

The Top 5 Tax Deductions for Small Businesses





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Today You Will Learn About......

Audit-Proofing Your Records

Accountable Plans

Tax-Free Fringe Benefit & Deductions for Your Smartphone

Deductions for Your Home Office

Deductions for Your Vehicle

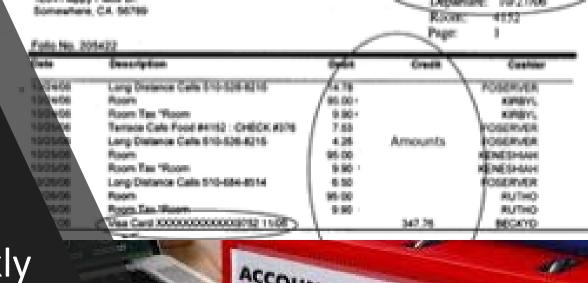
Deductible Travel to Exotic Locations

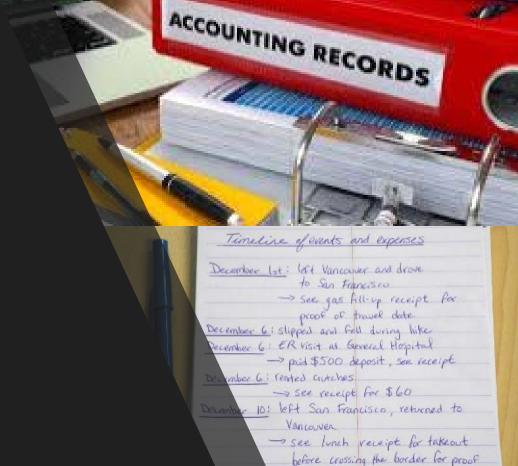
Deductible Meals & Entertainment



Audit-Proof Your Records

- Checking Accounts
- Record Deductible Expenses Weekly
- Keep Logs
- Elements of travel & entertainment
- Statute of Limitations
- Bottom Line You Need to Prove:
 - What You Bought
 - That You Paid for What You Bought





When it comes to deductions

Your form of business matters

- Sole Proprietorship or SMLLC
- Partnership or MMLLC
- Corporation eitherS or C

Accountable Plan

Expenses Must Have a Business Connection

Employees Must Adequately Account to the Company/Business Within a Reasonable Time (Provide Proper Documentation Within 60 days)

Employees Must Return Any Excess Reimbursement or Allowance Within a Reasonable Time - generally 120 days)

Technically Cannot be Used For Self-Employed Owners (Sole Proprietors & SMLLCs)

Partnerships (MMLLCs) Can Have a Reimbursement Arrangement for Owners (Details Specified in the Partnership Agreement)

Historically The Top Five Were:





Cellphone



Home Office





Travel







Cellphones & Tablet Devices

- If you have employees or independent contractors
 Business can pay & not require record keeping
- Employees are:
 - current employees including you if you are an employee of your corporation
 - Partners in your partnership
 - Directors if you operate as a corporation
 - Independent contractors performing services for you
- Must be for Non-compensatory reason
- Sole Proprietors & SMLLCs must account for personal usage deduct as operating expense & depreciation





Home-Office

- You Can Have More Than One Office:
 Principal Office Determined by Administrative
 Use Make it in Your Home
- Regular Use & Exclusive Use
- If Corporation: Convenience-of-Employer Test
- Don't Fret About the Gross Income Limit
- Classify Your Repairs Properly
- Prove Your Expenses
- Identify Your Depreciable Basis





How Much Can You Deduct?

- The \$5 Per Square Foot Safe Harbor
- Allocate Actual Expenses Based on Business Percentage
 - Gross Square Footage
 - Number of Rooms
 - Net-Square-Footage

Claiming Home Office Expenses

- Sole Proprietor or SMLLC
 - IRS Form 8829
- Corporation previously 3 ways now 2
 - Worst: Rent to your Corporation
 - Better but Still Bad: Claim as an Itemized Employee Business Expense
 - Best: Reimburse using an Accountable Plan





Deductions When You Acquire

How much & How fast depend on:

- When: Bought & Placed in Service
- Purpose: Business v. Personal
- Configuration: Truck? Van? Pick-Up? SUV? or "Passenger"?
- Cost: 2017: > \$15,800 or 2018: > \$50,000
- Size: GVWR >6,000 lbs
- Usage: > 50%









Vehicle	Sec. 179	Bonus Depr.	MACRS Depr.	Total
N/U* Car > 6000 GVWR	\$55,000			\$55,000
N/U Pickup GVWR> 6,000 & bed <u>></u> 6 feet	\$55,000			\$55,000
New SUV GVWR > 6,000	\$25,000	\$30,000		\$55,000
Used SUV GVWR > 6,000	\$25,000	\$30,000		\$55,000
SUV/Pickup GVWR ≤ 6,000	**	\$8,000	\$10,000	\$18,000
Car Curb Wt. ≤ 6,000	**	\$8,000	\$10,000	\$18,000

- Section 179 Write Off:
 - "Section 179": Up to 100%; not reduced by usage as long as >50%
 - But SUVs are limited to \$25,000
 - Bonus Depreciation: 100%
 beginning on Sep. 28, 2017 thru
 2022
- "Luxury Vehicle" Limitation
 - Vehicles in 2017 costing >\$15,800;
 >\$50,000 beginning 2018 **
- Personal Use Reduces Luxury Limits and Depreciation Deductions (But Not Section 179)

Example of a \$55,000 Vehicle Purchase

Auto – When You Operate

- Actual Expenses vs. Standard Mileage Rate
- Mileage Log
- Using Technology
- Multi-Car Strategy
- Sole Prop: Report on Schedule C
- Partners & Corp Employees: Use Accountable Plan Reimbursement





When You Dispose of a Business Vehicle

- Disposal of a business vehicle produces a taxable gain or deductible loss regardless of how deductions were claimed
- Losses create cash when you sell to an unrelated party
- 2017 Tax Reform killed the old strategy of using "trade ins" to defer gains
- But, having a taxable event does not mean you will pay more taxes
 - Sell and Buy can save you self-employment taxes
 - Re-discovering hidden source of tax losses for "Schedule C" taxpayers who use the optional mileage rate
 - New tax law may cause you to change how often you replace vehicles
- Know what your business basis is in your vehicle
- Discuss options with your tax pro before you act



Turning Your Vacation –
Even a *Luxurious* One
Into Deductible
Business Travel

Tax Facts of Life –

- Transportation Expenses in the 50 States & Wash. D.C is an All-or-Nothing Expense
- Life Expenses During travel, you can deduct the cost of sustaining life – these include lodging and meals – on business days, but not on personal days
- Basic Rule of North American Area Business Travel travel expenses are deductible as long as your trip is an "Ordinary & Necessary" cost of doing business

The Real Test is Summarized into 5 Rules

- Profit Motive must expect trip to create profit at some point
- Requires a Stay Overnight
- The "For Only" Test
- Primary Purpose Test
- Well Maintained Records

- 7 Day Travel Rule Allows 100% deduction of transportation costs to a business destination even when you work only one day and spend the rest of the time at the beach (IRC Sec 274(c)(2)(A))
- The Expanded "Tax Deductible Meetings & Seminars Boondoggle Areas" Rule (IRC Sec 274(h))
- The Two-Person Seminar Rule (Carl H. Jones v. Comm.)
- Mechanics of Building an Itinerary That Maximizes Deductibility
- Deduct Lodging Even When You Are Staying Close to Home



Travel Rules

Convention Seminar Rules

- Travel Expenses to Conventions inside the North American area are deductible if the convention advances the interest of your business
- Conventions outside the North American area must relate directly to the conduct of your business and must be reasonable for the event to take place in the chosen location
- If the convention provides videotaped lectures, you can deduct travel expenses only if you could not view the lectures from any other location
- You cannot deduct the expense when the seminar relates to one of your investment activities and not to your trade or business

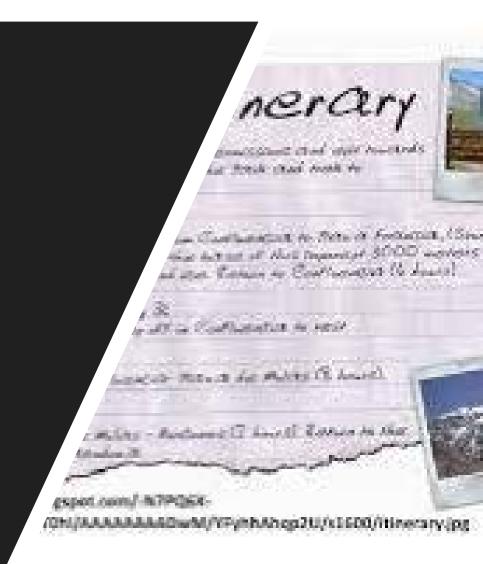




Tax Planning Your Itinerary —

Definitions & Rules You Need to Know

- What constitutes a "Business Day"?
 - 4 Hours + during normal business hours (W)
 - Transportation Days (T)
 - Sandwich Days (S)
- Deductions for "Business Days" = Costs of Sustaining Life:
 - Meals & Lodging, Phone, Transportation, Cleaning & Laundry, Cabs, Tips, etc.
- Outside of the US?
 - The 76/24 Test
 - Partial deductions for transportation when not 100%
 - Business reason for each city visited
- Make sure you work on Friday and Monday



Once Upon a time...you could write off 50% of golf and dining with your clients

- A business setting can be your office, a restaurant, or a convention`
- Meet the Associated Entertainment rules and you can deduct your cost, your spouse's cost, and amounts you spend on prospects, colleagues, clients and customers, and their spouses
- You don't have to pay for others to deduct your own
- Special rules prohibit lodging deductions, but combining a business trip with golf can make your lodging deductible
- Most entertainment is subject to 50% cut, but does not apply to charity golf, including professional tournaments where proceeds go to charity



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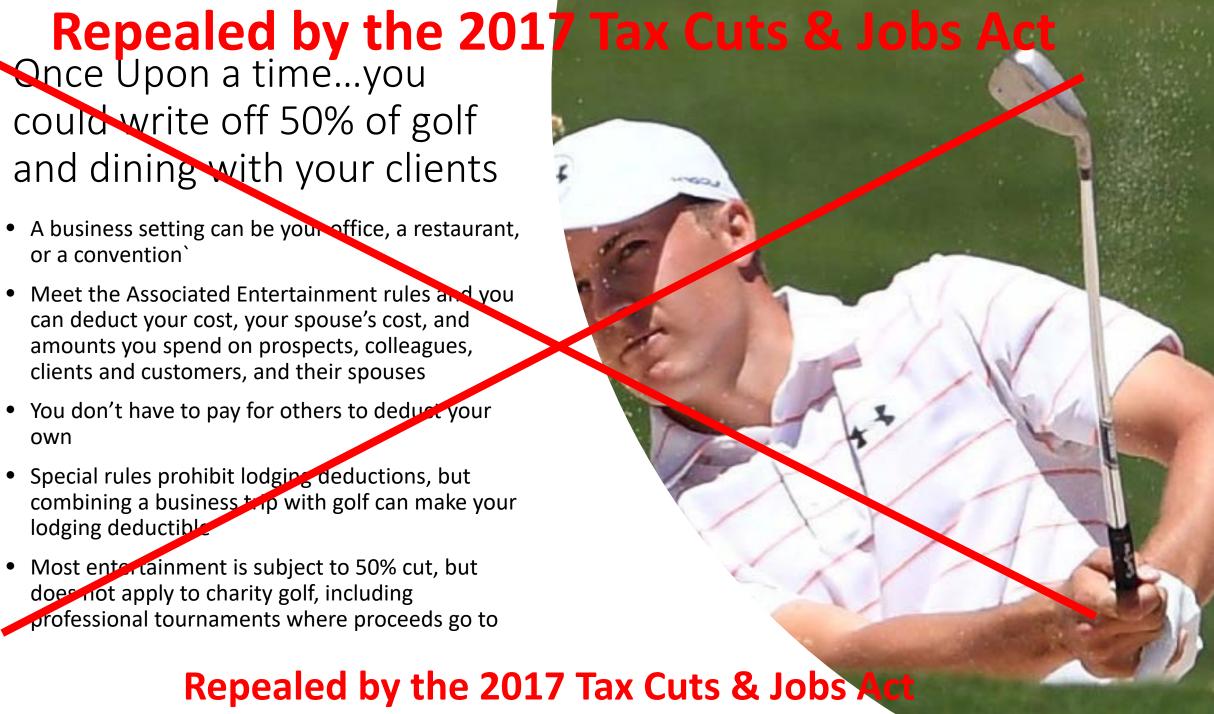
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2017 Tax Reform Targets Meals & Entertainment Deductions

- 2017 Tax Reform Act repeals tax code that allowed a 50% deduction for entertainment, amusement, or recreation directly related to or associated with, the active conduct of your business
- Deduction is prohibited regardless of business discussion, negotiation, business meeting, or other bona fide transaction
- A short list of what died:
 - Business meals with clients and prospects
 See IRS Notice 2018-76 as of 10/2/2018
 - Golf, skiing
 - Tickets to football, baseball, basketball, soccer, etc. games
- Good News (if you can call it such) no need to timely document related or associated entertainment cause it's not deductible (DUH!)

OK So What Survived?

- Employee Meals Must be served on your "business" premises, and for you business convenience
 - At required business meetings
 - Meals served to employees required to staff their positions during meal times
 - Meals served to employees at in-office cafeterias
 - Food and meal costs for employees who live on premises for convenience of employer
- Entertainment related expenses (Sec 274(e)) see your tax pro
 - Recreation for the benefit of employees and general public,
 - Expenses directly related to business meetings of employees, shareholders, agents or directors
 - Attendance at a business meeting or convention such as those held by business leagues, chambers of commerce, real estate boards, etc.

When Forming a Tax Strategy for Entertainment Cuts Consider...

- Renting Your Home to Your Corporation
- Taking Your Employees on an Employee Party Trip
- Partying With Your Employees
- Making Your Vacation Home a Deductible Entertainment Facility
- Creating an Employee Entertainment Facility
- Deducting the Cost of the Entertainment Facility Because Facility Use Creates Compensation to Users

Takeaways for successful deductions

Claim

Know

Adopt

Keep

Claim **every deduction** you're entitled to

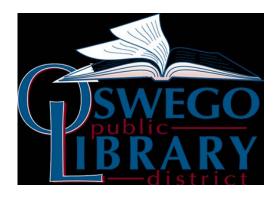
Know the rules and engage the help of qualified professionals

Adopt an Accountable Plan

- Keep good records
- Do it regularly

 weekly is
 strongly
 recommended
- Collect, Scan and File All Receipts
- Use technology to make record keeping more efficient









Thank You

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