

Real Estate Tax Experts

Tiffany Pittman, CFE

CONSULT:

OFFICE@PATRICIALANCASTER.COM

(256) 325-3654

Tiffany: \$150 per hour

(S-Corp, Partnership, LLC, Real Estate Investing)

Pat: \$200 per hour

(Like Kind or 1031 Exchange, Self-Directed IRA, Retirement Planning)



Referrals

MorrisBlankAccounting.com

256-489-7900

www.PatriciaLancaster.com/Realtors



Click Flyer for **Power Point Slides**

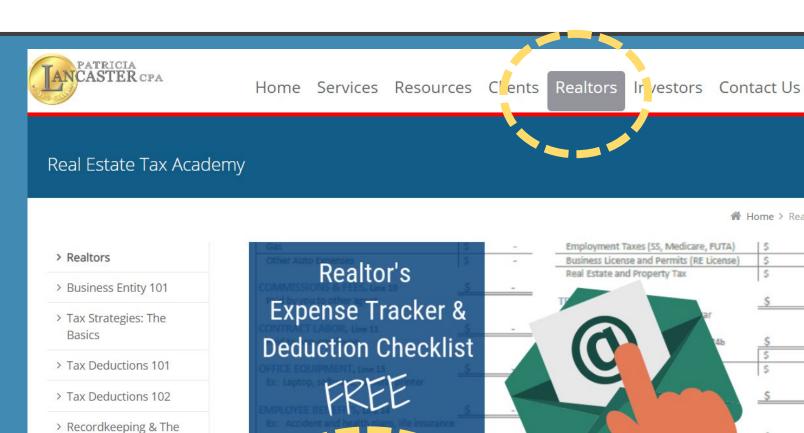


IRS

> Incorporating and Hiring Help

> Healthcare and

Retirement Planning



Home > Realtors

ik Charges

Client Gifts (\$25 limitation

Club/Organizational Dues

Telephone

Courier Costs Education

www.PatriciaLancaster.com/Resources



Home Services

Resources

Clients Realtors Investors Contact Us Portal C

Checklists

Click to Download one of our checklists. Please share any checklist you find useful. Thanks!



Super useful checklist to ensure you bring all the relevant information to your tax prep appointment!



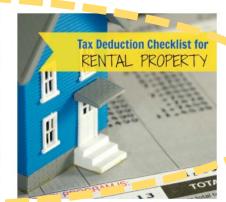
Let's ensure that you have all the information need to complete your return and never miss a single deduction



Tax Bill passed on Dec. 22, 2017.









AGENDA

- I. IRS Perspective
- 2. What's My Tax Rate
- 3. Deductions & Tracking Expenses
- 4. Realtor's Expense Tracker (Excel)
- 5. Form 1099
- 6. Estimated Tax Payments
- 7. Mileage & Home Office
- 8. Business Entity: Sole Proprietor vs LLC or S-Corp

IRS PERSPECTIVE

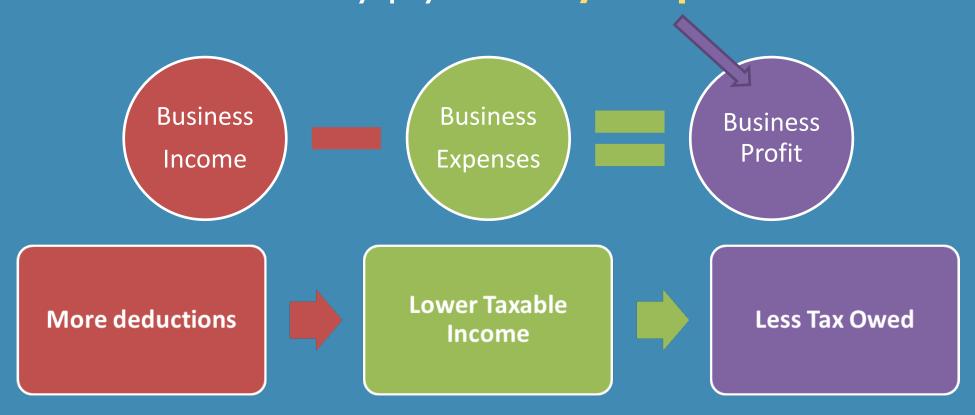
- You are a small business owner.
- You are responsible for:
 - ☐ Record keeping.
 - ☐ Complete, accurate, and timely filed tax return.
 - ☐ Computing and Paying your taxes (quarterly).

LANCASTER CPA PERSPECTIVE

- You have access to strategies that regular employees do not have.
- Gone are the days when you could self-prepare your tax return.
- Tax planning takes place throughout the year RELATIONSHIP!

PAY TAXES ONLY ON YOUR PROFITS!

You do not pay tax on your total commission check.
You only pay tax on your profit!



WHAT'S MY TAX RATE?

You do not pay tax on your total commission check. You only pay tax on your profit!





2024 Federal Tax Brackets





TAX BRACKET/RATE	SINGLE	MARRIED FILING JOINTLY	HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD
10%	\$0 - \$11,600	\$0 - \$23,200	\$0 - \$16,550
12%	\$11,601 - \$47,150	\$23,201 - \$94,300	\$16,551 - \$63,100
22%	\$47,151 - \$100,525	\$94,301 - \$201,050	\$63,101 - \$100,500
24%	\$100,526 - \$191,950	\$201,051 - \$383,900	\$100,501 - \$191,950
32%	\$191,951 - \$243,725	\$383,901 - \$487,450	\$191,951 - \$243,700
35%	\$243,726 - \$609,350	\$487,451 - \$731,200	\$243,701 - \$609,350
37%	\$609,351+	\$731,201+	\$609,351+

SINGLE

MFS (W/ ONE COLLEGE KID)

Realtor Commission (1099-NEC)

- Expenses
- = Realtor Profit (Sch C)

AGI (Adj Gross Income)

- Standard Deduction
- QBI Deduction
- = Taxable Income

\$ 48,956

- <u>- \$ 12,609</u> 25%
- =\$ 36,347

\$ 37,019

- \$ 12,950
- \$ 4,814
- =\$ 19,255

\$101,247

- <u>- \$ 13,612</u> 13%
- =\$ 87,635

\$ 89,901

- \$ 12,950
- \$ 15,390
- =\$ 61,561

Fed Tax (effective)
SS & Medicare Tax

State Tax

→ \$ 2,108 11%

→ \$ 5,135 15%

\$ 1,633 5%

\$8K Tax

\$ 8,664 15%

\$12,382 15%

\$ 3,923 5%

\$24K Tax

DEDUCTIONS & EXPENSE TRACKING

- ILLEGAL: Tax Evasion
- LEGAL & Ethical: Tax Avoidance
- Open a separate checking account for your business.
- Every expense you fail you track is worth a minimum of 32% back in your pocket.

\$100 worth of receipts = \$32 in tax savings

RECORDKEEPING

- If audited, you will have to produce receipts, not just bank records.
- Keep tax records for 3-6 years since the IRS can look back up to 3 years (in most circumstances).

OTHER COMMON DEDUCTIONS

- Advertising
- Business Coaching
- Business Travel (be careful)
- Car (Mileage deduction)
- Car Loan Interest (portion)
- Cell Phone (portion)
- Client Gifts (\$25/yr per client)
- Continuing Ed
- E&O Insurance

- Home Internet (portion)
- Home Office
- Legal and Accounting/Tax
- Listing, Staging, Selling
- Meals
- Office/Broker Fees
- Professional Dues (MLS, SUPRA)
- Software, Business Apps
- Supplies

MEALS

• Meals are ONLY deductible when you are taking a potential client or business associate for a meal. In other words, you paid and the receipt will show 2+ meal items.

• Colleagues dining "dutch" is not and never has been deductible – even if you discuss business the entire meal.

Mileage

MILEAGE DEDUCTION

WORTH \$0.54 PER MILE



1,000 miles per month (12K/yr) = \$6,4801,500 miles per month (18K/yr) = \$9,7202,000 miles per month (24K/yr) = \$12,960

"MILEAGE is likely your largest deduction so make sure you are keeping a mileage log."

Pat Lancaster, CPA, CFP www.PatriciaLancaster.com 25

256.325.3654

n



ed with using a personal vehicle for business ion on your business drives. However, the IRS has

 The IRS allows you to choose between two methods for O's, the Standard Method is the most advantageous, which is with your CPA about your unique tax position. Regardless of ge log. Finally, you are not permitted to switch between

:osts you incur each year to operate your car (gas, oil changes, your car's business use percentage (as determined by your he **Standard** method is simpler and requires less

s mile you drive.

track of how many miles you drive; you do not track actual

an't deduct actual car operating expenses or depreciation.

				Odometer Readings		Expen	ises	- 1
Date	Destination (City, Town, or Area)	Business Purpose	Start	Stop	Miles this trip	Type (Gas, oil, tolls, etc.)	Amount	- 1
								- 1
								- 1
								- 1
	_					_		q
								- 1
	Weekly							- 1
	Total							- 1

The Rules for Deducting Mileage

On your tax return, your accountant must list the total miles for each of the following categories: Business, Commuting, and Other (personal). See Schedule Cexcerpt below. Therefore, it's important to track total miles (in addition to business miles). We recommend that you routinely record your odometer throughout the year.

Schedule C Excerpt:

	and are not required to file Form 4562 for this business. See the instructions for line 13 to find out if you must file Form 4562. When did you place your vehicle in service for business purposes? (month, day, year) /		
Part	and are not required to file Form 4562 for this business. See the instructions for line 13		
43	When did you place your vehicle in service for business purposes? (month, day, year)	the total number of miles you drove your vehicle during 2014, enter the number of miles you used your vehicle for:	
44	Of the total number of miles you drove your vehicle during 2014, enter the number of miles you used your vehicle for	or:	
а	Business b Commuting (see instructions) c Other		
45	Was your vehicle available for personal use during off-duty hours?	. Yes	☐ No
46	Do you (or your spouse) have another vehicle available for personal use?	. Yes	☐ No
47a	Do you have evidence to support your deduction?	. Yes	☐ No
b	If "Yes," is the evidence written?	. Yes	□ No

- 1. Business: Deductible.
 - Ex: Overnight business travel, Listing Appointment, Sales Appointment, Post Office, Bank, Office Max, Client or Business Luncheon.
 - Business travel to and from your Home Office is generally deductible. A home office is most beneficial for deducting mileage.
 - Business travel to a temporary business location is generally deductible if the duration is less than one year. Ex: Builder's agent at a "model home".
- 2. Commuting: Never Deductible.
 - <u>Generally speaking</u>, all of your travel is either Business or Other (personal) if you have a home office.
 Many Realtors have a broker office where they work on a regular basis. Depending on your unique circumstances, your mileage to and from your broker's office may be business (deductible) or commuting (not deductible). Talk with your CPA.
- 3. Other (Personal): Never Deductible.

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 Almost no one can claim 100% business use of their vehicle. Your mileage to the grocery or church is not deductible just because you passed out your business card or spoke with a potential new client.

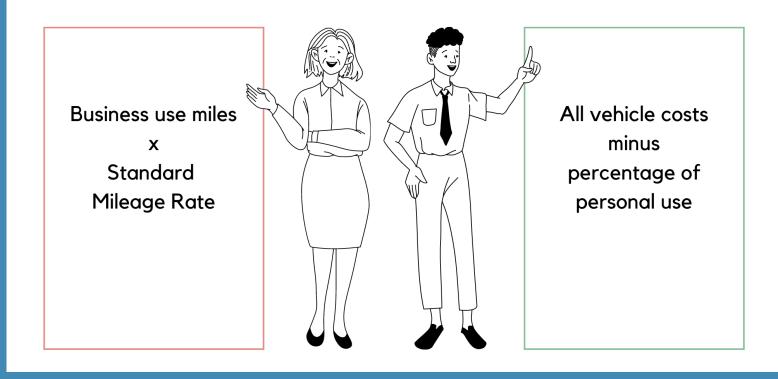
It works until you're audited.

If you claim a large percentage of your vehicle as business (60% or greater), you better make sure you have an excellent mileage log to back it up. Why? Look again at the Sch C excerpt above – Line 47a-b. By checking the box "yes", you have certified that you kept a mileage log – which is exactly what the IRS needs to disallow your mileage deduction in an audit when they request your mileage log. You may check the box "No", but then you don't get to claim the mileage deduction.

Mileage

MILEAGE OR ACTUAL

Pick the best one for you



ACTUAL MILEAGE: How it works:

- Keep a mileage log to track BUSINESS versus PERSONAL mileage
- Keep receipts for all the following:
 - ☐ Gas
 - ☐ Insurance, lease payment
 - ☐ Repairs & Maintenance (oil change, tire rotation)
- Deduction: Total Receipt total x Business use percentage:
 - \square Ex: Total receipts \$7,200 x 65% Business use = \$4,680 deduction
- WARNING: Requires more record-keeping
 - than the standard mileage method.
 - More likely to be audited.
 - Once you elect this "Actual" method, you are married to this method for as long as you own the vehicle.

STANDARD MILEAGE RATE: How it works:

- You deduct \$0.67 (2024) for every business mile you drive.
- It requires less record-keeping; you only keep track of how many miles you drive; you do not track actual expenses gas, maintenance, repairs, etc...
- The only additional expenses you can deduct are:
 - ✓ Interest on a car loan
 - ✓ Personal property tax; auto registration fee car tag.
- ✓ Less Likely to be audited if you choose the "Standard" Method

\$0.67 / BUSINESS MILE (BEGINNING 2024)



1,000 miles per month (12K/yr.) = \$8,040

1,500 miles per month (18K/yr.) = \$12,060

2,000 miles per month (24K/yr.) = \$16,080

Part	Information on Your Vehicle. Complete this part only if you are claiming car or truck expenses on lift and are not required to file Form 4562 for this business. See the instructions for line 13 to find out if you file Form 4562.	
43	When did you place your vehicle in service for business purposes? (month, day, year) ▶ / /	
44	Of the total number of miles you drove your vehicle during 2014, enter the number of miles you used your vehicle for:	
а	Business b Commuting (see instructions) c Other	
45	Was your vehicle available for personal use during off-duty hours?	No
46	Do you (or your spouse) have another vehicle available for personal use?	☐ No
47a	Do you have evidence to support your deduction?	☐ No
b	If "Yes," is the evidence written?	☐ No

SCHEDULE C EXCERPT

Table 5-2. Daily Business Mileage and Expense Log Name:

			Odometer Readings			Expenses		
Date	Destination (City, Town, or Area)	Business Purpose	Start	Stop	Miles this trip	Type (Gas, oil, tolls, etc.)	Amount	
							20	
							2	
							<i></i>	
	Weekly Total							
	otal to-Date							

Source: IRS Publication 463, Cat. No. 11081L, Travel, Entertainment, Gift, and Car Expenses

IRS Example of a Mileage Log

WARNING:

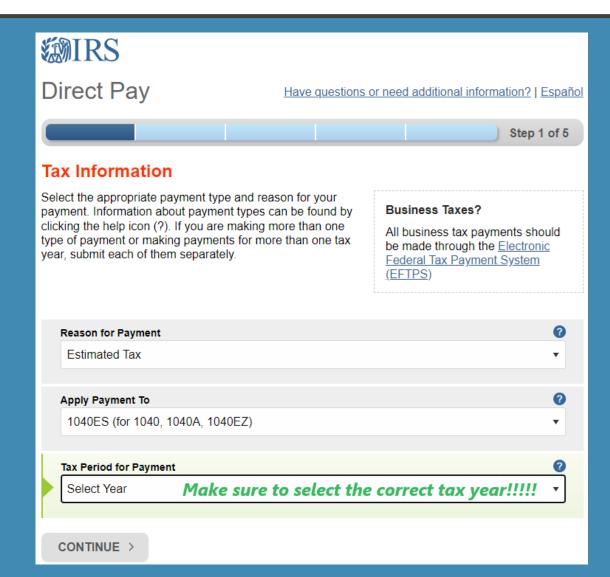
Regardless of the mileage method you choose (Standard v. Actual), the IRS still requires you to keep a mileage log!

ESTIMATED TAX PAYMENTS: You owe it once you are profitable!!

Ĕ	Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service Estimated		Voucher	omb N ear - Due April 17,	No. 1545-0074
ou	only if you are making a payment of estimated tax by other with your check or money order payable to "United all security number and "2018 Form 1040-ES" on your h. Enclose, but do not staple or attach, your payment were stable or attach.	d States Treasury." Write your check or money order. Do not send	_	estimated tax you a	
Print or type	Your first name and initial	Your last name		Your social se	IT'S DUE!
	If joint payment, complete for spouse		Voucher 1: Apr		
	Spouse's first name and initial	Spouse's last name		Spouse's social	
	Address (number, street, and apt. no.)		Voucher 2: Jur		
	City, state, and ZIP code. (If a foreign address, en	ter city, also complete spaces below.)		Voucher 3: Sep
	Foreign country name	Foreign province/county		Foreign postal	
or	Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice	a saa instructions		Form 10	Voucher 4: Ja

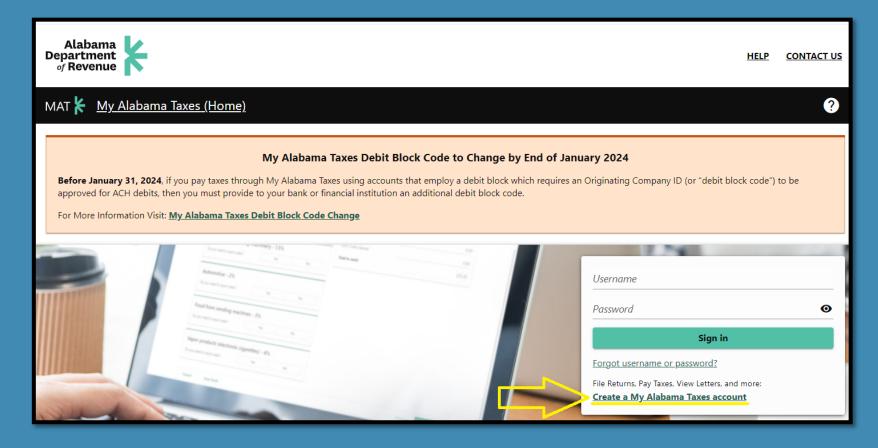
ESTIMATED TAX PAYMENTS: Federal





ESTIMATED TAX PAYMENTS: How To: Set up Est. Tax with ALABAMA



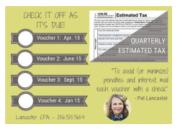


QETP PENALTIES

- I. Not Filing
- 2. Not Paying
- 3. Underpaying

Filing QETPs

Quarterly Estimated Tax Payments (QETP) for Small Business Owners (SBO)



1 What is QETP?

Quarterly estimated tax is the method used to pay Social Security, Medicare, and income taxes because you do not have an employer withholding these taxes for

you. Form 1040-ES, Estimated Tax for Individuals is used to figure these taxes. To determine the amount you should remit with each voucher, I highly recommend that you consult your CPA.

2 When are QETP Due?

Each quarter, profitable SBOs file QETPs with both the IRS and their State via four vouchers (Form 1040-ES).

Voucher	Due Date	Federal Voucher	State Voucher
1 st Payment	April 15	Pg. 11	Pg. 1
2 nd Payment	June 15	Pg. 11	Pg. 3
3 rd Payment	Sept 15	Pg. 11	Pg. 3
4 th Payment	Jan. 17	Pg. 9	Pg. 3

3 How to file Federal QETP voucher(s):

3.1 Print, Complete, and Mail the respective voucher according to the applicable quarter. For example, print page 11 and complete voucher 1 for your first QETP due April 15th. CLICK HERE for Federal QETP Vouchers.

Mail your federal QETP Voucher.

Internal Revenue Service P.O. Box 931100 Louisville, KY 40293-1100

3.2 Or, Pay Federal Estimated Tax ONLINE: The service is free if you use your banking information: Vendors charge a fee if you utilize your credit card.

4 How to file State voucher(s):

4.1 Print, Complete, and Mail the respective voucher acco 5 and complete voucher 1 for your first QETP due April Mail your State QETP Voucher.

Alabama Department of Revenue





CALCULATOR

1040-ES Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service	Tax	Payment Voucher
only if you are making a payment of estimated tax by ch	ack or money order. Mail this	Calendar year
her with your check or money order payable to "United al security number and "2018 Form 1040-ES" on your ol . Enclose, but do not staple or attach, your payment with	States Treasury." Write your heck or money order. Do not send	Amount of est by check or money order.
Your first name and initial	Your last name	Yo
If joint payment, complete for spouse		
Spouse's first name and initial	Spouse's last name	Sp
Address (number, street, and apt. no.)		
City, state, and ZIP code. (If a foreign address, enter	er city, also complete spaces below.)
Foreign country name	Foreign province/county	Fo

Form 1099: Due Jan 31st

- Failure to file the form could result in a penalty as much as \$1,000 per each omitted, late, or incorrect 1099-Misc.
- Also, copies of 1099s and summary returns are due to the IRS (Form 1096) and the State (Form-96) by January 31st.
- The problem you may encounter is those subcontractors that don't want you to issue them a 1099. Make sure you get them to fill out a W-9 form before you issue them a payment.

Depa	rtme nal R	W-9 tober 2018) ent of the Treasury Revenue Service	Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certific • Go to www.irs.gov/FormW9 for instructions and the lates		Give Form to the requester. Do not send to the IRS.
			on your income tax return). Name is required on this line; do not leave this line blank.		
Print or type.	obeculo mannonna on baga	Individual/sole single-membe Limited liabilit Note: Check t LLC if the LLC another LLC t is disregarded. Other (see ins	e proprietor or C Corporation S Corporation Partnership or LLC y company. Enter the tax classification (C=C corporation, S=S corporation, P=Partnership he appropriate box in the line above for the tax classification of the single-member own is classified as a single-member LLC that is disregarded from the owner unless the owner to disregarded from the owner for U.S. federal tax purposes. Otherwise, a single from the owner should check the appropriate box for the tax classification of its owner tructions)	crtain entities, not individuals; instructions on page 3): Exempt payee code (if any) where. Do not check owner of the LLC is gigle-member LLC that code (if any)	
0	•	6 City, state, and Z	IP code ber(s) here (optional)		
Ente back resid entit TIN, Not	kup den ties, late	Taxpay our TIN in the app withholding. For t alien, sole prop it is your employer. If the account is in TO Give the Rec	/er Identification Number (TIN) propriate box. The TIN provided must match the name given on line 1 to avo individuals, this is generally your social security number (SSN). However, fo idetor, or disregarded entity, see the instructions for Part I, later, For other wer identification number (EIN). If you do not have a number, see How to get a more than one name, see the instructions for line 1. Also see What Name a puester for guidelines on whose number to enter.	a or	<u> </u>

https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/fw9.pdf

Form 1099: Due Jan 31st

Did you pay any contractor \$600+ this year?



	☐ VOID ☐ CORRE	CTED	
PAYER'S name, street address, cit or foreign postal code, and telepho	y or town, state or province, country, ZIP one no.		OMB No. 154
Tina Turner Real		202	
121 Main St			Form 1099
Madison AL 357	58	1 Nonemployee compe	nsation
Mudison AL 007	00	s 601	
PAYER'S TIN	RECIPIENT'S TIN	2	
XX-XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXX		
RECIPIENT'S name		3	
ABC Photograph	er LLC		
Street address (including apt. no.)		4 Federal income tax wi	ithheld
123 Sesame St		s	
Huntsville , AL 3	5801 FATCA filing requirement		14 000 70
Account number (see instructions)		5 State tax withheld \$	6 State/Payer

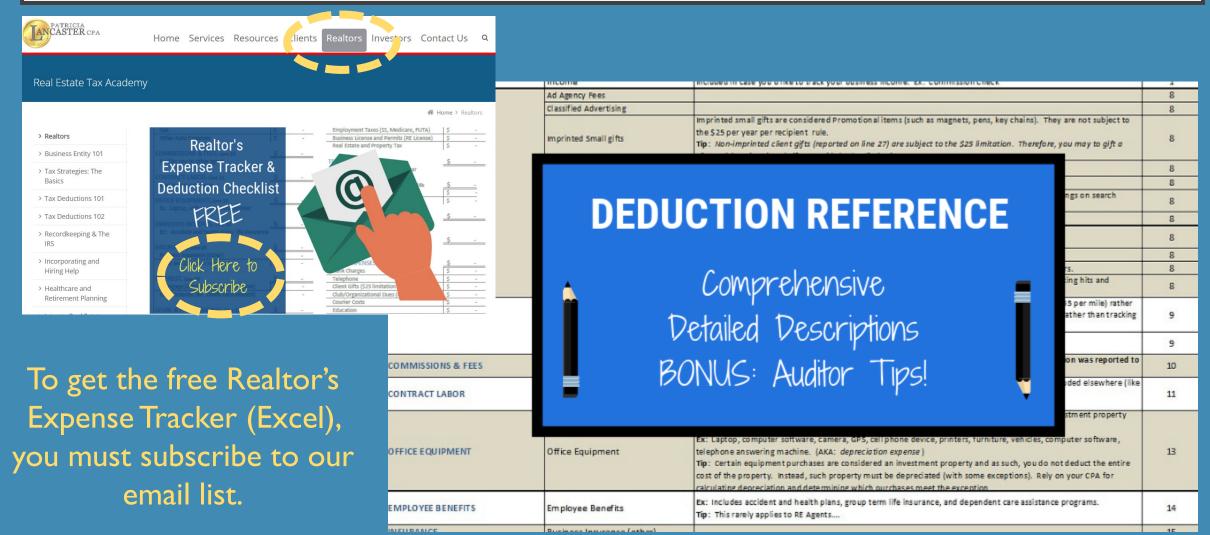
Form W-9



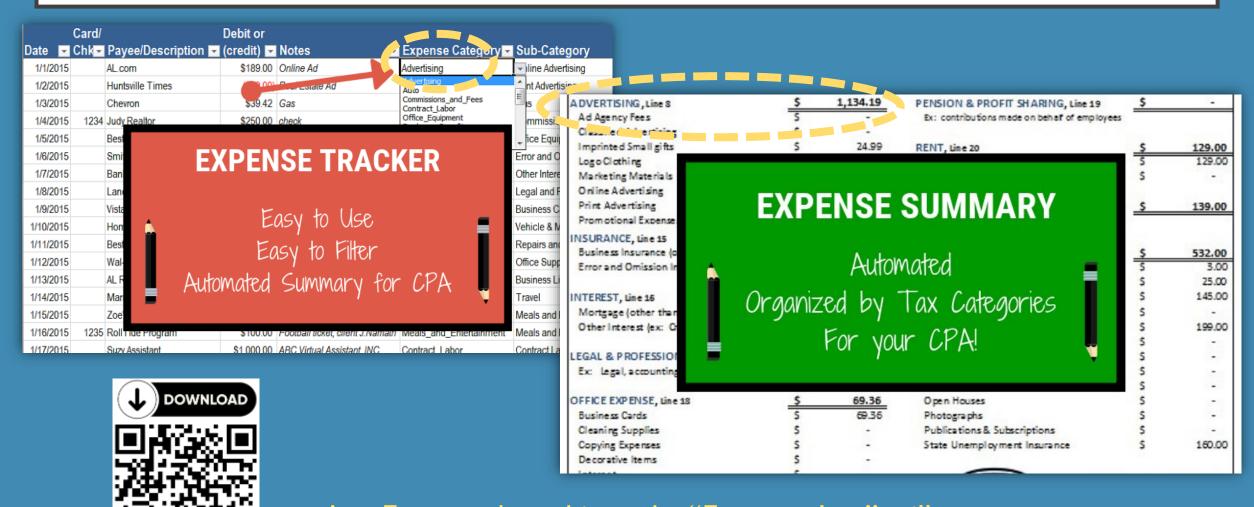
Form 1099-NEC

www.PatriciaLancaster.com/Realtors





www.PatriciaLancaster.com/Realtors



Any Expense keyed into the "Expense Log" will automatically flow into the "Summary for CPA"

SOLE PROPRIETOR VS S-CORP OR LLC

Forming an LLC or S-Corp is an ENORMOUS tax and accounting decision. There is no one-size-fits all response. Consult a reputable, knowledgeable CPA BEFORE you do this.

Ask an Attorney:

"What can an LLC do for me as a REALTOR that my Error & Omission insurance cannot do?"

MY CHECK LIST:

Set up a SEPARATE bank account (and/or credit card) for your business. ☐ Carefully review the Realtor Deduction Reference so you know what you're entitled to deduct. ☐ Keep a mileage log. ☐ Pay estimated tax EVERY quarter as soon as you are profitable. Don't forget to file Form 1099's in January. Don't DIY this. DO NOT form an LLC or S-Corp without consulting a CPA FIRST. Get accounting and bookkeeping fees up front. (wait until Profit is \$100K+) ☐ You should be in contact with your CPA ROUTINELY throughout the year for tax planning.