIONS	\approx \$10,000	
minus personal itemized DEDUCTIONS	≈ \$20,000	
equals personal TAXABLE income	\$30,000	personal income tax = \$4500

Almost \$10,000 less (1/3) same scenario with C-corp double tax . . .

Corporation Pass-Through Taxation and "Sub-chapter S"

S-Corporation taxed largely as a partnership (some differences), but . . .

- unanimous shareholder election of S-Corporation status within 2 months of formation
- no more than 100 shareholders
- shareholders = no nonresident aliens, no non-natural (juridical) entities other than trusts
- classes of stock only for voting differences (no financial, management differentiation)

<u>Limited Liability Companies Choose</u> <u>"Check the Box": Pass-Through Taxation by default</u>

Self-Employment Tax

+ SE tax = 15.3% of \$60.000 net biz incon	ne – <mark>\$9180</mark>	TOTAL TAX = \$13.180
equals TAXABLE income	\$30,000	INCOME tax $=$ \$4000
minus personal itemized DEDUCTIONS	\approx \$20,000	
minus personal EXEMPTIONS	\approx \$10,000	
minus business DEDUCTIONS	= \$40,000	
GROSS Income	\$100,000	

 $\frac{15.3\%}{15.3\%}$ of \$60,000 net biz income = \$9180 12.4% Social Security up to \$110,000 + 2.9% Medicare unlimited UIAL IAA = 513.180

MORE THAN DOUBLE THE "INCOME" TAX!

- Tax assessed on "active" self-employment "compensation," but NOT "dividends" ...
- \$ to <u>LLC members</u> with management authority or 500 hrs service = active = "compensation"
- *•* \$ to S-corporation shareholders = compensation *only if so designated* "reasonably"

