Washington Area Lawyers for the Arts
1629 K Street, NW, Suite 300
Washington DC 20006
202.289.4440 | waladc.org

Tax Strategies for Creative Entrepreneurs

Benjamin Takis
Takis Nonprofit Law PLLC
bt@takisnonprofitlaw.com
www.takisnonprofitlaw.com

Benjamin Grosz
Jon Holbrook
Ivins, Phillips & Barker
bgrosz@ipbtax.com
jholbrook@ipbtax.com
www.ipbtax.com

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Overview

Part 1: Income Tax Basics

- Gross Income
- Deductions
- Credits

Part 2: Business Tax Issues

- Business vs. Hobby
- Types of Business Entities
- Business Deduction Issues
- Self-Employment Taxes & Estimated Taxes
- Reporting Compensation Paid

Part 3: COVID-19 Tax Issues

- Online Resources
- Tax Credits for Self-Employed Individuals

Form **1040** Department of the Treasury—Internal Revenue Service (99)
U.S. Individual Income Tax Return **2021** OMB No. 1545-0074 IRS Use Only—Do not write or staple in this space.

Filing Status Check only one box.
☐ Single ☐ Married filing jointly ☐ Married filing separately (MFS) ☐ Head of household (HOH) ☐ Qualifying widow(er) (QW)
If you checked the MFS box, enter the name of your spouse. If you checked the HOH or QW box, enter the child's name if the qualifying person is a child but not your dependent ▶

Your first name and middle initial	Last name	**Your social security number**
If joint return, spouse's first name and middle initial	Last name	**Spouse's social security number**

Home address (number and street). If you have a P.O. box, see instructions.		Apt. no.
City, town, or post office. If you have a foreign address, also complete spaces below.	State	ZIP code
Foreign country name	Foreign province/state/county	Foreign postal code

Presidential Election Campaign Check here if you, or your spouse if filing jointly, want $3 to go to this fund. Checking a box below will not change your tax or refund. ☐ **You** ☐ **Spouse**

At any time during 2021, did you receive, sell, exchange, or otherwise dispose of any financial interest in any virtual currency? ☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**

Standard Deduction **Someone can claim:** ☐ You as a dependent ☐ Your spouse as a dependent
☐ Spouse itemizes on a separate return or you were a dual-status alien

Age/Blindness **You:** ☐ Were born before January 2, 1957 ☐ Are blind **Spouse:** ☐ Was born before January 2, 1957 ☐ Is blind

Dependents (see instructions):
If more than four dependents, see instructions and check here ▶ ☐

(1) First name	Last name	(2) Social security number	(3) Relationship to you	(4) ✓ if qualifies for (see instructions): Child tax credit	Credit for other dependents
				☐	☐
				☐	☐
				☐	☐
				☐	☐

Attach Sch. B if required.

1	Wages, salaries, tips, etc. Attach Form(s) W-2			1	
2a	Tax-exempt interest	2a	b Taxable interest	2b	
3a	Qualified dividends	3a	b Ordinary dividends	3b	
4a	IRA distributions	4a	b Taxable amount	4b	
5a	Pensions and annuities	5a	b Taxable amount	5b	
6a	Social security benefits	6a	b Taxable amount	6b	
7	Capital gain or (loss). Attach Schedule D if required. If not required, check here ▶ ☐			7	
8	Other income from Schedule 1, line 10			8	
9	Add lines 1, 2b, 3b, 4b, 5b, 6b, 7, and 8. This is your **total income** ▶			9	
10	Adjustments to income from Schedule 1, line 26			10	
11	Subtract line 10 from line 9. This is your **adjusted gross income** ▶			11	
12a	**Standard deduction or itemized deductions** (from Schedule A)		12a		
b	Charitable contributions if you take the standard deduction (see instructions)		12b		
c	Add lines 12a and 12b			12c	
13	Qualified business income deduction from Form 8995 or Form 8995-A			13	
14	Add lines 12c and 13			14	
15	**Taxable income.** Subtract line 14 from line 11. If zero or less, enter -0-			15	

Standard Deduction for—
- Single or Married filing separately, $12,550
- Married filing jointly or Qualifying widow(er), $25,100
- Head of household, $18,800
- If you checked any box under *Standard Deduction,* see instructions.

For Disclosure, Privacy Act, and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see separate instructions. Cat. No. 11320B Form **1040** (2021)

16	**Tax** (see instructions). Check if any from Form(s): 1 ☐ 8814 2 ☐ 4972 3 ☐		16
17	Amount from Schedule 2, line 3		17
18	Add lines 16 and 17		18
19	Nonrefundable child tax credit or credit for other dependents from Schedule 8812		19
20	Amount from Schedule 3, line 8		20
21	Add lines 19 and 20		21
22	Subtract line 21 from line 18. If zero or less, enter -0-		22
23	Other taxes, including self-employment tax, from Schedule 2, line 21		23
24	Add lines 22 and 23. This is your **total tax** ▶		24
25	Federal income tax withheld from:		
a	Form(s) W-2	25a	
b	Form(s) 1099	25b	
c	Other forms (see instructions)	25c	
d	Add lines 25a through 25c		25d
26	2021 estimated tax payments and amount applied from 2020 return		26
27a	Earned income credit (EIC)	27a	
	Check here if you had not reached the age of 19 by December 31, 2021, and satisfy all other requirements for claiming the EIC. See instructions ▶ ☐		
b	Nontaxable combat pay election 27b		
c	Prior year (2019) earned income 27c		
28	Refundable child tax credit or additional child tax credit from Schedule 8812	28	
29	American opportunity credit from Form 8863, line 8	29	
30	Recovery rebate credit. See instructions	30	
31	Amount from Schedule 3, line 15	31	
32	Add lines 27a and 28 through 31. These are your **total other payments and refundable credits** ▶		32
33	Add lines 25d, 26, and 32. These are your **total payments** ▶		33

If you have a qualifying child, attach Sch. EIC.

Refund

34	If line 33 is more than line 24, subtract line 24 from line 33. This is the amount you **overpaid**		34
35a	Amount of line 34 you want **refunded to you.** If Form 8888 is attached, check here ▶ ☐		35a
▶ b	Routing number ▶ c Type: ☐ Checking ☐ Savings		
▶ d	Account number		
36	Amount of line 34 you want **applied to your 2022 estimated tax** ▶	36	

Direct deposit? See instructions.

Amount You Owe

37	**Amount you owe.** Subtract line 33 from line 24. For details on how to pay, see instructions ▶		37
38	Estimated tax penalty (see instructions) ▶	38	

Third Party Designee

Do you want to allow another person to discuss this return with the IRS? See instructions ▶ ☐ **Yes.** Complete below. ☐ **No**

Designee's name ▶ Phone no. ▶ Personal identification number (PIN) ▶

Sign Here

Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this return and accompanying schedules and statements, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, they are true, correct, and complete. Declaration of preparer (other than taxpayer) is based on all information of which preparer has any knowledge.

Joint return? See instructions. Keep a copy for your records.

Your signature	Date	Your occupation	If the IRS sent you an Identity Protection PIN, enter it here (see inst.) ▶
Spouse's signature. If a joint return, **both** must sign.	Date	Spouse's occupation	If the IRS sent your spouse an Identity Protection PIN, enter it here (see inst.) ▶
Phone no.	Email address		

Paid Preparer Use Only

Preparer's name	Preparer's signature	Date	PTIN	Check if: ☐ Self-employed
Firm's name ▶			Phone no.	
Firm's address ▶			Firm's EIN ▶	

Go to *www.irs.gov/Form1040* for instructions and the latest information. Form **1040** (2021)

Overview (Take Two)

Part 1: Income Tax Basics

- Gross Income
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- Credits

Part 2: Business Tax Issues

- Business vs. Hobby
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Gross Income

Start by showing your "Gross Income."

- Gross Income is defined very broadly.
  - It includes money, property, or even services (e.g., bartering).
  - Unemployment benefits are included in Gross Income.
- "Exclusions"
  - Some items are excluded in calculating Gross Income.
  - E.g., gifts, certain employee benefits.
- See IRS Pub. 525 for more information.

Deductions

"Above the Line" deductions

- Also known as adjustments to income; listed on Schedule 1.
- Applied to Gross Income to calculate "<u>Adjusted Gross Income</u>."
  - Adjusted Gross Income is often abbreviated "<u>AGI</u>."
- Examples: expenses of operating a trade or business; IRA contributions; self-employment health insurance deduction.
- <u>Available whether or not you itemize (explained below).</u>

"Below the Line" deductions

- Applied to Adjusted Gross Income to calculate "<u>Taxable Income</u>."
- A choice: <u>either</u> take the "standard deduction" <u>or</u> "itemized deductions."
- Beware the "alternative minimum tax," which can reduce certain itemized deductions.

Below the Line Deductions

The "standard deduction" vs. "itemized deductions"

- The standard deduction is a flat amount, which depends on your "filing status," e.g., single, married filing jointly, married filing separately, head of household.
  - The standard deduction for a single person is $12,550 for 2021.
- Itemized deductions are for specific qualifying expenses.
  - Examples: mortgage interest; state and local taxes; charitable deductions; certain medical and dental expenses.
    - Note: unreimbursed medical and dental expenses are only deductible beyond a threshold of 7.5% of AGI.
  - Potential tax planning strategy: cluster your expenses that could be itemized deductions in one tax year.

This is an either/or choice: take whichever gives you the bigger deduction.

Credits

Credits are dollar-for-dollar reductions of your tax liability.

- Can be "refundable" or "non-refundable."
- Generally subject to limits based on income level.
- Examples:
  - Earned Income Tax Credit
  - Education Credits (American Opportunity Credit and Lifetime Learning Credit)
  - Child and Dependent Care Credit
  - The Retirement Savings Contributions Credit (Saver's Credit)
  - Adoption Credit

Part 2: Business Tax Issues

Business Tax Issues

- Business vs. Hobby
- Types of Business Entities
- Business Deduction Issues
- Pass-Through Income Deduction
- Self-Employment Taxes & Estimated Taxes

Hobby vs. Trade or Business

What is a "Hobby"?

- Hobbies are carried on without an expectation of making a profit.
- IRS looks at facts and circumstances, such as:
  - Whether you carry on the activity in a businesslike manner;
  - The time and effort you put into the activity indicate you intend to make it profitable;
  - Whether you depend on the income for your livelihood.
- Presumed to be a trade or business if it produced a profit in at least 3 of the last 5 years.
- See IRS Pub. 535 for more info.

Hobby vs. Trade or Business

Why It Matters

- "Business" income is reported net of expenses, and business losses reduce your taxable income.
- Generally no deductions are allowed for "hobby expenses."
  - Example: You pay $500 for a guitar. You receive $1,000 to play the guitar. You do this as a hobby, not a business. You owe tax on the full $1,000, *not* on the $500 in profit.
  - Narrow exception: "Cost of goods sold" can be deducted. You pay $500 for art supplies. You receive $1,000 for a painting created with those supplies. You owe tax on your $500 in profit.
- If you have income from a "business," you may be subject to significant "self-employment" taxes.

Choosing a Business Entity

There are a variety of legal entity options, with different tax and liability characteristics.

Unincorporated Entities

- Sole proprietorship
- Partnership

Registered/Incorporated Entities

- C Corporation
- Limited Liability Company (LLC)
- S Corporation
- Nonprofit Corporation
- Hybrid Entities, e.g., Benefit Corporations

Sole Proprietorship

A sole proprietorship is an unincorporated business with one owner. The business and owner are one and the same.

- This is the simplest form of business to start and maintain.
- Good tax consequences: the owner simply includes the income and expenses of the business on his/her own tax returns (Form 1040, Schedule C). This is one form of "pass-through taxation."
- The owner is personally liable for the debts of the business. However, some of these risks can be mitigated through insurance.
- <u>Conclusion</u>: Sole proprietorship can make sense when liability is not a concern and the business does not generate large amounts of money.

Partnership

A partnership is an association of two or more persons to carry on a business for profit as co-owners.

- Similar to a sole proprietorship – a partnership is an unincorporated business, for which the owners are generally personally liable.
- Different types of partnerships (e.g., general partnership, limited partnership). Some states require partnerships to be registered.
- Pass-through taxation, but more complicated: the partnership is not itself taxed. The partnership files Form 1065 to figure out each partner's share of the income and expenses, and each partner reports the taxable income on Form 1040, Schedule C.
- Conclusion: if you own a business with anyone else, it's generally recommended to form an LLC or corporation for liability reasons.

Why Incorporate or Form an LLC?

Benefits of incorporating or forming an LLC:

- Limited liability (protecting your personal assets or the assets of your other businesses);
- Possible tax benefits (e.g., S Corporation status); and
- May look more professional and permanent to customers, lenders, insurers, and business partners.

Note: If you want a separate bank account for your business, you don't need to incorporate or form an LLC to do that. Banks will generally let you open an account in the name of the business if you register the trade name.

C Corporation

A "C Corporation" is a corporation that is taxed as an entity separate from its owners.

- Limited Liability.
- Double Taxation: earnings are taxed to the corporation when earned and then taxed to the shareholders when distributed as dividends.
- C Corporation files Form 1120 (very complicated and expensive to prepare).
- C Corporation has some advantages when it comes to deductions for health insurance.
- C Corporation generally not recommended unless you are (or want to be) a very large company.

Limited Liability Company

The LLC is the most popular choice of entity for small businesses (and many large ones):

- Easy to administer: fewer formalities than a corporation.
- Flexible tax status: Can elect to be treated as C Corporation, disregarded for tax purposes (like a sole proprietorship or partnership), or S Corporation.
- Generally, limited liability (with caveat about single-member LLCs).

Recommendation: to bolster liability protection, have an "operating agreement" and maintain formalities around distributions (even if you're the sole owner).

S Corporation

A corporation or LLC that meets certain requirements can elect to be treated as an “S Corporation” under federal law (Form 2553).

- Requirements:(1) formed in United States; (2) no more than 100 shareholders; (3) shareholders are not partnerships, corporations, or non-resident aliens; (4) only one class of stock; and (5) your type of company is not ineligible, i.e., certain financial institutions, insurance companies and others.
- Benefits: pass-through income taxation AND potential to lower employment tax liability.
- However: S Corporations are sometimes not recognized (and thereby double taxed) at the state level.

Nonprofit, 501(c)(3) Organizations

Many arts organizations are nonprofit 501(c)(3) organizations.

- "Nonprofit" refers to the type of business entity under state law (i.e., a non-profit corporation, or non-stock corporation).
- "501(c)(3)" refers to its tax status under federal and/or state law.
- To be a 501(c)(3), you must submit an application to the IRS. Two possible options:
  - Form 1023-EZ (very quick and simple – generally for small organizations)
  - Form 1023 (very difficult and burdensome)

Nonprofit, 501(c)(3) Organizations

Benefits of 501(c)(3) Status:

- Net earnings generally tax-exempt under federal and state law;
- Donations are eligible for charitable deduction; and
- Eligible for grants from private foundations and governments.

Nonprofit, 501(c)(3) Organizations

Burdens of 501(c)(3) Status:

- Very complicated to administer: must be run by board of directors, pursuant to articles of incorporation, bylaws, and corporate policies;
- Activities must be consistent with 501(c)(3) exempt purpose;
- Director or officer compensation must be “reasonable” and approved by an independent board;
- Need to have a variety of funding sources to avoid being classified as a “private foundation” (private foundations are a special type of 501(c)(3) organization subject to much more burdensome restrictions); and
- Numerous reporting requirements (Form 990, corporate reports, charitable solicitation registrations).

Nonprofit, 501(c)(3) Organizations

"Promotion of the Arts" is recognized as a valid 501(c)(3) purpose, but a nonprofit created mainly to promote the work of its founders or members will not be recognized as tax-exempt.

A 501(c)(3) arts organization should:

- (1) have at least some educational activities;
- (2) be involved with the public or local community;
- (3) focus on art that lacks commercial recognition; and
- (4) focus on a variety of artists, not just the founders or members.

Benefit Corporations

Varies by state, but "benefit corporations" generally pursue a business purpose and are required to have a material positive impact on society and the environment, as measured by a third-party standard (a "general public benefit").

- Also, may choose to pursue "specific public benefit" purpose written into the Articles or Bylaws (similar to 501(c)(3) purpose).
- The Board of Directors is required to consider certain other stakeholder interests in addition to the interests of shareholders.
- Required to issue annual report detailing public benefit (sometimes public, sometimes just to shareholders).
- Taxed as a C Corporation or, if elected, S Corporation. *No special tax benefits.*
- Maryland also has "Benefit LLCs."
- Not to be confused with "B Corps."

Tax Deductions for Businesses

You can deduct the costs of running a business, so long as the expense is:

- ordinary (common and accepted in your field); and
- necessary (helpful and appropriate for your business).

Deductible expenses for artists may include studio rent, promotion, copying, printing, equipment and software, etc.

Number one rule: *you must keep good records*. Be prepared with documents showing that:

- (1) You incurred the expense; and
- (2) The expense is related to your business.

Home Office Deduction

To deduct expenses related to the part of your home used for your business, you must meet specific requirements. Even then, your deduction may be limited.

To deduct expenses for the business use of your home, your business use of this part of your home must be:

- (1) <u>Exclusive</u> (i.e., used *only* for business purposes) and
- (2) <u>Regular</u> (i.e., not just occasional); <u>and</u> . . .
- (3) The business part of your home must be one of the following:
  - (a) your principal place of business,
  - (b) a place where you meet or deal with clients or customers in the normal course of your business (phone calls don't count), <u>or</u>
  - (c) a separate structure (not attached to your home) used in connection with your business.

Home Office Deduction

Two methods:

- Traditional: calculate the percentage of actual home expenses allocated to the office, based on square footage.
- Simplified: standard $5 per square foot allowed as a business deduction (up to a max of 300 square feet).

- The simplified method often provides less, but is easy to substantiate and calculate.

See IRS Pub. 587 for more info.

Pass-through Income Deduction

There is a 20% deduction available for certain pass-through income. For complex businesses with multiple business lines or S corporations, there can be planning opportunities. For simple businesses, generally automatic.

- Pass-through income includes income from . . .
  - Sole proprietorships;
  - S corporations;
  - Partnerships; and
  - LLCs taxed as sole proprietorships, S corporations or partnerships.
- Above-the-line deduction: do not need to itemize.
- Does not apply to income from . . .
  - Services provided as an employee;
  - Reasonable compensation paid from an S corporation; and
  - Capital gain, among other categories.
  - Above a high income threshold, certain lines of work.
  - Above a high income threshold, businesses with low wages paid or capital investment.

Self-Employment Taxes

What are Self-Employment Taxes?

- Employers and employees each pay payroll taxes in addition to income taxes to cover Social Security and Medicare for the employee (also known as “FICA”).
- A self-employed person must pay both the employer and employee’s share.
- Total self-employment tax is generally 2.9% of net earnings from self-employment for Medicare and 12.4% of the first $142,800 of net earnings from self-employment for Social Security in 2021 (i.e., generally 15.3% if net earnings from self-employment equal $142,800 or less).
- Paying self-employment taxes ensures that you are credited for purposes of receiving Social Security or Medicare benefits.

Self-Employment Taxes

Who Must Pay Self-Employment Taxes?

- Any individual who receives $400 or more from a "trade or business" carried on as a sole-proprietor, independent contractor, or sometimes, as a partner in a partnership or LLC (see the Instructions for the Form 1040 Schedule SE for more info)
- You are not subject to self-employment tax if your activity is not a trade or business (e.g., if it is considered a "hobby" for tax purposes.)
- You are not subject to self-employment tax on amounts earned as an employee rather than an independent contractor.
  - <u>General rule</u>: You are generally an employee if the person paying you has the right to control the method and means of your performance of service. See IRS Pub. 15-A for more info.

Self-Employment Taxes

Determining net earnings from self-employment

- Basic Method: (1) calculate the combined income and deductions from all of your businesses and (2) multiply this number by .9235.
  - Example: You have a total net income of $50,000 from all your businesses (after deductions). Your net earnings from self-employment equals $46,175 ($50,000 x .9235 = $46,175)
  - Total self-employment tax in this situation would be approximately $7,065 (15.3% of $46,175 = $7,065).
- There are optional more complicated methods that result in a larger number and higher self-employment tax. Useful if you want to increase your Earned Income Tax Credit, or if you need more credit for Social Security purposes.

Self-Employment Taxes

How to report self-employment taxes:

- File Schedule SE along with your Form 1040.
  - Note: If both spouses have self-employment income, then two Schedules SE must be filed, one for each spouse (even if they file jointly).

See IRS Pub. 334 and the instructions to Schedule SE for more info.

Estimated Tax Payments

What are estimated tax payments?

- Employees are subject to income tax “withholding” to ensure that the government receives income tax payments as income is earned throughout the year.
- Individuals who are not subject to withholding, or from whom too little is withheld, must send tax payments four times per year. *This requirement applies to any income regardless of whether you have a trade or business.*
- Failure to pay estimated tax on time results in an annual charge of 4-6% interest based on the number of days you are late.
- Note: if you are required to make estimated tax payments for federal purposes, it is very likely that you must do so for state income tax purposes as well.
- Tip: if you work as an employee, you may be able to avoid paying estimated taxes by submitting a Form W-4 to your employer to withhold additional amounts.

Estimated Tax Payments

Three methods of figuring estimated tax payments:

- Basic method: Estimate your personal income tax and self-employment tax liability for the year and pay at least 90% of this amount evenly throughout the year. See Form 1040-ES.
- Safe Harbor method: Pay 100% of last year's tax liability evenly throughout the year (110% if you have more than $150,000 in gross income).
- If you receive income unevenly throughout the year, you may use the "Annualized Income Installment Method," which allows you to pay in higher or lower amounts each quarter based on your income. See IRS Pub. 505. If you use this method, you must file Form 2210 with your annual return.
- Tip: When in doubt, paying 30% of your gross income each quarter is generally sufficient to avoid penalties.

Estimated Tax Payments

When are estimated tax payments due?

- April 15 (for the period Jan. 1 – Mar. 31)
- June 15 (for the period Apr. 1 – May 31)
- Sept. 15 (for the period June 1 – Aug. 31)
- Jan. 15, or Feb. 1 if you file your annual return and pay in full by then (for the period Sept. 1 – Dec. 31)

How are estimated tax payments submitted?

- Send payment along with Form 1040-ES, or
- Pay online at www.eftps.gov (businesses) or www.irs.gov/payments/direct-pay (individuals)

See IRS Pub. 505 for more info.

Reporting Compensation Paid

If you have employees, you are generally responsible for:

- (1) withholding payroll and income taxes from your employees, and remitting them to the government;
- (2) paying the employer's share of FICA taxes, unemployment taxes (FUTA and state), workers compensation insurance premiums, etc.; and
- (3) various periodic tax reporting requirements, such as Form W-2, Form 940, and Form 941/944.

Reporting Compensation Paid

If you pay an independent contractor $600 or more during the year <u>in connection with your trade or business</u>, you must obtain the person's social security or tax I.D. number (use Form W-9) and submit a Form 1099-NEC to the independent contractor and the IRS.

- Form 1099-NEC (**N**on-**E**mployee **C**ompensation) was introduced in tax year 2020. Previously reported on 1099-MISC.
- Form 1099-NEC is due to the independent contractor by January 31 and must be filed with the IRS by then.
- <u>Note</u>: If your independent contractor is a corporation, you are generally not required to submit a Form 1099-NEC.

Part 3: COVID-19 Tax Issues

Online Resources

- The IRS has a very good website with up-to-date information about the latest income tax changes.
  - https://www.irs.gov/coronavirus-tax-relief-and-economic-impact-payments
- For 'traditional' tax topics, the IRS has a series of thorough and surprisingly readable online publications.
  - https://www.irs.gov/publications
- The Small Business Administration also has good resources.
  - https://www.sba.gov/funding-programs/loans/coronavirus-relief-options

Federal Funds

- Economic Injury Disaster Loan (EIDL)
  - Low-interest loans for small businesses.
  - Apply directly with the Small Business Administration.
  - Deadline extended to Dec. 31, 2021.

- Stimulus Payments
  - If you were eligible for the third stimulus payment but have not received a payment, you can claim it as a tax credit when you file your income tax return for 2021.

Tax Credits for Self-Employed Individuals

- Sick Leave
  - Eligibility:
    - Individuals engaged in a trade or business (not simply passive investment) . . .
    - . . . Who are unable to work because:
      - Under a government mandated quarantine related to Covid-19
      - Quarantined by the advice of a health care provider
      - Experienced Covid-19 symptoms
      - Caring for someone under quarantine
      - Caring for a child whose school or care provider is closed due to Covid-19
      - Other reasons to be determined by the Secretary of Health and Human Services
  - Benefit:
    - A tax credit serving as paid sick pay for up to 10 sick days taken between April 1 and December 31, 2020.
    - Extended through September 30, 2021; now expired.
    - The amount of the credit depends on your reason for taking leave and your income. The credit is capped at $511 per day for the first three reasons, and at $200 per day for the last three reasons.
  - Takeaway:
    - Keep documentation.

Tax Credits for Self-Employed Individuals

- Family Leave
  - Eligibility:
    - Individuals engaged in a trade or business (not simply passive investment) . . .
    - . . . Who are unable to work because:
      - Caring for someone under quarantine
      - Caring for a child whose school or care provider is closed due to Covid-19
      - Other reasons to be determined by the Secretary of Health and Human Services
  - Benefit:
    - A tax credit serving as family leave pay for up to 50 days taken between April 1 and December 31, 2020.
    - Extended through September 30, 2021; now expired.
    - The amount of the credit depends on your income. The credit is capped at $200 per day.
  - Takeaway:
    - Keep documentation.

Q & A

Ivins, Phillips & Barker

IVINS, PHILLIPS & BARKER, founded by two of the original judges on the United States Tax Court in 1935, is the leading law firm in the United States exclusively engaged in the practice of federal income tax, employee benefits and estate and gift tax law. Our decades of focus on the intricacies of the Internal Revenue Code have led numerous Fortune 500 companies, as well as smaller companies, tax exempt organizations, and high net worth individuals to rely on the firm for answers to the most complicated and sophisticated tax planning problems as well as for complex tax litigation. We provide expert counsel in all major areas of tax law, and we offer prompt and efficient attention, whether with respect to the most detailed and intricate of issues or for rapid responses to emergency situations.

Takis Nonprofit Law PLLC

Takis Nonprofit Law PLLC is a Washington D.C. law firm practicing in the fields of tax, corporate governance, employment law, and business transactions for nonprofit organizations and social entrepreneurs. With over a decade of experience representing some of the country's largest nonprofits and tax-exempt entities, Takis Nonprofit Law PLLC is dedicated to making sophisticated legal representation accessible to organizations of all types and sizes.

Disclaimer

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