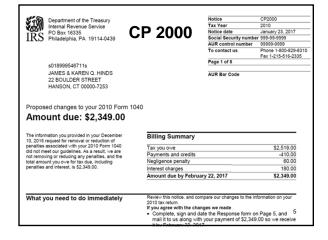


### Automated Underreporter Matching and Case Selection

- IRS matches returns with information from third parties
- Matching begins after original return due date
- AUR cases are created after potential discrepancy identification

## Automated Underreporter Screening

- Tax examiners attempt resolution of the discrepancy prior to taxpayer contact
- CP 2501 preliminary contact
- CP 2000 proposed changes and tax calculations
- Statutory Notice of Deficiency (Letter 3219)
   "90 Day" Letter



# Automated Underreporter Response Process AUR issues a notice or letter Cases are controlled in a suspense file The suspense file has a pre-set suspense

 Controlled responses remove cases from suspense

period based on notice/letter type

• No response received

### Automated Underreporter Response Process

- If taxpayer disputes the proposed liability:
  - Taxpayer sends in response or makes telephone contact
  - -IRS AUR Unit reviews taxpayer response
  - -Possible phone contact made
  - -Determination made on case

7

## Automated Underreporter Responding

- Respond timely
- Include the Response Page even if faxing the response
- Use the return envelope
- Include detailed explanations
- Provide contact information

## Automated Underreporter Responding

- Responding with an amended return
  - Send the amended return in with the response. Do NOT mail to the normal 1040X filing address.
- Responding with a payment. There can be two separate mailings:
  - ◆Response
  - ◆Payment

# Automated Underreporter Requesting a 30 day extension

- AUR often grants 30 day extensions upon request.
- The 30 day extension starts on the day the extension is granted by the IRS
- The 30 day extension does NOT automatically start on the last day of the notice response.

40

### Automated Underreporter Case Closure

- CP2000 Agreed: case closed when response is received.
- CP2000 Unagreed:
  - Case closed if response is accepted by the IRS
  - Taxpayer can request an appeals hearing if response is not accepted by the IRS (but only before a Letter 3219 / 90 letter is issued by the IRS)
  - Taxpayer can petition the tax court after receiving a 90 letter

2

### Automated Underreporter Case Closure

- What happens when a taxpayer does not agree with a CP2000 notice but does not respond to the CP2000 within the response period and as a result receives a statutory notice of deficiency (90 day letter)?
- Can the taxpayer's representative still work with the Automated Underreporter Unit while petitioning the tax court?

12

### **Reconsideration Process**

- If you don't agree with a closed case results you can request reconsideration.
- The IRS may reconsider cases when new information is submitted.
- Publication 3598

13

# CP 2000 – Practitioner Preferential Call Routing to AUR

- 1) IRS Practitioner Priority Service 1-866-860-4259
- 2) Menu Option 5 Automated Underreporter Notice

14

### **AUR - Helpful Hints**

- Do not group or net amounts
- Report income on correct line
- Include explanation of incorrect payer data
- Include all back-up schedules

15

### **Key Points**

- Respond to notices timely
- Always include the response page when responding to a notice; even when you are faxing a response
- Provide detailed responses if you do not agree
- Include any necessary documentation to support your position in your response
- If responding by mail use the response envelope

16

### **Key Points**

- If responding to a notice with an amended return send the 1040X in along with the response
- Call the Practitioner Priority Service instead of calling the number on the notice in order to reduce your call wait time.
- You can request additional time in order to respond to a notice

17



Publication 518

### Tax Return Reviews by Mail CP2000, Letter 2030, CP2501, Letter 2531

While most returns are accepted as filed, some are selected for review to determine if income, credits, and/ or deductions are being reported accurately. This publication will guide you through the tax return review process and explain your rights and your responsibilities after receiving a notice proposing additional tax liability.

### If you have questions or need help

Please call the number on the notice you receive; that office will be able to view your notice and will provide specific guidance to help you respond with the information or documentation the IRS needs.

Visit <u>www.irs.gow/formspubs</u> to find all the IRS tax forms and publications mentioned here, or to do a keyword search on any topic.

You can also visit your local IRS office or call 1-800-829-1040 (individuals) or 1-800-829-4933 (businesses

Your Rights As a Taxpayer-----2

 Privacy Act Statement
 2

 Tax Return Reviews by Mail
 3

### Questions?

Richard Furlong, Jr. Senior Stakeholder Liaison 267-941-6343 richard.g.furlong@irs.gov

19

4

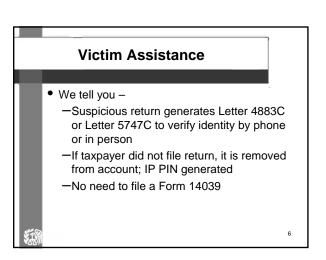
# Six Steps to Protect Your Clients and Protect Yourself from Identity Theft William Mealy Senior Stakeholder Liaison June 21, 2017 CPA Continuing Education Society of PA

# Cybercriminals targeting tax professionals —January-May 2017 – 177 tax professionals reported data breaches —IRS receiving reports from 3 to 5 tax proseach week Simple steps can help protect your clients and your business

# Publication 4557, Safeguarding Taxpayer Data - Checklist to review current security practices - Identify your risks - Create a security plan - Review your plan annually

# Learn to recognize and avoid phishing emails and phishing scams Use strong security software to protect against malware and viruses Use security functions on your tax prep software Encrypt taxpayer data Use strong, unique passwords

# Contact your local Stakeholder Liaison —www.irs.gov keyword search "stakeholder liaison" to find contact for your state —IRS may be able to help protect your clients if notified quickly Review "Data Loss Information for Tax Professionals" at IRS.gov/identitytheft for additional steps



### Victim Assistance - What's New

- Letter 5747C taxpayers do not need to verify in person if they call and say they did NOT file the return
- New CP-01E sent to taxpayers who may be victims of employment-related identity theft
- Only taxpayers may access transcripts for years with an IDT indicator,
- But tax pros may now access transcripts for those years without an indicator

7

### 4. Maintain, monitor & protect EFIN

- Keep e-File Application up-to-date with names, addresses and phone numbers
- Monitor use of your EFIN weekly via your e-File application
  - Monitor PTIN filings as well from PTIN account
- Protect EFIN from theft; avoid e-Services scams
- NOTE: IRS only official source for EFINs

8

### 5. Educate Clients and Staff

- Ongoing education public education campaign: Taxes. Security. Together.
- Share Publication 4524, Security Awareness for Taxpayers, with clients
- Ensure all staff are aware of and maintain security protocols

HAS

### 6. Spread the Word on W2 Scam

- Poses as company executive, asks payroll employee for list of all employees W2s
  - -50 victims last year; 200 this year
  - -Hundreds of thousands of new IDT victims
- Targets: businesses, public schools, universities, tribes
- Employer/victims should email dataloss@irs.gov and provide POC

10

### Recap

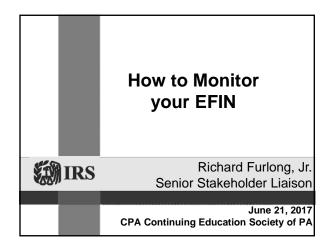
- 1. Review Pub 4557 to create a security plan
- 2. Use best security practices at all times
- 3. Contact IRS immediately of data loss
- 4. Maintain, monitor and protect EFIN
- 5. Educate clients and staff
- 6. Warn employers about W2 scam

Bonus – stay in contact with IRS, via e-News for Tax Professionals, Quick Alerts and Social Media Contact Information

Bill Mealy

IRS Senior Stakeholder Liaison Communications & Liaison Division 267-941-6293

William.J.Mealy@irs.gov

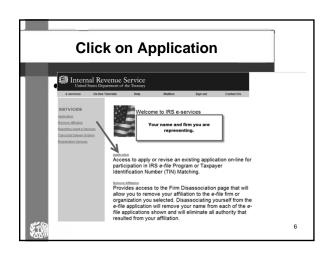


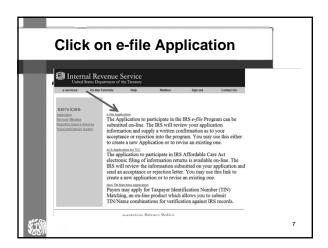


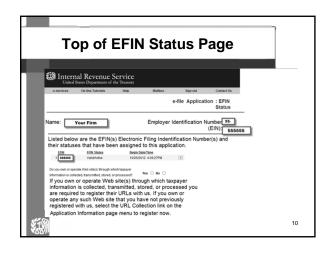
# Protect your EFIN IRS reviewing improvements to EFIN safeguards —Stepped up efforts to expel EFIN abusers; —Increased on-site visits as part of monitoring process EFIN holders should review return numbers during filing season —e-Services Account updated weekly —Excessive numbers can be reported to e-Help Desk (866-255-0654)

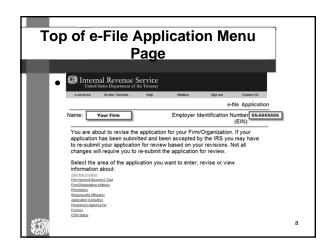


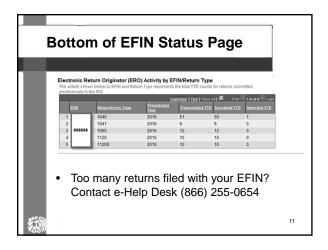


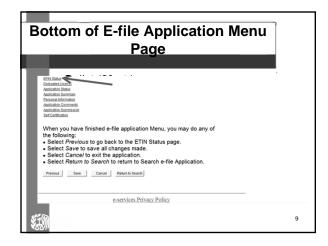


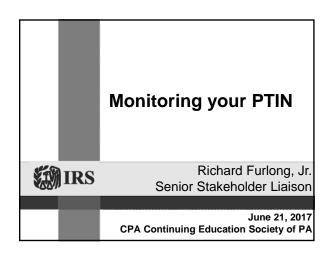








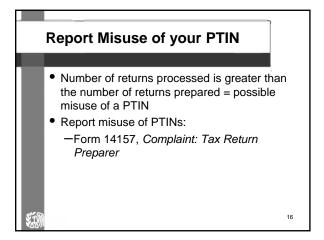




### Monitor Your PTIN for Suspicious Activity

- Monitor "Returns Filed per PTIN"
- Information available via online PTIN system for tax preparers who meet both of the following criteria:
  - Have a professional credential or are an Annual Filing Season Program participant,
     and
  - Have at least 50 Form 1040 series tax returns processed in the current year

13



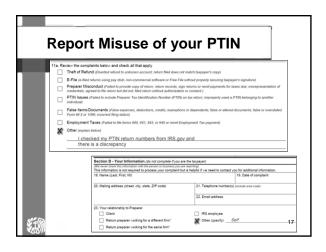
# How to Access PTIN Information To access "Returns Filed Per PTIN" information,

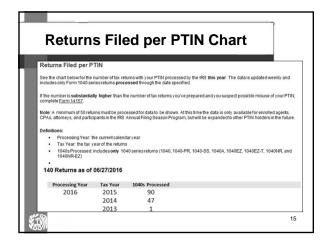
follow these steps:

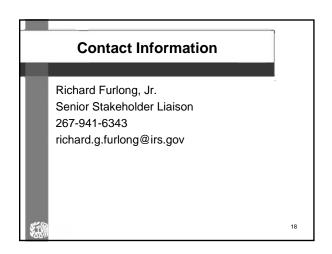
1. Log into your PTIN account

- 2. From the Main Menu, find "Additional Activities"
- 3. Under Additional Activities, select "View Returns Filed Per PTIN"

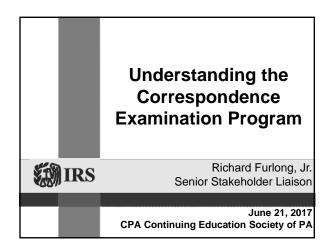
14

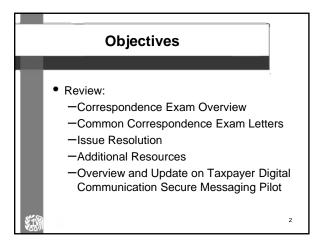




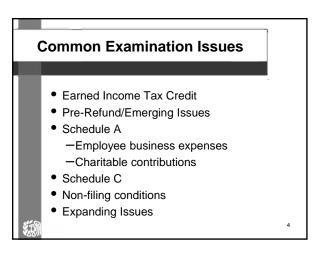


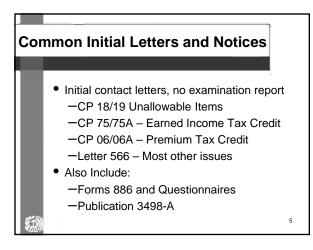
9

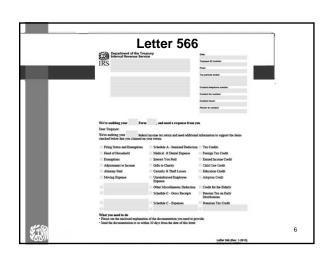




# Efficient Broad compliance coverage Highly automated Campus operations Case Selection: —Defined scope —Generally less complex —Focus on documenting specific tax return entries







### Common Follow Up Letters and Notices

- Letter 525/692 Follow-up including the examination report
  - -Form 4549
  - -Form 886-A
- Letter 3219 Statutory Notice of Deficiency, ("90 Day" Letter)
- Letter 555 Follow up after Letter 3219 issuance

# Resolve Disagreements Open and Closed Audits

- Resolve Disagreements Current Audit
  - -Manager Conference
  - -Appeals
  - -Tax Court
- Closed Audits
  - -Audit Reconsideration
  - -File a Claim

Y.I

8

### Correspondence Examinations - Key Points

- Respond to notices timely
- Provide a complete and organized response
   Contact info and response page (on top)
- Fax or mail documentation (or amended returns) to the office conducting the audit
- Ask for additional time to respond if needed
- Work with IRS to resolve issues
- PPS 1-866-860-4259 Prompt 6

11

### Correspondence Exam Additional Information

- IRS Audits webpage
   —www.irs.gov/audits
- EITC Central
  - -www.eitc.irs.gov
- Publication 3498-A, The Examination Process (Audits by Mail)
- Publication 3598, The Audit Reconsideration Process

10

### SB/SE TDC Secure Messaging Pilot Program

- Taxpayer Digital Communication (TDC) -Secure Messaging
  - -Interaction using secure online environment
- Invitation only
  - Taxpayers (and POAs) receive marketing insert with the initial contact letter
- Pilot launched in December 2017
  - -Approximately 12 months.
  - -Weekly mail-outs/invitations rest of FY 17

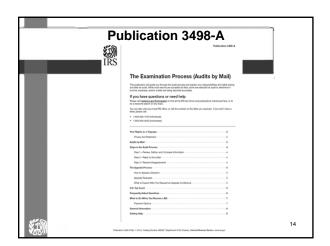
### **Power of Attorney Participation**

- Software was configured to account for POA relationships
- POAs authenticate under their SSN
- POA Requirements:
  - -Taxpayer signed up for Secure Messaging
    - Taxpayer and their POA must pass the IRS Secure Access
  - -POA already on file/processed

### SB/SE TDC Secure Messaging Pilot Program

- Correspondence Examinations
  - —SB/SE Schedule A and Education Credit audits by mail
  - Philadelphia Correspondence Examination Operation
- Pilot plan for 4,200 taxpayer invites increased to 7,900 invites
- Current Status

13



### **Practitioner Priority Service**

- For expedited access to Correspondence Exam contact PPS:
  - -Call 1-866-860-4259
  - -At the voice prompt press or say "6"

### Correspondence Examinations -Key Points

- Respond Timely to the Initial Contact Letter
- Provide a complete and organized response
- Fax or Mail Documentation
- Request More Time to Respond if Needed
- Work with IRS to resolve issues
- Do NOT Send Original Documents
- Following Assessment, you can Request Audit Reconsideration if you have new information

16

### Correspondence Examinations - Key Points

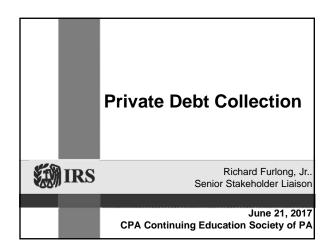
- Make irs.gov your one-stop for resources on the IRS Correspondence Examination Process Search irs.gov: "IRS Audits"
- Publication 3598:
  - "What You Should Know About the Audit Reconsideration Process"

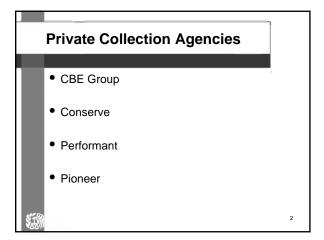
17

### **Contact Information**

Richard Furlong, Jr. Senior Stakeholder Liaison 267-941-6343 richard.g.furlong@irs.gov

18





### **Private Collection Agencies**

- Assign initial cases to agencies in the spring of 2017.
- Covers tax debts owed that are currently not being worked by the IRS.
- Agencies will work with the taxpayer and the representative to resolve the unpaid account.

3

### **Taxpayer Rights**

- Taxpayers working with agencies will have same rights as taxpayers working with IRS.
- Agencies will be able to identify themselves as contractors of the IRS collecting taxes.
- Private debt collectors will be expected to be courteous and respect taxpayers' rights.

4

### **Efforts to Mitigate Scams**

- IRS will send taxpayer and rep written notice that it's transferring their accounts.
- Agency will send separate letter to taxpayer and rep confirming transfer.
- Agency employees must follow Fair Debt Collection Practices Act.
- Visit IRS.gov, "Tax Scams and Consumer Alerts" page

### Scams (cont.) - Payments

- Agencies won't ask for payment on prepaid debit card.
- Electronic payment options are on IRS.gov, Pay Your Tax Bill.
- Checks payable to U.S. Treasury and sent directly to IRS, not private collection agency.

6

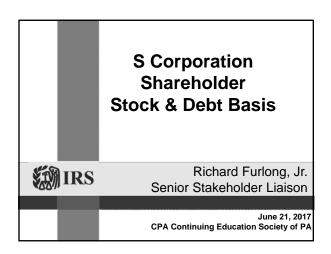
### **More Information**

- Percentage of amount collected for program to hire/train IRS collection personnel
- Revenue collected will be in addition to revenue coming in through IRS operations
- Search "private debt collection" on IRS.gov

Contact Information

Richard Furlong, Jr.
Senior Stakeholder Liaison
267-941-6343
richard.g.furlong@irs.gov

14



### **Benefits of an S Corporation**

To allow small business enterprises the advantage of the corporate form of organization without being subject to the potential tax disadvantages of C corporations:

- double taxation on distributions and liquidation, or
- locked-in corporate losses.

2

### Shareholder's Schedule K-1

Each shareholder will receive Schedule K-1 from the S corporation. The Schedule K-1 does **not** state –

- The amount of the loss which can be claimed, or
- The amount of the non-dividend distribution which is taxable, or
- The shareholder's stock and debt basis.

It is **not** the corporation's responsibility to track shareholder's stock and debt basis.

Tracking basis is the shareholder's responsibility.

### **Shareholder Loss Limitations**

There are three shareholder loss limitations:

- Stock & debt basis
   Losses limited by stock & debt basis are not reflected on Form 1040
- At-risk limitation
   The amount of allowable loss and deduction items are computed on Form 6198
- Passive activity limitation
   The amount of allowable loss and deduction items are computed on Form 8582

4

### **Shareholder Loss Limitations** Flow Chart Does the Loss not allowed on 1040. NO Shareholder have If partial basis, follow YES Adequate Stock and Debt BASIS? arrows for that amount. YES Is the Shareholder At Risk in Stock Loss not allowed on 1040. NO If partially at **risk**, follow and Debt? YES arrows for that amount. YES Loss is generally limited to Is the Activity YES Passive for the Shareholder? passive income or not allowed on 1040. Loss Allowed on Shareholder's Return NO

### Each Year the Shareholder Needs to Know

The amount of -

- Stock basis
- Debt basis
- Suspended losses due to stock & debt basis
- Suspended losses due to at-risk
- Suspended losses due to passive activity limitations

### Importance of Stock & Debt Basis

The shareholder needs to know the amount of his/her stock and debt basis when the:

- S corporation allocates a loss/deduction item to the shareholder,
- S corporation makes a non-dividend distribution to the shareholder, or
- Shareholder disposes of his stock.

### **Responsibility to Track Basis**

- It is the shareholder's responsibility to track and calculate individual stock and debt basis
- Requirement to keep adequate records -Treas. Reg. §1.6001-1(a)

### **Initial Stock Basis**

- Stock purchase cost
- Acquired by asset contribution to corporation (IRC § 351) - carryover basis
- · Gifts donor basis of gifts
- Inheritance FMV at date of death

The initial corporate stock basis would be the same whether or not the corporation has an S election in effect.

### **S Corporation Stock Basis**

Generally a shareholder's stock basis starts with cost, just like any other asset. It is also increased for any additional capital contributed by the shareholder during the year.

The Adjusted basis of S corporation stock is UNIQUE in that it goes up and down each year based upon the corporation's pass-through items.

Stock basis is determined at the end of the corporate year; there are special rules when a shareholder sells or disposes of his stock.

2

### Increases to Stock Basis Sch. K-1 Item 1. Ordinary Business Income Box 1 Boxes 2. Separately Stated Income Items 2-10 **Boxes** 3. Tax-Exempt Income 16a&b 4. Excess Depletion over Box 15c **Property Basis**

Decreases to Stock Ba	asis
Item	Sch. K-1
1. Ordinary Business Loss	Box 1
Separately Stated Loss and Deductions	Boxes 2-12d and 14l, 14m
3. Nondeductible Expenses	Box 16c
Non-Dividend     Distributions	Box 16d
5. Depletion for Oil and Gas	Box 17r
IKS	12

### Distributions from an S Corporation

Non-dividend distributions (Sch. K-1, 16d)

- Reduce stock (not debt) basis, but not below zero
- Distributions in excess of stock basis are taxed as capital gains (generally long-term)

Dividend distributions (Form 1099)

- Do not affect basis
- Occur if corporation has earnings and profits from C corporation years

13

## Income Not Reported / Losses Not Claimed

- Stock basis is **not** increased if a shareholder fails to report income
- Basis is reduced by loss and deductions even when:
  - loss is not claimed,
  - no tax benefit received for the loss
  - deferred by at-risk or passive activity limits

14

## Stock Basis Ordering Rule, IRC § 1367-1(f)

Stock Basis will be adjusted in the following order:

- 1. Increased for income items and excess depletion,
- 2. Decreased for non-dividend distributions,
- 3. Decreased for nondeductible expenses, and then
- 4. Decreased for items of loss and deductions.

15

### Stock Basis Example - Facts

S corporation shareholder has \$15,000 of stock basis on 1-1-2016 received a 2016 Schedule K-1 reflecting:

- Box 1 (20,000) Ordinary business income (loss)
- Box 9 4,000 Net section 1231 gain (loss)
- Box 12a 5,000 Cash contributions (50%)
- Box 16c 1,000 Nondeductible expenses
- Box 16d 12,000 Distributions

16

# Stock Basis Example – Computation Income & Non-Dividend Distributions

1-1-16 Stock basis 15,000
Plus: Net section 1231 gain 4,000
Stock Basis before distributions 19,000

Less: Non-dividend distributions Stock basis before nondeductible 7,000

17

Stock Basis Example – Computation Nondeductible Expenses

Less: Nondeductible expense
Stock basis before loss & deductions

Stock basis before nondeductible

7,000 (1,000) 6,000

# Stock Basis Example – Computation Loss & Deduction Items Stock basis before loss & deductions 6,000 Less: Ordinary business loss (20,000/25,000 × 6,000) (4,800) Less: Cash contributions (50%) (5,000/25,000 × 6,000) (1,200) 12-31-2016 Stock basis 0

# Stock Basis Example Suspended Loss Computation 2016 Ordinary business loss (20,000) Allowable business loss (4,800) Suspended ordinary business loss (15,200) 2016 Charitable contributions 5,000 Allowable charitable contributions (1,200) Suspended charitable contributions 3,800

### **Suspended Losses**

Suspended loss and deduction items due to lack of stock and debt basis:

- Retain their character, are carried over indefinitely or until all of the shareholder's stock is disposed of.
- Treated as loss and deduction items incurred in the subsequent tax year.
- Are lost when a shareholder disposes of all of his stock.

### Debt Basis - IRC § 1367(b)(2)(A)

The code provides that once a shareholder's stock basis has been reduced to zero, any excess losses are applied to the shareholder's outstanding basis in loans to the S corporation.

- Losses and deductions which exceed a shareholder's stock basis are allowable to the extent of the shareholder's basis in loans.
- Debt basis is computed similarly to stock basis but there are some differences (distributions only look to stock basis).

### **Debt Basis (continued)**

- Losses and deductions claimed against a shareholder's debt basis reduce the shareholder's basis in the debt.
- If an S corporation repays reduced basis debt to the shareholder, part or all of the repayment is taxable to the shareholder.

### **Shareholder Debt Basis**

- IRC §1366(d)(1)(B) states that losses are allowed up to the amount of the shareholder's adjusted basis of any indebtedness of the S corporation to the shareholder.
- S corporation shareholder does not get basis in the third party debts of the entity.

24

4

L

23

## What Qualifies as Indebtedness of the S Corporation to the Shareholder?

Treas. Reg. § 1.1366-2(a)(2)(i)

- Provides that shareholders obtain basis in indebtedness if the S corporation owes a bona fide debt directly to the shareholder.
- Finalized and effective on July 23, 2014.

25

### **Bona Fide Debt Case Law Factors**

- 1. a written instrument,
- 2. a stated interest rate,
- 3. a maturity date,
- 4. an enforceable debt under state law,
- **5.** a reasonable expectation of repayment,
- 6. creditor remedies upon default; and
- 7. repayment or other conduct that indicates the parties upheld the terms of the debt.

For additional factors see Notice 94-47.

26

### **Entity Level Debt**

- The shareholder does not get basis in third party entity-level debt.
- There is no bona fide debt between the shareholder and the corporation.

27

### **Loan Guarantees**

- Guaranteeing a loan or acting as a surety, accommodation party, or in any similar capacity does not give rise to basis in indebtedness.
- Treas. Reg. §1.1366-2(a)(2)(ii)

28

### **Payment on Loan Guarantee**

- When a shareholder makes a payment on bona fide indebtedness of the S corporation for which the shareholder has acted as guarantor or in a similar capacity, then the shareholder may increase the shareholder's basis of indebtedness to the extent of that payment.
- Treas. Reg. §1.1366-2(a)(2)(ii)

29

### Judgment on Default Loan Guarantee

In Montgomery v. Comm'r, T.C. Memo 2013-151

- Judgment was imposed on the shareholder as a result of his loan guarantee.
- Shareholder did not make any payments.
- Shareholder did not become the primary obligor.
- Ruled Judgment on default does not create debt between the shareholder and the corporation so no debt basis is allowed.

30

5

### Co-Maker or Co-Borrower

- Both the shareholder and corporation borrow from the bank.
- Shareholder owes the bank.
- Corporation owes the bank; corporation does not owe the shareholder.
- No bona fide debt between the shareholder and the corporation so no debt basis allowed.
- Salem v. Comm'r, TC Memo 1998-63 aff'd, 196 F.3d 1260 (11th Cir. 1999)

31

### **Back to Back Loans**

- A back-to-back loan is when a person borrows money from one party and lends that money to another.
- In the case of an S corporation, the shareholder usually borrows money and then lends it to his S corporation.

32

# Bank Loan to Shareholder followed by Loan to S Corporation

- The shareholder is personally liable for the debt and there is bona fide indebtedness from the S corporation to the shareholder so debt basis is allowed.
- Gilday v. Comm'r, T.C. Memo 1982-242

# Related Entity Loans Money to S Corporation

- A shareholder's "Profitable" Corporation loans money to the shareholder's "Loss" S Corporation.
- "Loss" S Corporation does not owe the shareholder anything (there is no bona fide debt between S corporation and shareholder) so debt basis is not allowed.
- Rev. Rul. 69-125.

24

6

## Loan from Related Party to Shareholder then Loaned to S Corporation

- Based on the facts and circumstances, one must determine if there is bona fide debt from S corporation owed to the shareholder. If there is bona fide debt, debt basis is allowed.
- Treas. Reg. §1.1366-2(a)(2)(iii), Example 2.

### **Restructure of Related Party Loans**

- A shareholder's "Profitable" Corporation loans money to the shareholder's "Loss" S Corporation.
- "Profitable" distributes note to shareholder and the note is now between shareholder and "Loss" S Corporation.
- If there is bona fide debt, debt basis is allowed
- Treas. Reg. §1.1366-2(a)(2)(iii), Example 3.

额

## Distribution from Related Party to Shareholder then Loan to S Corporation

- Distribution made from Related Entity to shareholder followed by a contribution from the shareholder to S Corporation.
- If a distribution occurred, the shareholder's basis in the related entity has decreased and his basis in S Corporation has increased.
- Maguire v. Comm'r, T.C. Memo. 2012-160

37

### **Circular Flow of Funds**

Generally funds start with one entity, are lent or distributed to other persons and/or entities, and end up with the original entity.

- May provide the shareholder with debt basis.
- When the transaction lacks substance or the shareholder is merely a conduit, the shareholder is not allowed debt basis.

38

# Examples Circular Flow of Funds Lack Substance

Oren v. Comm'r, 357 F.3d 854 (8th Cir. 2004)

 Restructured investments where "Profitable" loaned money to Shareholder who loaned money to "Loss" within a few days "Loss" transferred money to "Profitable."

Kaplan v Comm'r, T.C. Memo 2005-218

 Bank loaned money to shareholder. Shareholder loaned money to "Loss," loss sent money to "Shell Corporation", "Shell Corporation" sent money to shareholder who repaid the bank within a few days.

### **Summary**

- Shareholder guarantee or co-making / coborrowing of corporate debt does not, by itself, give the shareholder debt basis.
- Shareholder may get basis to the extent the shareholder makes payments on guarantee.
- Shareholders get debt basis if, based on facts and circumstances, there is bona fide indebtedness of the S corporation that runs directly to the shareholder.

40



### Gain on Loan Repayment Example

### Facts:

- The shareholder loans his corporation \$10,000
- The shareholder claimed losses in excess of stock basis of \$6,000
- This results in the shareholder having a basis in his or her note of \$4,000.

What is the gain on loan repayment if the S corporation repays \$1,000 of the note?

41

21

### Gain on Loan Repayment Answer

### Facts:

- The shareholder loans his corporation \$10,000
- The shareholder claimed losses in excess of stock basis of \$6,000
- This results in the shareholder having a basis in his or her note of \$4,000.

What is the gain on loan repayment if the S corporation repays \$1,000 of the note?

60%[a] X \$1,000 = \$600 Gain[a] = (\$10,000 - \$4,000) / \$10,000

42

### **Summary**

- The shareholder's Schedule K-1 does not reflect whether a non-dividend distribution is taxable or if loss and deduction items are currently allowable.
- There are three shareholder loss limitations: stock & debt basis, at-risk and passive activity losses.
- Stock basis changes each year based upon the operations of the corporation.

43

### **Summary (continued)**

- Non-dividend distributions in excess of stock basis are taxed as capital gains.
- Losses in excess of stock basis, look to debt basis.
- Losses limited to stock and debt basis are suspended and carried over to subsequent tax years.
- Repayment of a shareholder's reduced basis debt results in a gain to the shareholder.

44

### **IRS Resources**

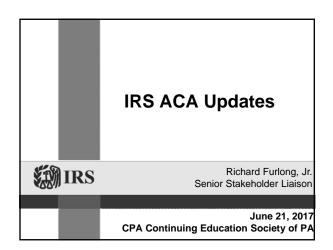
For more information on S corporations, go to www.irs.gov and use key word search S Corporation.

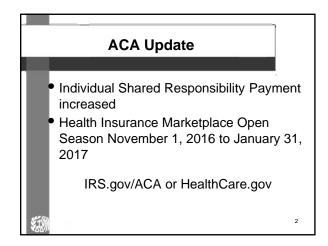
### **Contact information**

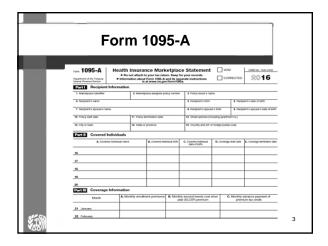
Richard Furlong, Jr. 267-941-6343 richard.g.furlong@irs.gov

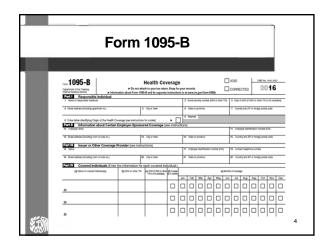
46

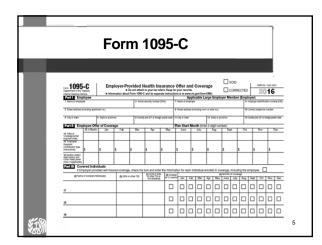
8

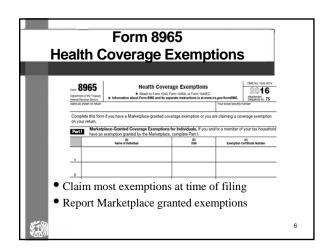












### Making an Individual Shared Responsibility Payment

- Taxpayers will owe an ISRP for anyone on the return who did not have:
  - -MEC for every month of the year or
  - Coverage exemption for any month without MFC
- Use Form 8965, Health Coverage Exemptions, worksheet to calculate ISRP

7

# ACA: Small Employers & HRAs -- 2017 Changes

- 21st Century Cures Act. signed by President on December 13, 2016
- Exempts "Qualified Employer HRAs" from ACA group health plan arrangements
- QEHRAs must be funded solely by employer contributions
- QEHRAs must provide coverage on same terms to all eligible employees
- Transition Relief for Pre-2017 Tax Years

8

### **Contact Information**

Richard Furlong, Jr.
Senior Stakeholder Liaison
Mid-Atlantic Area Stakeholder Liaison Field
267-941-6343
richard.g.furlong@irs.gov

9

24