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### Bitcoin Options And Other Tax Dangers

There is considerable talk today about crypto investments for everyone, for individual retirement accounts, via index funds, and more. There are also plenty of crypto-related start-ups, some of which have gotten big and valuable. That means options, crypto bonuses, restricted crypto, etc. All of these raise tax issues, and they can be confusing. Before we address crypto *itself* that is awarded to workers in connection with services, let's start with stock options, and options to acquire crypto.



Options can be either incentive stock options (ISOs) or non-qualified stock options (NSOs). ISOs (only for stock) are taxed the most favorably. There is generally no tax at grant, and no "regular" tax at exercise. When you sell your shares, you pay tax, but hopefully as long-term

capital gain. The usual capital gain holding period is more than one year. But to get capital gain treatment for shares acquired via ISOs, you must: (a) hold the shares for more than a year after you exercise the options; and (b) sell the shares at least *two years after* your ISOs were granted. Even though exercise of an ISO triggers no *regular* tax, it can trigger [alternative minimum tax](#) (AMT).

Non-qualified options are not taxed as favorably as ISOs, but there is no AMT trap. There is no tax when the option is granted. But when you exercise, you owe ordinary income tax (and, if you are an employee, payroll tax) on the difference between your price and the market value. Example: You receive an option to buy stock at \$5 per share when the stock is trading at \$5. Two years later, you exercise when the stock is trading at \$10 per share. You pay \$5 when you exercise, but the value at that time is \$10, so you have \$5 of compensation income. If you hold the stock for more than a year and sell it, any sales price above \$10 (your new basis) should be long-term capital gain.

Options to buy crypto are treated just like nonqualified options to buy stock. Usually the tax comes when you *exercise* the option, not when you are given the option. Restricted stock or crypto means delayed tax. Suppose you receive stock or other property—including crypto—from your employer with conditions attached? Say you must stay for two years to get it or to keep it. Special restricted tax rules in [Section 83 of the Internal Revenue Code](#) kick in.

As a carrot to stay with the company, your employer says if you stay for 36 months, you will be awarded \$50,000 worth of crypto. You don't have to "pay" anything for them. You have no taxable income until you receive the crypto. When you receive the crypto, you have \$50,000 of income, or more or less, depending on how the crypto has done in the meantime. The income is taxed as wages.

With restrictions that will lapse with time, the IRS waits to see what happens before taxing it. Yet some restrictions will never lapse. With such "non-lapse" restrictions, the IRS values the property *subject* to those restrictions. Example: Your employer promises you crypto if you remain with the company for 18 months. When you receive it, it will be subject to *permanent* restrictions under a company buy/sell agreement to resell it for a fixed price if you ever leave the company's employ. The IRS will wait and see (no tax) for the first 18 months. At that point, you will be taxed on the value, which is likely to be stated fixed price in the resale restriction.

The restricted property rules generally adopt a wait-and-see approach for restrictions that will eventually lapse. Nevertheless, under what's known as an 83(b) election, you can choose to include the value of the property in your income earlier (in effect disregarding the restrictions). It might sound counter-intuitive to *elect* to include something on your tax return before it is required. Yet you might want to include it in income at a low value, locking in capital gain treatment for future appreciation. To elect current taxation, you must file a written 83(b) election with the IRS within 30 days of receiving the property. You must report on the election the value of what you received as compensation (which might be small or even zero).

Example: You are offered crypto by your employer at \$5 per coin when it is worth \$5. You must remain with the company for two years to be able to sell them. You

are paying fair market value for the crypto. So filing an 83(b) election could report zero income. Yet by filing it, you convert what would be future ordinary income into capital gain. When you sell the crypto more than a year later, you'll be glad you filed the election.

If the restricted property rules and stock options rules were each not complicated enough, sometimes you have to deal with both sets of rules. You may be awarded options that are restricted--your rights to them "vest" over time if you stay with the company. The IRS generally waits to see what happens in such a case. But be careful, these rules can be complex.

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