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## Guide to federal pharmacy law

Taxes apply to small businesses at the federal, state and local levels, and small business owners must pay attention to each to avoid filing errors. Federal tax laws for small businesses fall within the authority of the Internal Revenue Service, which provides a strict tax calendar for small business owners to ensure they file taxes on time. Unlike individual taxes, the federal tax return for small businesses does not come already once a year, but happens all year round. Most small business owners must apply for an employer identification number (EIN) when they form and register their business. The EIN represents the company's Social Security number and thus identifies it to the IRS for the purpose of filing a report. Small business owners will then use the EIN for each federal filing of tax returns. (The EIN is separate from any identification number provided by the State and small business owners should not place a federal EIN on a government form unless specifically necessary.) Federal employment taxes include different tax requirements. Among them, small business owners must withhold income taxes, social security taxes and medicare taxes from employee pay during each pay cycle. Small business owners must also pay the Federal Unemployment Tax (or FUTA) from their own business funds, because employees do not pay taxes on the unemployed at the federal level. Self-employed business owners must pay self-employment tax, which represents social security and Medicare taxes for those who work for themselves. All employment taxes must be filed and reported according to the tax calendar of the Tax Administration and used the correct forms. Business owners – or the businesses themselves – are taxed according to the income from their business, based on the business structure they have. For example, sole prop owners have to hint at all business profits and losses on their personal taxes. Similarly, the owners of the Limited Liability Company (LLC) have a pass-through option that allows them to replace business profits and losses on their personal taxes. The owners of the corporation, however, must file separate business taxes, as the corporation represents its own legal entity. The owners of the corporation (commonly referred to as shareholders) pay tax twice: They file personal income gains and losses on their individual reports, and also file business profits and losses on the corporation's report. Picture: Darrin Klimek/DigitalVision/Getty Images From protecting the president to tracking mail, federal law enforcement agencies have been charged with various duties. As long as the United States is a country, federal law enforcement agencies maintain law and order in our great nation. Operating both openly and behind closed doors, federal law enforcement work to serve and protect the country as a whole. It operates under all three U.S. branches, the United States, Federal law enforcement officials enforce federal laws (it makes sense, we know). Although they are mostly hands-offs at the local and state level, federal law enforcement agencies have a major impact on our daily lives. From products on store shelves to federal prison system administration, federal law enforcement agencies are largely shaping our world. We also turn to them in times of tragedy and distress to respond to disasters and the fight against terrorism. With so many federal law enforcement agencies and police officers, there's a lot to know. If you're ready to test your knowledge, look no further than this quiz! Do you know the FBI from the CIA? How about the origins of federal law enforcement in America? We challenge you to take this quiz and find out what you know about federal law enforcement agencies! During the late 1980s, the DEA and other U.S. law enforcement agencies focused on drug traffickers based in Mexico. Due to the strategic position between South America and the southern U.S. border, the use of Mexican territory increased, and in 1989 law enforcement agencies seized 40,000 kilograms of cocaine (up from less than 2,000 kilograms in 1985). TRIVIA Practice Questions for Law Enforcement Exams 6 Minutes Quiz 6 Min TRIVIA HARD Think Fast! Law Enforcement Quiz 6-Minute Quiz 6 Min TRIVIA Can you answer all these questions about law enforcement? 6 minutes quiz 6 min TRIVIA How well do you know police slang? 7 minutes quiz 7 min PERSONALITY Which law enforcement agency matches your personality? 5 Minutes Quiz 5 Min TRIVIA Do you know all these usual law enforcement conditions? 6 minutes quiz 6 min TRIVIA Test your law enforcement knowledge with this quiz 7 minutes quiz 7 min TRIVIA Can you answer these random questions about law enforcement? 6 Minutes Quiz 6 Min PERSONALITY Take this word association test and learn what law enforcement career is right for you 4 minutes quiz 4 min PERSONALITY Can we guess if your personality is a good match for law enforcement? 5 Minute Quiz 5 Min How much do you know about dinosaurs? What is an octane rating? And how do you use the right noun? Lucky for you, HowStuffWorks Play is here to help. Our award-winning website offers reliable, easily understood explanations about how the world works. From fun quizzes that bring joy to your day, to compelling photography and fascinating lists, HowStuffWorks Play offers something for everyone. Sometimes we explain how things work, other times, we ask you, but we always explore in the name of fun! Because learning is fun, so stay tuned! Playing quizzes is fun! We send trivial questions and personality tests every week to your inbox. By clicking Sign in, you agree to our privacy policy and confirm that you are 13 years of age or older. Image copyright © 2020 InfoSpace Holdings, LLC, by System1 by Patrick Doctor of Science, while the real requirement is only that federal law officers must be graduates of an accredited law school, in practice, federal law officers come disproportionately from the most prestigious schools. Candidates must have a position in the top third of the law school class. Experience in auditing school law is almost always necessary. Salaries are determined by the Wage Plan in the judiciary. Although adequate, pay is not what attracts the best candidates to the clerkships, but the career paths they open up. In 2014, five current Supreme Court justices had previously clerked for federal law. Federal law enforcement officials are generally paid more than other law enforcement officials. The basic salary for a federal law officer was comforted by the Justice Pay Plan, or JSP. In 2014, the annual salary at JSP level 11, the minimum level for a federal law officer, was \$50,790. Since each judicial district has an additional locality payment, real salaries are always higher. The minimum locality payout adds 14.16% to the base salary, but most districts have higher payouts. The locality payment for Washington-Baltimore-Northern Virginia, for example, is 24.22 percent. About the author Patrick Gleeson received his PhD in 18th-century English literature. He was an English teacher at Victoria University and was head of the Freshman English At San Francisco State University. Gleeson is director of technical publications for McClarie Group and manages the hedge fund. He's a registered investment advisor. 1. Title VII of the Civil Rights Act. Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e and the following) prohibits employers from discriminating against applicants and employees based on race, color, religion, gender and national origin (including membership in the Native American tribe). It also prohibits employers from retaliating against an applicant or employee who has their rights under the law. To learn more about retaliation, see our article on preventing employees' retaliation claims. Title VII prohibits discrimination in all conditions, conditions and privileges of employment, including employment, redundancy, remuneration, benefits, jobs, promotions and discipline. Title VII also prohibits practices that appear neutral but have a disproportionate impact on a protected group of people. Such practice is legal only if the employer has a valid reason for using it. For example, a power requirement can be legal - although it excludes a disproportionate number of women - if the employer uses it to fill a job that requires hard lifting. However, such a request would not apply to office work. Title VII makes it illegal to harass someone based on protected characteristics (race, gender and so on). Sexual harassment information and prevention advice, see preventing sexual harassment in the workplace. Title VII refers to employers who fit into the following categories: private employers with at least 15 state government employees and their political divisions and federal government employment agencies, and joint labor management committees and other training programs. The US Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) implements Title VII. The EEOC has offices throughout the country. To find your nearest office and learn more about Title VII and other anti-discrimination laws, visit the EEOC website in [www.eeoc.gov](http://www.eeoc.gov). 2. The Pregnancy Discrimination Act (PDA) amended Box VII. All employers covered by Title VII. PDA prohibits employers from discriminating against pregnant employees, forcing them to take leave when they are still able to do their job and assuming their ability or willingness to work after having children. When it comes to benefits and on-the-job accommodation, employers must treat pregnant employees the same as other employees who are temporarily unable to work for other reasons. For example, if an employer offers easy work to all employees with medical conditions, they probably need to ensure easy work for pregnant employees as well. To learn more, check out our article on the application for reasonable accommodation for pregnancy. The EEOC is implemented by the PDA. The EEOC has offices all over the country. To find an EEOC office near you and learn more about PDA, see the EEOC website in [www.eeoc.gov](http://www.eeoc.gov). 3. Law on Age Discrimination in Employment. The Employment Age Discrimination Act (ADEA) can be found at 29 U.S.C. 621-634. It prohibits age discrimination against employees who are at least 40 years old. It also prohibits employers from retaliating against an applicant or employee for exercising their rights under the ADEA. To learn more about retaliation, see our article on preventing employees' retaliation claims. ADEA prohibits age discrimination in all employment conditions, including employment, redundancy, remuneration, jobs, shift assignments, discipline and promotions. A separate law, the Older Workers' Benefit Protection Act (OWBPA), protects employees over the age of 40 from benefit discrimination. ADEA refers to private employers with at least 15 employees, local governments and their agencies, employment agencies and labor unions. While ADEA also protects state government employees, these employees cannot file lawsuits claiming age discrimination - they can only exercise their rights Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC). The EEOC is conducted by ADEA. To find an EEOC office near you and learn more about ADEA, see the EEOC website in [www.eeoc.gov](http://www.eeoc.gov). 4. The Americans with Disabilities Act. The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) can be found at 42 U.S.C. 12101-12213. It prohibits employers from discriminating against people with disabilities in any aspect of employment, including applications, interviews, testing, employment, jobs, evaluations, compensation, leave, benefits, discipline, training, promotions, medical exams, redundancies and redundancies. (For information on compliance with the ADA during the recruitment process, see our article on how to avoid discrimination due to disability in the workplace.) The ADA protects not only applicants and employees with disabilities; it also protects those with a history of disability and those deemed to -- wrongly -- have a disability. For example, an employee who has been diagnosed with cancer and who has been in remission for ten years may not have an immediate disability, but his employer is still prohibited from making work-related decisions based on an employee's former disability. Similarly, a limping employee may not have a disability, but an employer who makes work-related decisions based on a mistaken belief that an employee is disabled (for example, by refusing to promote an employee to a managerial position that would require her to walk on the store floor) violates the ADA. The ADA also prohibits employers from discriminating against someone because that person is related or associated with someone who has a disability. The ADA applies to private employers with at least 15 employees, local governments and their agencies, employment agencies and labor unions. Although civil servants are protected by law, these employees cannot sue their state government's employers for monetary compensation. A separate law, the Rehabilitation Act, protects federal employees from disability discrimination. Two government agencies are implementing the ADA: the U.S. Department of Justice, [www.ada.gov](http://www.ada.gov), and the EEOC, [www.eeoc.gov](http://www.eeoc.gov). 5. Equal Pay Act. The Equal Pay Act (29 U.S.C. 206(d)) requires employers to give equal pay to men and women for equal work. Employees do the same job when they perform, under similar working conditions, jobs that require equal skill, effort and responsibility. Two jobs can be the same even if they have different jobs. For example, the hotel is not allowed to pay its janitors, who are primarily men, more than their housewives, who are primarily women, if they do the same job. There are a few exceptions to the Equal Pay Act. Employers may pay men and women different salaries for an equal deed if the difference is based on seniority, merit, incentive system or any other factor other than gender. Practically all employers must comply with the Equal Pay Act. These include private employers (regardless of size), the federal government, state and local governments and labor unions. The EEOC implements the Equal Pay Act. To find an EEOC office near you and learn more about the Equal Pay Act, sign in to the EEOC website [www.eeoc.gov](http://www.eeoc.gov). 6. Immigration Reform and Control Act. The Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (IRCA) can be found on 8 U.S.C. 1324. The IRCA prohibits employers from discriminating against applicants and employees based on their nationality or national origin. The IRCA discrimination prohibition applies to all conditions, conditions and privileges of employment, including employment, redundancy, remuneration, benefits, jobs, promotions and discipline. This anticrimination provision applies to federal, state, and local governments and to private employers with at least four employees. The IRCA also makes it illegal for employers to knowingly hire or retain employees who are not authorized to work in the United States. Employers are required to review employee documents and keep records of their employees being authorized to work in this country. The IRCA is conducted by the U.S. Department of Justice, the Office of the Special Counsel on Unfair Employment Practices related to immigration, in [www.justice.gov/crt/osc](http://www.justice.gov/crt/osc). 7. Civil Rights Act of 1866 The Civil Rights Act of 1866, commonly referred to as section 1981 because of its location in the United States Code, declares African-Americans citizens, who are entitled to a number of rights previously reserved for whites. The law grants a number of rights, including the right to sue or sue in court, to testify in a lawsuit and to purchase property. It also entitles contracts and the implementation of contracts, which courts have found prohibit racial discrimination in employment. While the original purpose of the law was to protect African Americans, the courts interpreted it to protect people of all races from discrimination and harassment. Section 1981 was also interpreted as prohibiting discrimination based on ethnicity, if discrimination is racial. Section 1981 protects all private employees and all employees of state and local government. It also protects independent contractors from discrimination by hiring companies and protects partner partnerships from discrimination. However, this does not apply to federal employees. No government agency enforces Section 1981 or receives complaints of violations of the law. Employees or applicants who believe their section 1981 rights have been violated can file a lawsuit in state or federal court. 8. Law on non-discrimination of genetic information. The Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act (GINA) can be found at 42 U.S.C. 2000ff and the following. This 2008 law prohibits the use of 100,000 people. genetic information as the basis for employment decisions and requires employers to keep genetic information confidential. GINA also prohibits employers from requiring or asking employees to provide genetic information. The law includes exceptions for information that the employer learns unintentionally, information collected in accordance with the certification requirements of the Family and Medical Leave Act, and information used, among other things, for genetic monitoring. However, even if one of these exceptions applies, the employer must keep the information confidential and must not use it when making employment decisions. GINA refers to: private employers with at least 15 federal government employees of private and public employment agencies working organizations and joint labor management committees. The EEOC is conducting GINA. To find an EEOC office near you and learn more about GINA, visit the EEOC website in [www.eeoc.gov](http://www.eeoc.gov).