PROVIDENT
CPA & BUSINESS ADVISORS

TAX PLANNING SECRETS YOU NEED TO KNOW

Learn to minimize taxes and build wealth like a pro

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1.

FAILING TO PLAN: THE MOST EXPENSIVE MISTAKE TAXPAYERS MAKE

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Many people scramble to reduce their taxes as April 15 approaches – and then don't give them another thought until the following year.

But failing to engage in advance tax planning is the most expensive mistake taxpayers can make. As you become successful, taxes are likely to become your single biggest expense over the long-term. That makes taking advantage of every applicable tax break – and preventing nasty tax bills from popping up unexpectedly – an essential part of any financial and business plan.

Read this carefully: most options for avoiding or deferring taxes won't be available if you don't know about them until the last-minute.

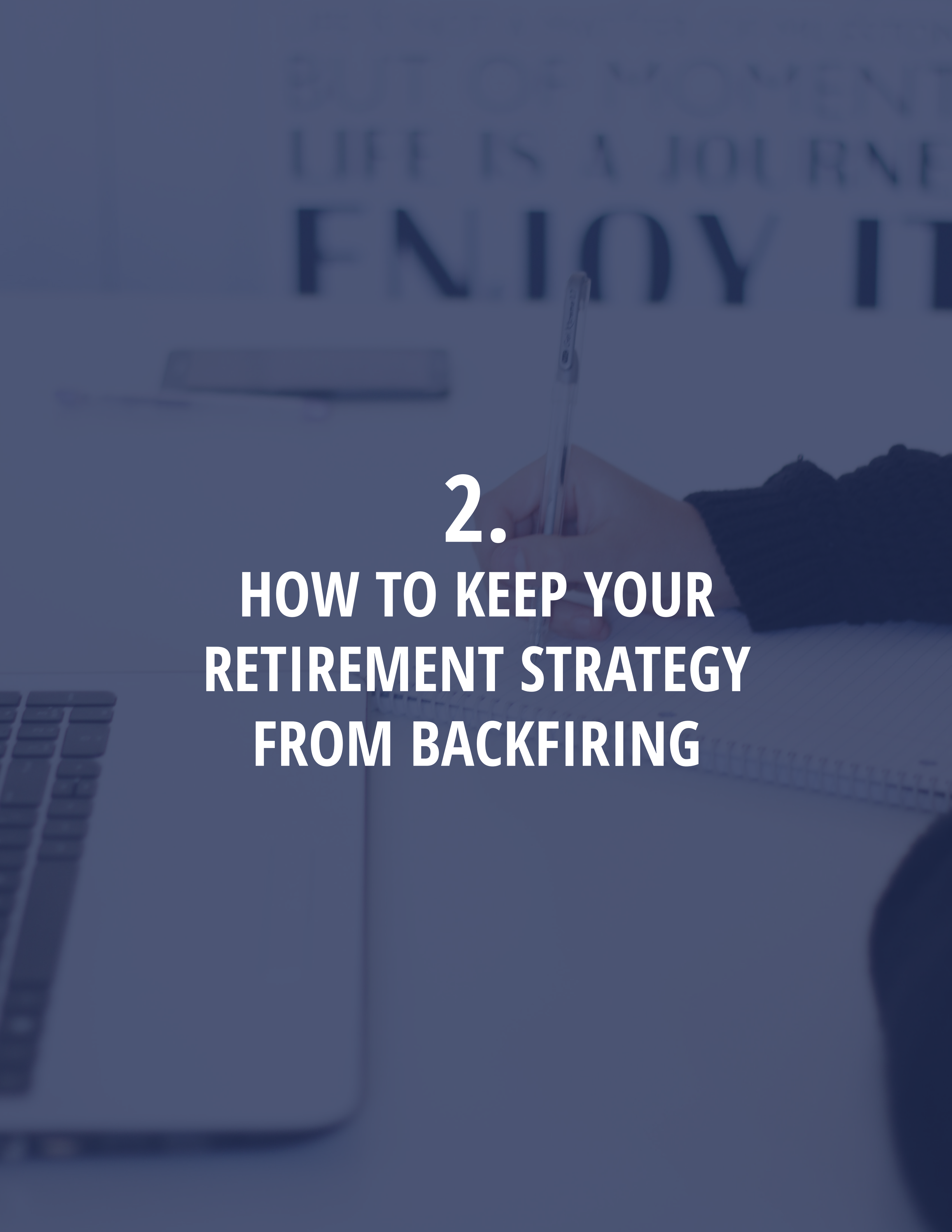
It literally pays to plan ahead.

EFFECTIVE TAX PLANNING:

- **Lowers taxable income**
- **Reduces the tax rate**
- **Controls when taxes are paid**
- **Finds every applicable tax credit and deduction**
- **Takes charge of the Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT), designed to stop high-income households from using deductions to avoid paying their fair share of taxes**

HERE ARE JUST A FEW TAX PLANNING STRATEGIES THAT PUT MONEY IN YOUR POCKET INSTEAD OF UNCLE SAM'S:

- **Save for retirement.** Defer taxation from your current high bracket to a time you're likely to be in a lower bracket.
- **Harvest investment losses.** Offset unlimited investment gains – and up to $3,000 of ordinary income each year – by selling losing investments.
- **1099 contracting.** The new 20 percent pass-through deduction on qualified business income makes this a better tax choice than collecting a salary in many cases.
- **Structure your company wisely.** Tax rates for C-corporations are slashed to 21 percent. The new pass-through deduction gives S-corporation owners the biggest tax break for small business owners in decades.
- **Make charitable gifts.** Donations lower your taxes if you itemize deductions – and donating appreciated assets allows you to avoid paying capital gains as well.
- **Gift assets to your family.** If your estate is larger than the normal exclusion amount, you can lower its value by giving away $15,000 per year without triggering the gift tax. Your spouse can do the same.
- **Invest in municipal bonds.** This avoids the 3.8 percent Medicare surtax on investment income that plagues those with high incomes.
- **Don't trigger the AMT.** If necessary, accelerate or delay some income or deductions.



2.

HOW TO KEEP YOUR RETIREMENT STRATEGY FROM BACKFIRING

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Tax-deferred accounts (TDAs) can be a valuable vehicle for tax-efficient retirement savings. But this strategy can backfire if you automatically sock all your money into these plans for your golden years.

The majority of TDAs are qualified, offering immediate tax deductions on contributions and enabling investment earnings – including interest, dividends, and capital gains – to accumulate tax-free. Future withdrawals are generally taxed at ordinary income rates.

TDAs can also be non-qualified: contributions are post-tax, but earnings accumulate tax-free until they're withdrawn.

EXAMPLES INCLUDE:

- **Permanent life insurance.** Cash grows tax-deferred inside the policy, and you can transfer assets income-tax and estate tax-free to beneficiaries.
- **Deferred annuities.** Tax is deferred on gains until they're withdrawn from the contract, and only earnings are taxable.
- **Employer-sponsored retirement plans like 401(k)s.** Employees allocate a percentage of pre-tax salary to investment accounts, where it accumulates tax-free. Distributions are taxed at ordinary income rates in retirement, but there are penalties for earlier withdrawals.
- **Traditional and Roth IRAs.** Traditional IRAs mimic employer-sponsored retirement plans. Contributions to Roth IRAs are taxed but distributions are tax-free after you retire, including investment growth. There is no penalty for early withdrawals.
- **Health Savings Accounts (HSAs).** Earnings grow tax-deferred, and withdrawals are tax-free if used to pay for qualified medical expenses.

SO, WHAT'S THE DOWN SIDE?

- **Withdrawals can bump you into a higher tax bracket.** Too much saved in TDAs can leave you with little flexibility and an unexpectedly big tax bill in retirement – especially if you must start taking minimum distributions at a certain age.
- Higher income due to withdrawals can raise **Medicare premiums and tax on Social Security benefits**.
- **Taxable withdrawals are taxed at ordinary income rates;** you can't profit from lower tax rates that usually apply to qualified corporate dividends or long-term capital gains.
- **Most TDAs don't qualify for step-up basis at death,** which eliminates or minimizes capital gains tax by "stepping up" the value of an appreciated asset to its fair-market value at the time it's inherited.
- **Withdrawals before you retire can be subject to a penalty tax.**

Just like diversification is important for investments, spreading your money across qualified and non-qualified accounts is the best way to reduce your long-term tax bill. Even though you sacrifice some deductions now, the financial flexibility you create will be invaluable in retirement.

3.

STOP CAPITAL GAINS TAX FROM DRAINING YOUR PROFITS

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Capital gains are profits you see from the sale of assets and investments, like stocks or real estate. Any capital losses you experience each year are offset against these gains.

Capital gains tax is the tax you must pay to the IRS on profits made after the sale of these assets. It's capped at 20 percent, but you can end up paying more if you're not careful.

THESE STRATEGIES CAN REDUCE OR AVOID CAPITAL GAINS TAX:

- **Wait longer than a year to sell.** Short-term gains, which apply to property held within a year, are taxed at ordinary income rates. Long-term gains, for property held over a year, are taxed between 0 and 20 percent.
- **Leverage capital losses.** Time capital losses and capital gains to complement each other in the same year to reduce your capital gains tax. There's a caveat: you can only take $3,000 of net capital losses each tax year, but additional losses may be carried over into future years.
- **Tax-engineered products for stock sales.** You can convert stock gains into cash with tax-engineered products, thus avoiding the tax you would be required to pay if you sold them outright. Stock loan programs and stock collars, or hedge wrappers, allow you to borrow against your stock; variable prepaid forwards let you sell your shares in the future in exchange for payment now; and swap funds enable you to diversify your portfolio by making tax-free exchanges of assets into partnerships with other investors.
- **The charitable trust for real estate or securities.** Charitable trusts help you avoid tax by splitting your assets into two portions: one becomes your income for your lifetime or up to 20 years, and the rest is given to charity.
- **Note PEP and Pease limits.** Gains that exceed certain thresholds of adjusted gross income can see certain limits: the personal exemption phaseout (PEP) limit reduces personal exemptions, and the Pease limit caps itemized deductions. These limits phase out tax breaks like medical deductions and can increase the income that determines your tax on Social Security benefits. They also force you to recapture some of the depreciation on assets you're selling, and recaptured depreciation tax is 25 percent for depreciation and real estate.

4.

DON’T OVERPAY TAX ON STOCKS AND MUTUAL FUNDS

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Stocks are often considered tax-advantaged investments. The returns you receive on qualified corporate dividends have tax caps of 20 percent – a big benefit, considering income could otherwise be taxed at 39.6 percent. Qualified dividends are taxed at the capital gains tax rate, and most dividends from U.S. companies operating under a standard corporate structure are considered qualified.

Stocks can be held in taxable or tax-deferred accounts, IRAs, or qualified plans. However, if you do keep these funds in TDAs, qualified corporate dividends and capital gains are converted into income, which doesn't see that cap of 20 percent. Plus, stepped-up gains at your death don't apply in TDAs.

Since losses in your investments are tax deductible, tax-loss harvesting can help you avoid overpaying tax on stock investments. In this legal strategy, also known as a tax swap, you sell a stock at a loss to receive the tax benefit – and then buy another stock that is similar, but not identical, so your portfolio stays the same.

BUT BEWARE:

The IRS does prohibit what's called a "wash sale," meaning you can't sell your stock at a loss and then buy an identical stock back 30 days before or after the sale. That includes reinvesting in another fund in the same stock market index.

You also want to ensure that your investment behavior takes advantage of the tax benefits you can see from mutual funds. Many investors don't fully understand the tax implications of mutual funds.

First, try to avoid large lump-sum distributions. For TDAs like retirement accounts, you'll see a big tax bill if you opt for one large lump-sum withdrawal. Instead, try rolling the money over or spreading out the distributions over several years.

Also try to limit the amount of turnover on your mutual funds. When you trade frequently, the capital gains you see may be subjected to high income tax rates, instead of better long-term capital gains tax rates. When applicable, tax loss harvesting can also help you reduce or manage your tax bill from capital gains.

Keeping dividend payout timing in mind is another important strategy to manage taxes. The capital gains you accrue throughout the year are paid out as the end of the year is nearing. Avoid buying shares right before that happens, since you'll have to pay taxes on gains before you are likely to see any profit. In contrast, selling shares before the dividend date can help you avoid overpaying on tax by avoiding higher ordinary income tax rates versus capital gains rates.

5.

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Bond investments are often purchased to balance out investors' portfolios, as they bring a steady, predictable income for a set period of time at a set interest rate. These negotiable promissory notes serve as fixed-income securities because if you keep one until its maturity, you will know exactly how much you'll receive if the issuer can pay its debts.

When you purchase a government bond, you're essentially lending money to the government. As with any loan, interest accrues, and that's how you make money. Fortunately, there are ways to avoid paying high taxes – or in some cases, any taxes at all – on bond interest.

U.S. TREASURY BONDS

MUNICIPAL BOND

ROTH IRA BONDS

CASH INVESTMENTS

U.S. TREASURY BONDS:

Treasury bonds are considered the most liquid type of bond, since they're easy to buy and sell. Series EE bonds are the most common type of bond that the U.S. Treasury guarantees will double by the time it reaches maturity, generally 20 years after purchase. Series I bonds earn combined fixed interest rates and variable inflation rates that are adjusted twice a year.

On treasury bonds, you can either pay taxes on interest annually or defer the interest until the bond matures or you redeem it. Just be certain: waffling year to year is not allowed.

Only federal taxes apply to treasury bond interest, so you can avoid state and local taxes when necessary. If you live in a state that has high local tax rates, this can be a big plus.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT NOTE:
The IRS doesn't tax Series EE and Series I bond interest that is used for higher-education costs. That means you can pay for your kid's college tuition with bond proceeds without worrying about tax. There are limits to the amount you can use, however, and there are rules for how they're distributed for your children or dependents' education.

MUNICIPAL BONDS:

Municipal bonds, or munis, are exempt from federal tax and often state and local taxes, particularly when the bond was issued in the state where the purchaser lives. Puerto Rico municipal bonds are tax-free in any state.

Municipal bonds are issued by government units, but not at the federal level. They are a bit riskier than treasury bonds, making them perform better. And interest income from these bonds isn't part of an individual's adjusted gross income (AGI), which is good news for those who have exemptions, deductions, and credits phased out because of a high AGI.

That said, municipal bond proceeds could still be taxable. If bonds are bought at a discount in the secondary market, meaning that investors paid a different amount than face value for the bond, and then that bond is sold or reaches maturity, capital gains may accrue that are subject to federal and state taxes.

ROTH IRA BONDS:

When you redeem bonds that you purchased through a Roth IRA that is managed by a custodian or trustee, you likely won't have to pay taxes on those funds. When bonds are kept in the Roth IRA for at least five years and they aren't redeemed until you reach 59 ½, you'll be able to avoid taxes.

CASH INVESTMENTS:

Cash Investments are another way that investors can balance out their portfolios with safe, predictable options. These offer stability in returns, as they don't fluctuate with the stock or bond markets. However, because there is low risk, returns are fairly low as well.

Managing cash investments efficiently means deferring or reducing taxes when possible – but many people don't realize the money they could be saving just by altering their investment strategy.

Traditional savings accounts. **Basic bank savings accounts consist of taxable income that earns taxable interest, and usually unlimited withdrawals can be made. But interest income can't be tax-deferred and must be paid now at the current tax rate.**

CDs. **These bank savings accounts typically have higher interest rates than standard savings accounts, but there's usually a set date of maturity and a fixed interest rate, and the funds aren't as accessible.**

Frankly, these types of bank savings accounts are not tax-efficient investments. Even if you don't cash out the interest income earned and it is added to the account's principal instead, those earnings are still taxable when they are accrued.

Money market funds. **Interest income received from these accounts is also taxable when it's earned, similar to bank savings accounts. Where these differ, however, is that if you invest in treasury money market funds from U.S. Treasury securities, income received is not taxable at the state and local level. Municipal money market funds are also free from taxes, both at the federal level and (usually) the state and local level as well.**

Treasury bills. **These short-term investments, with less than one year of maturity, are not taxable at the state and local level. They are bought at a discount from face value, and the longer the maturity date, the higher the interest rate the investor receives.**

While federal taxes do apply to these, you can actually defer tax at year-end with the right strategy. For example, if you purchase the bill in the fourth quarter and the maturity date is in the first quarter of the next year, you can avoid paying taxes until the year of maturity.

6.

INVESTMENTS THAT GIVE YOU EXCEPTIONAL TAX BREAKS

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Congress eliminated most classic tax shelters in the ‘80s, but a new breed of tax-advantaged income generators has emerged that offer a legal way to lower your taxable income. These investments take advantage of partnership tax benefits and depreciation deductions to pay substantial tax-advantaged incomes. And while they are subject to the passive loss and at-risk rules intended to halt 1980s-style tax shelter abuses, they offer solid tax benefits to investors willing to consider more sophisticated investment opportunities.

Oil and gas. Investors looking for tax-advantaged income combined with potential capital appreciation can reap significant rewards from oil and gas programs. The value of your investment is directly linked to the value of the oil in the ground, adding diversity to your investment portfolio.

So many tax breaks are available to the oil and gas industry that ***Investopedia*** writes,

“No other investment category in America can compete.”

Some programs offer enough deductibles to write off your entire investment in the first year –providing a valuable way to offset capital gains from the sale of other investments.

There are also no income or net worth limitations, other than a small producer limit to qualify for a depletion allowance. That means even the wealthiest investor can invest in oil and gas and receive extraordinary tax benefits as long as they limit their ownership to 1,000 barrels of oil per day.

Equipment leasing. Investors join together in equipment leasing programs to purchase assets or equipment that they can lease to interested parties. The investors receive any income that’s generated, along with generous depreciation deductions that shelter earnings from income tax.

Thanks to accelerated depreciation rules, you can front-load your deductions to achieve the biggest savings during the first years of ownership. This depreciation combines with upfront costs and interest on any borrowed capital to shelter your income for the first years of the lease.

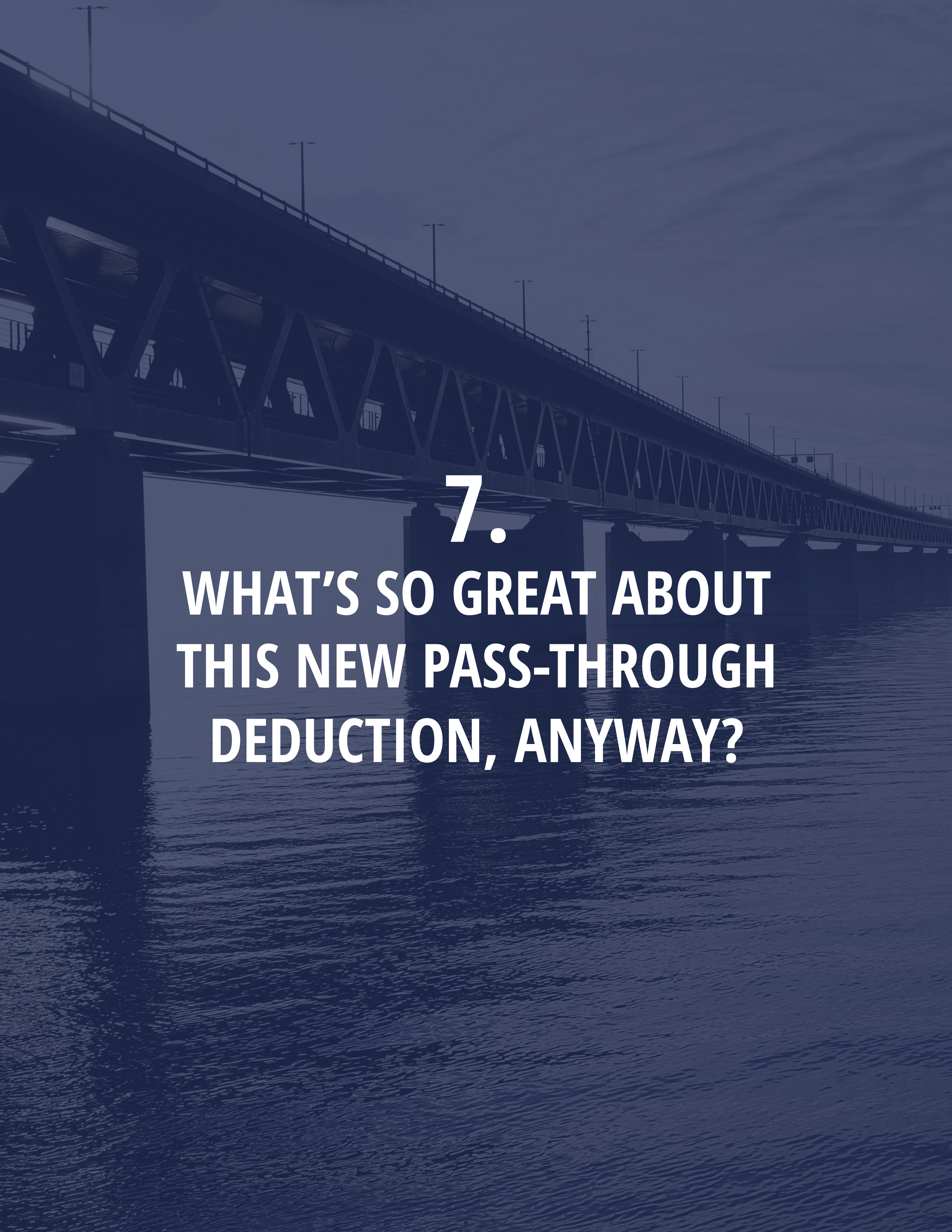
investor’s

The new tax code makes this program even more attractive, making more properties eligible for quicker depreciation and offering more flexibility in deciding which depreciation options to use.

Master limited partnerships (MLP). MLPs are publicly traded limited partnerships – combining the tax benefits of partnership with the liquidity of a public company. MLPs don’t pay tax themselves; rather income and deductions “pass through” to the investors who own them. Many are eligible to reap the rewards of the tax code’s new 20 percent pass-through deduction.

This partnership structure also helps investors achieve higher yields by avoiding the double taxation that plagues corporations. When this occurs, the business pays corporate income tax and then shareholders also pay personal taxes on income from their stocks.

Depreciation and depletion deductions are passed on to the limited partners as well, further reducing their taxable income. Another major tax advantage is that quarterly distributions are treated as a return of capital instead of income, enabling investors to avoid paying income tax. In fact, most earnings are tax-deferred until the units are sold, and then they’re taxed at the lower capital gains rate instead of an



7.

WHAT’S SO GREAT ABOUT THIS NEW PASS-THROUGH DEDUCTION, ANYWAY?

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WHAT'S SO GREAT ABOUT THIS NEW PASS-THROUGH DEDUCTION, ANYWAY?

The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA) is the nation's first major tax overhaul in 30 years – and introduces a completely new concept to the Internal Revenue Code (IRC). For the first time, IRC Section 199A allows individual taxpayers (other than corporations) a deduction of 20 percent of qualified business income earned in a qualified trade or business through 2025.

The rules for calculating the deduction can be quite complicated; its generosity depends on many factors, including the nature of the business activity, the business owner's total taxable income, the wages paid by the business, and the value of the business property. Here's an overview to help you understand the basics:

WHO QUALIFIES?

The IRS and many states tax business profits or losses that "pass through" to the business owner, who pays personal income tax on the earnings at an individual tax rate.

Most small businesses are pass-through entities.
Businesses that qualify for the deduction include:

- Sole proprietorships
- S corporations
- LLCs
- LLPs
- Trusts and estates that own an interest in a pass-through business

ARE THERE ANY BUSINESSES THAT DON'T QUALIFY?

A qualified business is defined as any trade or business other than a high-income specified service business such as health and law practices, or a trade or a business that performs services as an employee. Individuals who own those types of companies can only claim the deduction if their annual income falls below $315,000 for married couples and $157,500 for single people.

WHAT IS THE PASS-THROUGH TAX DEDUCTION?

Put simply, the pass-through deduction allows qualifying business owners to deduct up to 20 percent of qualifying business income (QBI) from each pass-through business they own. The deduction is calculated per business, not per taxpayer.

It applies to net income – business income minus expenses – and includes self-employment earnings and money received from qualified rental properties, publicly traded partnerships, real estate investment trusts, and qualified cooperatives.

QBI does not include capital gain or loss, dividend income, interest income, wages paid to S corporation shareholders or that you earn as an employee, guaranteed payments to partners or LLC members, or money earned outside the U.S.

WHAT ARE SOME LEGAL WAYS TO MAXIMIZE MY DEDUCTION?

- Become an independent contractor instead of an employee. Such a move could offer substantial tax savings. Just be sure to adjust for other employee benefits you may be receiving that will no longer be available if you make the change, such as employer-paid health insurance.

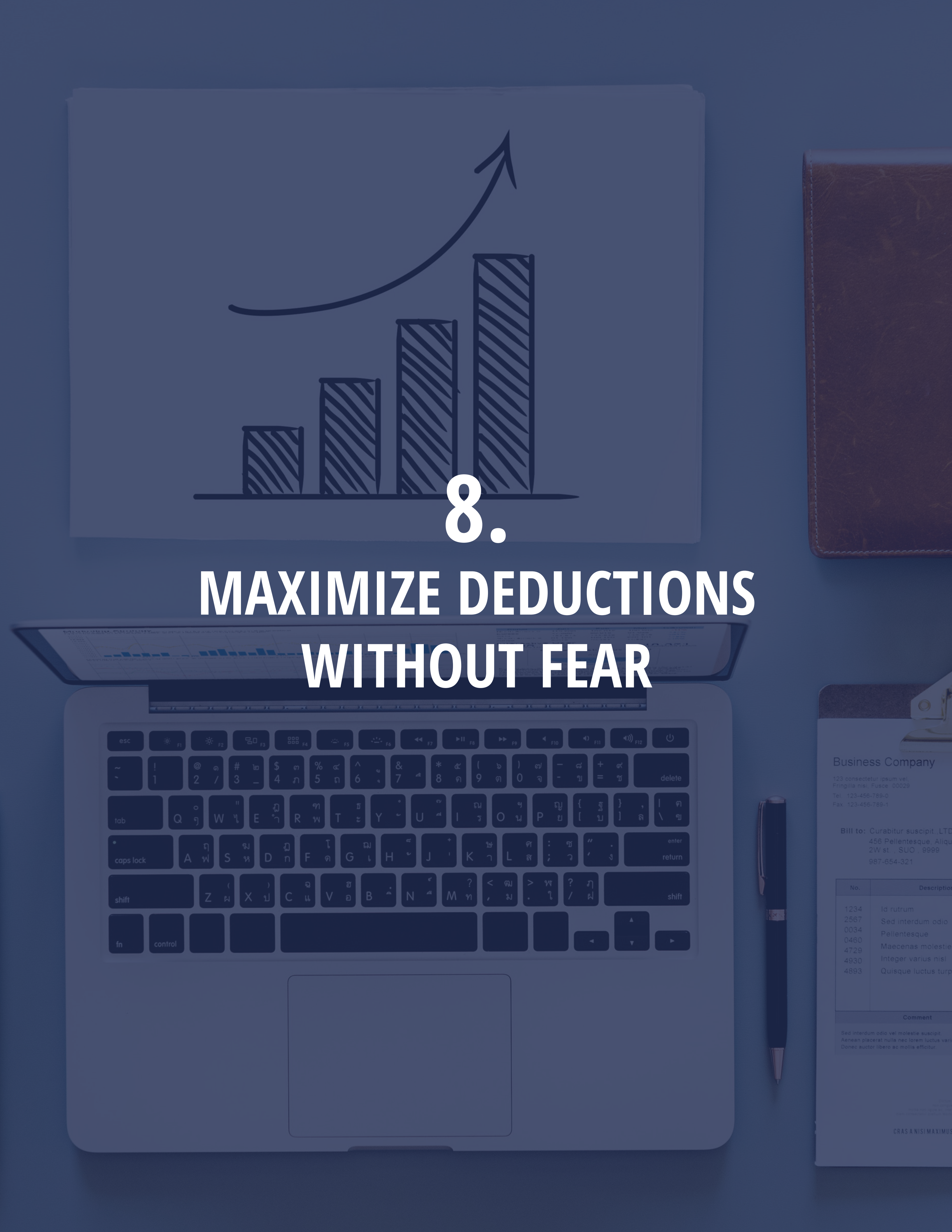
- Funnel income to another business you own. If you have too much income to take advantage of the pass-through deduction, you can funnel some of your income to a C corporation or an LLC you also own that provides a service. For example, your S corp can pay your C corp to provide a consulting service, and every dollar the S corp spends counts as an expense and reduces its taxable income.

- Take advantage of other deductions. If your taxable income is close to the limitations, consider utilizing deductions that can reduce your adjusted gross income, like contributing to a charity.

- Restructure your sole proprietorship as an S corporation. If your business doesn't qualify for the pass-through deduction due to too much income and a lack of wages or depreciable property, a switch to the S corp may produce the tax savings you want by enabling you to pay yourself a reasonable salary.

- Pay yourself more. If you're a non-service business S corporation and your deduction is limited by the wages you're paying yourself, consider paying yourself more. The downside is that you will also have to pay more Medicare tax, but the lower tax bill may be worth it.

The new tax law provides the best small business tax break in decades – if you know how to take advantage of it. An experienced certified public accountant (CPA) can help you navigate the complex regulations and create concrete strategies that maximize its benefit for your business.



8.
MAXIMIZE DEDUCTIONS WITHOUT FEAR

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Few words inspire such fear in the hearts of Americans as "IRS audit." But fear of the IRS shouldn't stop you from taking advantage of tax savings you deserve.

A tax audit might be a nuisance, but it's rarely more than that – and chances are extremely high that it will never happen at all. And since audit rates are historically low, many experts agree that it pays to be aggressive because most legitimate deductions are unlikely to raise red flags.

IN OTHER WORDS, RESPECT THE IRS, BUT DON'T FEAR IT.

Consider these facts about tax audits that may help ease your fears:

- The average American faces a less than one percent chance of getting audited, thanks to continuous budget cuts at the IRS. Only 0.6 percent of taxpayers were audited in 2017 – the lowest number in 15 years.
- While the IRS does audit those it suspects of wrong-doing, your selection for an audit can also purely be a matter of chance – not a sign of trouble. In 2017, 34,000 audits actually resulted in refunds.
- A computerized scoring system called the Discriminant Index Function (DIF) helps the IRS choose which tax returns to audit. DIF assigns a score to individual and corporate tax returns and scoring above the national average ups your chances of getting audited. Avoiding items that might increase your score – like unreported income or deductions for unusual amounts – makes an audit less likely.
- Too many people deny themselves credits and deductions to which they are legally entitled because they've heard that taking them makes them susceptible to audits. If you have valid backup documentation that you're telling the truth, you have nothing to fear no matter how long your list gets … even on the off chance you get audited.
- It's impossible to overstate the difference between legal tax avoidance and illegal tax evasion. But many times, an audit isn't even what you expect; the IRS simply wants additional documentation or a response about a particular item that may lead to a "deficiency notice," which is a simple bill for more tax. Even if you are assessed a penalty, you may be able to avoid it if you can show a "reasonable basis" for the position you took on your return. Honest mistakes or even negligence aren't likely to trigger a criminal investigation – meaning the average American shouldn't worry about being charged with criminal tax fraud or evasion.

Refusing to claim money that's rightfully yours is the same as simply gifting your hard-earned cash to the government. While you can never guarantee that the IRS won't audit your return, in today's tax climate, the odds are ever in your favor.

9.

THE RIGHT TAX ADVISOR CAN SAVE MILLIONS FOR YOUR BUSINESS

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As you've learned in the rest of this book, smart tax decisions can save business owners millions over a lifetime. Partnering with an exceptional tax advisor is one of the most important steps you can take to protect your wealth.

Great tax advisors don't simply do the taxes for your business once a year. They advise you on its structure and meet with you regularly to strategize the right approach to help you achieve your financial dreams. They don't just record the history that you give them every tax season; they help you chart a path toward a better future that significantly minimizes your tax burden to Uncle Sam.

More than 74,000 pages comprise the U.S. Tax Code, and it's projected to exceed 100,000 pages by 2050 if it continues to grow at its current pace. Buried in all that text are tax breaks and legal strategies the average American is likely to miss without a skilled tax advisor. It's also easy to make filing mistakes that can land you in hot water without guidance from someone who is up on the latest ins and outs of the law.

Great tax advisors can steer business owners toward money moves with the most tax advantages in vital areas like retirement, estate planning, small business planning, and investment management. And they can make sure you don't leave money on the table during major life events like a marriage or the purchase of a home.

FIVE TIPS FOR CHOOSING AN EXCEPTIONAL TAX ADVISOR

WHO WILL HELP YOU MAXIMIZE YOUR WEALTH BY MINIMIZING YOUR TAXES:

1. Don’t become just a number

2. Make experience a priority

3. Think outside of the box

4. Trust your gut

5. Mirror your tax philosophy

1. Don’t become another number to a mass-production company.

The best tax advisors are CPAs. Not only must they pass tough licensing exams, but their certification must be renewed periodically, ensuring that their expertise and training are up-to-date. CPAs are the most knowledgeable about reducing taxes, and more passionately dedicated to saving you money in the long-term than a mass-production tax company that thrives on volume during tax season.

Good CPAs don’t just read your company’s numbers, they take the time to explain them and make recommendations about the health of your business. They also are the only tax professionals certified to perform the most complicated tax-related tasks, like audits.

2. Make experience a priority.

While newly-minted tax advisors may be smart, experience can make a big difference in long-term tax savings. There's no denying the benefit of hiring an advisor who has successfully gone toe-to-toe with the IRS, or who has worked with enough clients to be familiar with your circumstances and the unique issues they may bring. If you are offering stock options, for instance, it's wise to choose a tax advisor who has already helped other companies through the process.

3. Learn to think outside of the box.

The best tax advisors don't simply rely on the most straightforward tax savings. In fact, warning bells should go off if you ask all the questions during your initial interview. An exceptional tax partner invests time into understanding your goals. Then they will meet with you regularly to help you develop a lifelong tax strategy with creative and legal ways to achieve permanent savings.

4. Trust your gut.

Recommendations from friends and colleagues can be a great start to finding an exceptional tax advisor. But at the end of the day, no one's tax needs are exactly the same, and it's most important that you can establish trust and build a good working relationship with the advisor you hire. If you feel concerned, alarmed, or inferior after the first meeting, or you are worried that the firm is too busy to assist you, you should keep looking for other candidates. It's never wise to hire someone hoping communication will improve after you begin working together, no matter how highly recommended they are.

5. Mirror your tax philosophy.

If you want to deduct everything you can but your tax advisor conservatively worries about IRS audits, you probably don't share the same tax philosophy. There might be room for compromise if you are willing to entertain each other's ideas. But the bottom line is that you are paying for a service and you have to be comfortable with the tax philosophy of the advisor you choose.

Maybe your business isn't set up in the most tax-efficient manner. Maybe you're holding your asset classes in the wrong accounts. Or maybe you fear that you're paying money to the government that rightfully belongs in your pocket.

Hiring an exceptional tax advisor is one of the most important decisions you'll make as a business owner. A true tax partner will take the time to educate you about the rules while helping you uncover all the credits and deductions you deserve.

Provident CPAs & Business Advisors is that exceptional tax partner who will work to understand your long-range goals – and use the nuances of the law to potentially save you millions over a lifetime.

TALK TO A TRUSTED BUSINESS ADVISOR ABOUT BUILDING WEALTH BY MINIMIZING TAXES

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ABOUT PROVIDENT CPA & BUSINESS ADVISORS

Provident CPA & Business Advisors serves successful professionals, entrepreneurs, and investors who want to keep more of what they make and get what they want out of their business. Our why is to help entrepreneurs achieve financial freedom and how we do this is through our proactive tax and business advice. Typically, our clients see over a 600% return when they engage Provident and are better prepared to reach their long term goals. Contact us for expert advice on tax planning, and to find out how we can help your business exceed your expectations.