Business Planning and Financial Strategies

> MONEY PROS

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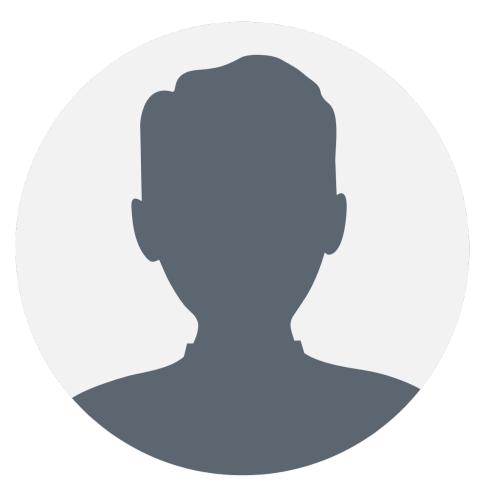
Common types of business structures.

- Sole Proprietorship
- Partnership
- Limited Liability Company (LLC)
- Corporation (S-Corp, C-Corp)



Sole Proprietorship

- Owned and operated by a single individual
- Owner is personally responsible for all debts and liabilities
- Pass-Through Taxation (Entity)
- Profits/Losses are reported by the Sole Proprietor on individual tax return
- Non-registered, unincorporated





Partnership

- Owned/Operated by two or more individuals who share the profits, losses, & responsibilities
 - Liabilities are *unlimited* amongst all <u>general</u> partners
 - ► <u>Limited</u> partners have limited risk, but usually limited decision-making abilities
- Profits and Losses:
 - Partnerships distribute profits & losses among the partners according to the agreed-upon terms outlined in the <u>Partnership Agreement</u>
- Pass-Through Taxation:
 - Profits and losses reported on owners' individual tax returns
 - ► The partnership itself does *not* pay <u>income tax</u>





Limited Liability Company (LLC)

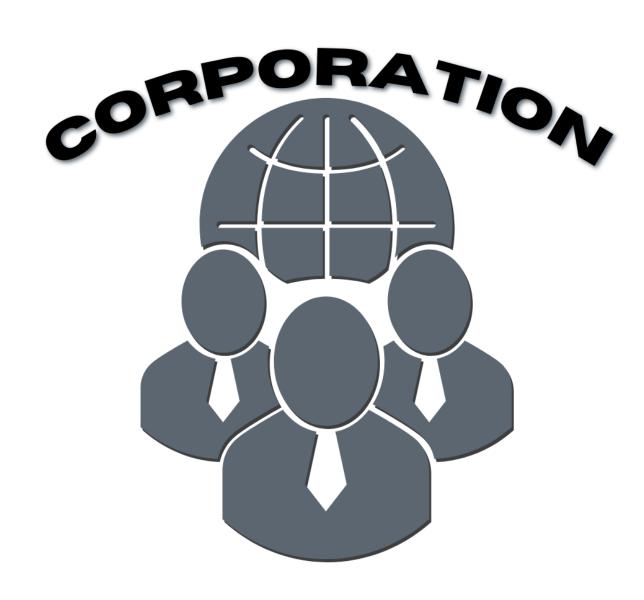
- Owned by one or more members
- Members are not personally <u>liable</u> for the debts, obligations, and legal liabilities of the LLC
 - Personal assets are separated & protected
- LLC's are a Pass-Through Entity
- Generally taxed the same as <u>Partnerships</u>





Corporation

- A legal entity that is separate & distinct from its owners (shareholders)
 - There are different types of Corporations:
 - ► S Corporation
 - C Corporation





C-Corporation

- C-Corporation:
 - Allowed unlimited number of shareholders
 - Offers limited liability protection
 - **Double Taxation:** the corporation pays taxes on its profits, and shareholders pay taxes on dividends received on personal tax returns
 - Allowed to issue different classes of stock to shareholders
 - Allows for *flexibility* in ownership structure and attracting investors



S-Corporation

- S-Corporation:
 - Pass-through entity
 - Corporation does <u>not</u> separately report its <u>profit/losses</u>
 - **Limited to 100 shareholders**
 - Offers limited liability protection
 - Shareholders <u>must</u> be U.S. citizens or residents, certain trusts, estates, or eligible tax-exempt organizations
 - Allows only for a single class of stock



BEING TAX-EFFICIENT

Your investments' largest headwind.

HOW TO BE TAX-EFFICIENT

The Biggest Yield for Your Effort: Tax Savings

Maximize Business Deductions

- S-Corp Election
 - Pay less in self-employment taxes
- Contributions to Qualified Retirement Accounts
 - Save for retirement and take advantage of favorable tax rules



S-CORP ELECTION

- Business owners can split income into two parts: Salary & Distribution
- Only salary portion is taxed for Social Security & Medicare
 - Self-Employment Tax = 15.3% (12.4% SS + 2.9% Medicare)
- Must pay yourself "reasonable" wage
- Possible reduced Social Security payments in retirement





QUALIFIED RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS

Efficiently invest in your future.



QUALIFIED RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS

• If you're an owner/operator:

- Traditional IRA
- Roth IRA
- Solo/Individual 401(k)

• If you have employees:

- SEP IRA
- **-** 401(k)
- SIMPLE IRAs



CONTRIBUTION LIMITS

Traditional / Roth IRA

• \$7,000 (\$8,000 if over age 50)

Solo / Individual 401(k)

- Up to \$70,000
 - \$77,500 for those age 50-59 and 64+
 - \$81,250 for those age 60-63

Health Savings Account (HSA)

• \$4,300 for individuals; \$8,550 for families



CONTRIBUTION LIMITS

• SEP IRA

- Up to 25% of net income, with a maximum of \$70,000
- Some SEP IRA plans allow individual contributions up to the IRA limit

• 401(k)

- Employee salary deferral: Up to \$23,500
- Total contributions (employee + employer): Up to \$70,000

SIMPLE IRA

- Employee contribution up to \$16,500 (\$20,000 if age 50+)
- Employer match up to 3% of compensation
 - 2% employer contribution for all eligible employees (even if they don't contribute)

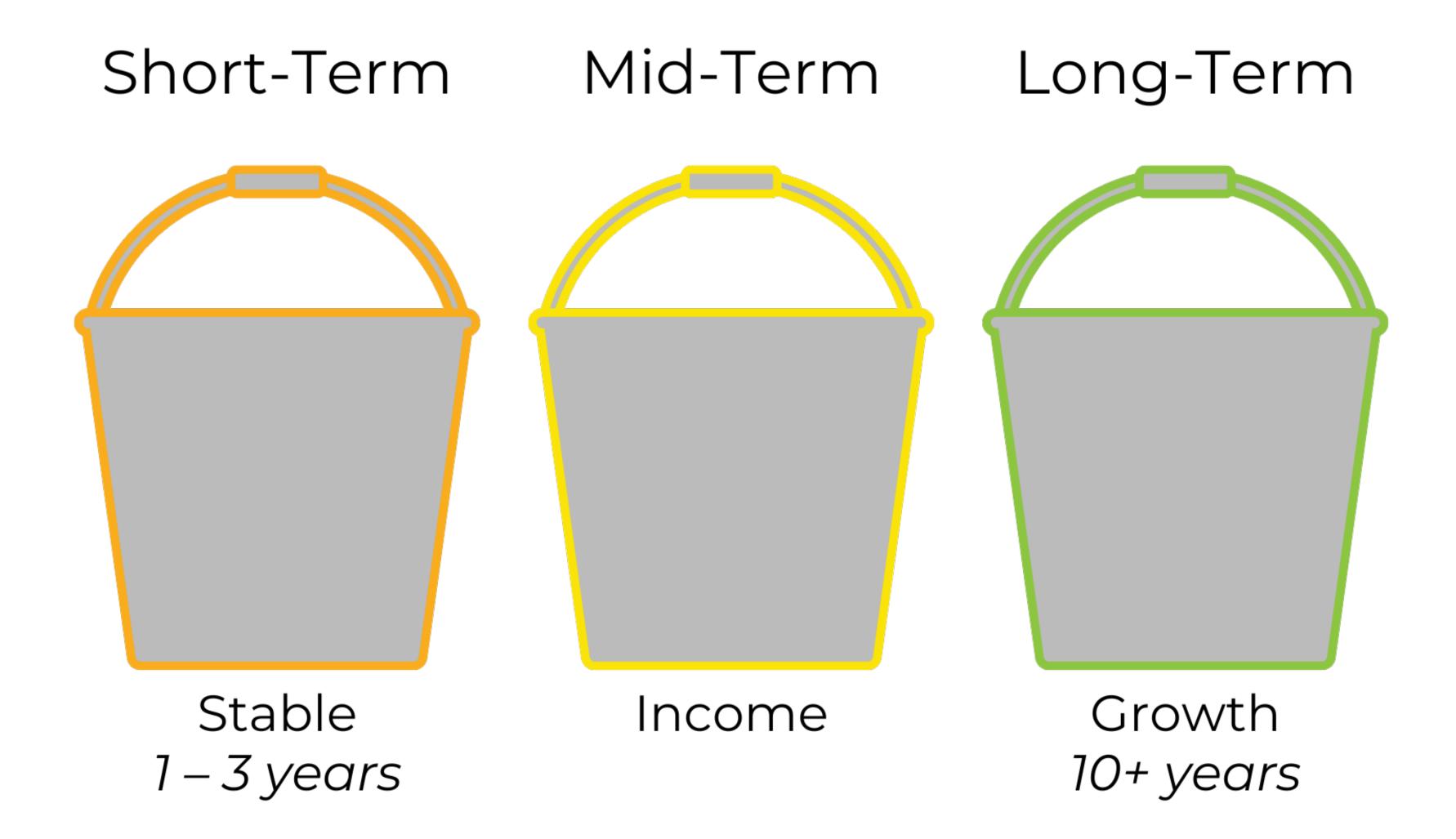


INVESTING FOR THE LONG-TERM

The goals and timeline determines your strategy.



THE BUCKET STRATEGY





THE IMPORTANCE OF INSURANCE

Protecting your business and personal future.



BUSINESS PROTECTION

- Proper entity structuring
- Errors & Omissions (E&O) Insurance
- General Liability Insurance
- Make sure insurance covers your needs



PERSONAL PROTECTION

Life Insurance

- Term vs. Permanent Life
- Consider current lifestyle, debts, and other family needs

Estate Planning

- Wills vs. Trusts
- Beneficiary Designations
- Business succession planning



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