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Welcome





Susan Miller Senior Marketing Manager

Today's Moderator

PBMares' SALT Team







Fairfax, Virginia





New Bern, North Carolina



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Today's Topics

- Components of Pass Through Entity Tax - PTET Basic Provisions of PTET
 - Maryland
 - Virginia
 - North Carolina

Other States & Considerations



What Is Pass Through Entity Tax (PTET)?



- Optional state income tax for Pass-Through Entity taxpayers that avoids SALT cap at individual taxpayer level
- Opportunity for federal tax deduction for state income taxes without limitation
- Avoids "SALT Cap" for individual filers



In short, PTET gets rid of this situation!



SCHEDULE	Α	Ĩ	Itemized Deductions	ed Deductions		OMB No. 1545-0074	
(Form 1040) Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service (98)		(99)	Go to www.irs.gov/ScheduleA for instructions and the latest in Attach to Form 1040 or 1040-SR. Caution: If you are claiming a net qualified disaster loss on Form 4884, see the instru-	2021 Attachment Sequence No. 07			
Name(s) shown or	n Forn	1040 0	r 1040-SR			Your socia	al security number
MARY & J	OSI	SPH	TAXPAYER			654	32 1987
Medical		Cauti	on: Do not include expenses reimbursed or paid by others.				
and	1	Media	cal and dental expenses (see instructions)	1			
Dental	2	Enter	amount from Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 11 2				
Expenses	3	Multip	oly line 2 by 7.5% (0.075)	3		617 S	
Taxes You	4	Subtr	act line 3 from line 1. If line 3 is more than line 1, enter -0			4	
Paid		a State incluc but n of inc o State c State d Add li e Enter separ	and local taxes. and local income taxes or general sales taxes. You may de either income taxes or general sales taxes on line 5a, ot both. If you elect to include general sales taxes instead ome taxes, check this box <u>See Statement</u> and local real estate taxes (see instructions) and local personal property taxes ines 5a through 5c the smaller of line 5d or \$10,000 (\$5,000 if married filing ately) taxes. List type and amount	5c 5d 5e	10 15	5,000.4),000. 500. 5,500.	>
	7	Add li	nes 5e and 6	6			10,000

Example



		No PTET	w/ PTET
ederal Income		2,500,000	2,500,000
State PTET	5.75%		(143,750)
ncome per K-1		2,500,000	2,356,250
QBI deduction		(500,000)	(471,250)
Adjusted Taxable income to 1040		2,000,000	1,885,000
Marginal federal tax rate	37%	740,000	697,450
Projected tax savings		42,550	

Unique

 Provisions are passed at state level, therefore, while similar, variations occur from state to state

Similarities

- Tax is at entity level
- Designed to be deductible
- Reciprocating benefit
- Provision generally ends after 2025

Variances

- Qualifying owners
- Election process
- Tax credit or income reduction
- Tax base and calculation



Maryland



Maryland PTET

- Effective after January 1, 2020
- Entities with both individuals and other entities as owners qualify
- Elect by filing MD Form 511
- Estimated tax payments expected
- Underpayment penalties apply
- PTET tax rates: 8% individuals 8.25% entities



Maryland PTET continued

- Adjustment on owner MD return via credit against MD tax liability
- PTET credit refundable on individual owner returns
- Non-resident owners required to file non-resident return



Virginia



Virginia PTET

- Effective January 1, 2022 *but retroactive for 2021*
- Only entities owned 100% by "natural individuals" eligible to participate
- Elect by filing VA Form 502PTET
- Estimated tax payments expected, but not required for 2022
- PTET tax rate: 5.75%



Virginia PTET continued

- Virginia resident owners taxed on 100% of allocated income, regardless of apportioned income to VA
 - [–] Non-resident owners taxed only on income apportioned to VA
- PTET allocation to owners based on <u>share of income</u> taxed to PTET
- Adjustment on owner VA return via credit against VA tax liability, refundable
- Non-resident owners NOT required to file non-resident return







Virginia PTET

Credits for Taxes Paid to Other States

North Carolina



North Carolina PTET

- Effective January 1, 2022
- Participation limited to entities owned by individuals, certain trusts, exempt organizations
- Elect by timely filing NC PTET return
- Estimated tax payments expected, but not required for 2022
- PTET tax rate: 4.9% 2022



North Carolina PTET continued

- NC resident owners taxed on 100% of allocated income, regardless of apportioned income to VA Non-resident owners taxed only on income apportioned to NC
- PTET allocation to owners based on share of income taxed to PTET
- Adjustment on owner NC return via <u>deduction</u> <u>from income</u>
- Non-resident owners NOT required to file non-resident return







North Carolina PTET

Credits for Taxes Paid to Other States

- All states follow the same basic structure:
 - PTE pays tax on its business income
 - PTE deducts the tax paid
 - K-1 income is passed through to owners, who thereby circumvent the SALT cap on their 1040
 - Owners report the K-1 income on their individual state return and either
 - deduct the income already taxed at the entity level, or
 - receive a tax credit for the taxes already paid on that income







New York

- Must be elected by *March 15 of the tax year*
- Election and PTET filing must be done on NYS online account
- PTE eligible owners: individuals, trusts and estates
- PTE itself is eligible even if it has ineligible owners
- Owner receives tax credit on individual return



California

- Election made on timely filed return.
- BUT payment *must* be made by 6/15 of tax year
- Owners can elect in separately from one another
- PTET rate is 9.3%
- Owners receive a tax credit which is nonrefundable and can be carried forward for five years
- Nonresident withholding is still required, unless a waiver is granted



Massachusetts

- Eligible entities include S Corporations, Partnerships, and Trusts
- Owners receive a credit on their individual return: 90% of their pro rata share of the tax paid by the PTE



Louisiana

- Election is made in a separate filing by April 15 of the year after the tax year
- By making the election, the PTE agrees to be taxed as a C Corporation



Colorado

- Initially enacted in 2021 for 2022
- Amended in May 2022 and made retroactive to 2018
- Amended law also changed Colorado from a deduction state (like NC) to a credit state (like VA and MD)



Important Considerations:



- Will owners indeed benefit from PTET election?
- Consider:
 - Ability to take credit for tax paid, deduction of income taxed
 - Can differences in taxed income vs. allocations to owners be resolved satisfactorily?
 - Cost-effective?



Potential Strategies to Increase Eligibility to Participate



- SMLLC's, single owner activities:
 - Elect S-Corp treatment?
 - Form partnership by adding spouse, family members?
- Multi-level partnerships:
 - Could additional tier partnerships be eliminated such that qualified individuals/ trusts represent ownership?
- Cautions:
 - Need to consider "all angles" before making changes
 - Confer w/ legal counsel as appropriate
 - Most PTET regimes set to expire in 2026, or likely upon removal of SALT Cap

Questions





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