Understanding taxes – The basics and beyond

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Understanding taxes The basics and beyond

DECEMBER 2019





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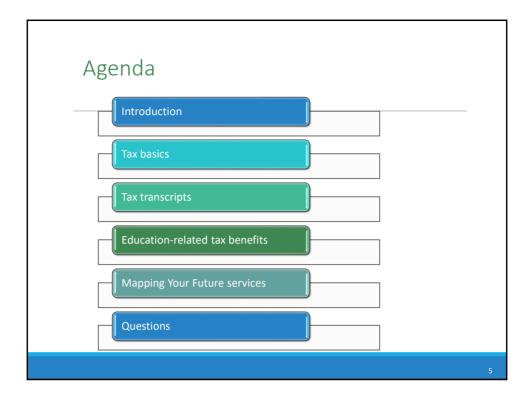
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Presenter

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Thomas & Associates does tax planning for businesses and individuals and consulting services for small business owners.



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Tax Cuts and Jobs Act

- Eliminated the personal exemption for taxpayers and their dependents
- Increased the standard deduction for all filing statuses
- Decreased the individual income tax rates
- Effective for tax years beginning after 12/31/17
- Ends before 1/1/26

What are the filing statuses?

- Five filing statuses
 - Single
 - Married filing jointly
 - Married filing separately
 - Head of Household
 - Qualifying Widow(er) with child



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Filing status – Single

- You are single if:
 - You are unmarried on the last day of the year or
 - Legally separated under a divorce or separate maintenance decree

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Filing status-Married

You are considered married, if on the last day of the year, you:

- Are living together as a married couple
- Are married according to the law of the state where you live
- Are not separated under a divorce or separate maintenance decree

You will have to file as married filing jointly or married filing separately.

If a same sex couple are married, they are considered married for filing their federal return.

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Filing status-Head of Household

You can file as head of household if you are considered unmarried at the end of the year.

You must pay more than half the cost of maintaining a household and have someone living with you as a qualifying person.



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Filing status-Qualifying widow(er) with child

You can file this status for two years following the year your spouse died.

You must have a child as a dependent on your tax return.

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Who needs to file a tax return?

IF your filing status is	AND at the end of the year you were	2019 gross income amounts	2018 gross income amounts
single	under 65	\$12,200	\$12,000
	65 or older	\$13,850	\$13,600
married filing jointly	under 65 (both spouses)	\$24,400	\$24,000
	65 or older (one spouse)	\$25,700	\$25,300
	65 or older (both spouses)	\$27,000	\$26,600
married filing separately	any age	\$5	\$5
head of household	under 65	\$18,350	\$18,000
	65 or older	\$20,000	\$19,300
qualifying widow(er)	under 65	\$24,400	\$24,000
with dependent child	65 or older	\$25,700	\$25,300

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Who needs to file a tax return?

Self-employed individuals, which includes:

- Sole proprietor in a trade or business
- Independent contractor
- Partner in a business
- Anyone who is in business for themselves

You must file a tax return if you have at least \$400 of net income.

May qualify for the Qualified Business Income Deduction

Source: IRS 2018 Publication 17

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Additional requirements to file

Even if you have no income:

- If you, your spouse, or dependent were enrolled in health care coverage through the Marketplace
- If you received HSA, Archer MSA, or Medicare Advantage MSA distributions
- If you are repaying the first-time homebuyer credit
- If you have a household employee
- Additional tax on a qualified plan



Dependency exemption

In 2018 and 2019, dependents will only be listed on the return for the child tax credit and the new dependent tax credit.

Dependents are still considered for filing status for:

- Head of household
- Qualifying widow(er)



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Who is a dependent?

To be a dependent on your return, a dependent must meet three tests:

- Dependent taxpayer test
- Joint return test
- Citizen or resident test



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Dependent Taxpayer Test

Is the taxpayer being claimed as a dependent by another person?

• If yes, then the taxpayer cannot claim any dependents on his/her return.

If you are filing a joint return, can your spouse can be claimed as a dependent by someone else?

• If yes, then the taxpayer cannot claim any dependents on your joint return.

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Joint Return Test

You generally cannot claim a married person as a dependent if he or she files a joint return with their spouse.

Exception exists when a dependent is filing a joint return with a spouse only to receive a refund.

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Citizen Resident Test

You cannot claim a person as a dependent unless that person is a:

- U.S. citizen
- U.S. resident alien
- U.S. national
- Resident of Canada or Mexico

There is an exception for certain adopted children.

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Types of dependents

- A dependent is:
 - A qualifying child
 - A qualifying relative



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Tests to be a qualifying child

- Must be your son, daughter, stepchild, foster child, brother, sister, half brother, half sister, stepbrother, stepsister, or a descendant of any of them.
- Must be:
 - Under age 19 at the end of the year and younger than you (or your spouse, if filing jointly)
 - Under age 24 at the end of the year, a student, and younger than you (or your spouse, if filing jointly)
 - Any age if permanently and totally disabled.

(Cont. on next slide)

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Tests to be a qualifying child, cont.

- The child must have lived with you for more than half of the year.
- The child must not have provided more than half of his or her own support for the year.
- The child is not filing a joint return for the year (unless that return is filed only to get a refund of income tax withheld or estimated tax paid).

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Tests to be a qualified relative

- The person cannot be your qualifying child or the qualifying child of any other taxpayer.
- The person either:
 - Must be related to you, or
 - Must live with you all year as a member of your household (and your relationship must not violate local law)
- The person's gross income for 2018 must be less than \$4,150 (\$4,200 for 2019).
- You must provide more than half of the person's total support for the year.

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Head of Household

- Unmarried or considered unmarried on the last day of the year
- Paid more than half of the cost of maintaining a home for the year
- A qualifying person lives with you in the home for more than half of the year (except for temporary absences)

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Head of Household				
If the person is your	and	then that person is		
Qualifying child	If he or she is single	A qualifying person		
	If he or she is married and you claim as an dependent	A qualifying person		
	If he or she is married and you cannot claim them as a dependent	Not a qualifying person		
Qualifying relative who is your father or mother	If you can claim them as your dependent	A qualifying person		

If you cannot claim them as a dependent

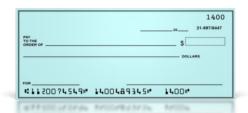
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Not a qualifying person

If the person is your	and	then that person is
Qualifying relative other than your father or mother	If he or she lives with you more than half the year and he or she is related to you in one of the ways listed (IRS Pub. 17)	A qualifying person
	He or she lived with the taxpayer for only half of the year or less	Not a qualifying person
	He or she is your qualifying relative only because they lived with you all year as a member of your household	Not a qualifying person
	He or she cannot be claimed as a dependent on the taxpayer's return	Not a qualifying person

What is income?

- Earned vs. unearned
- Generally the most common sources of earned income are:
 - W2—wages from employment
 - 1099—income from subcontract work



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Unearned income

- Dividends
- Interest
- Capital gains

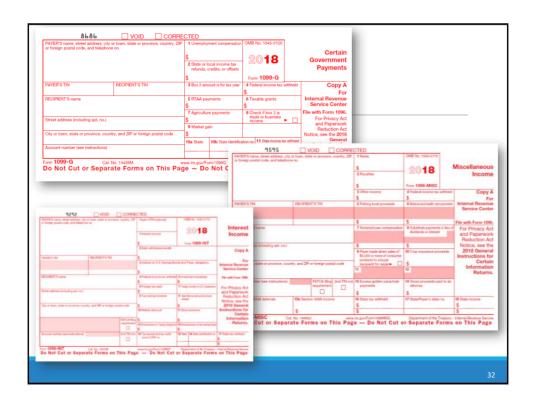


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Untaxed income

- Payments to tax-deferred pension and savings plans
- IRA deductions and payments to self-employed SEP, SIMPLE, Keogh
- Child support received
- Tax exempt interest income
- Untaxed portions of IRA distributions

- Untaxed portions of pensions
- Housing, food or other living allowances to military, clergy, others
- Veterans non-education benefits
- Alimony (effective for agreements after 12/31/18)
- Other untaxed income
- Exclusions are also listed



Filing requirements for dependents

Single dependents - under age 65 and not blind

2019

- Your unearned income was more than \$1,100
- Your earned income was more than \$12,200

2018

- Your unearned income was more than \$1,050
- Your earned income was more than \$12,000

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Filing requirements for dependents

Single dependents - over age 65 or older or blind

2019

- Your unearned income was more than \$2,750; \$4,400 if 65 or older and blind
- Your earned income was more than \$13,850; \$15,500 if 65 or older and blind

2018

- Your unearned income was more than \$2,650; \$4,250 if 65 or older and blind
- Your earned income was more than \$13,600; \$15,200 if 65 or older and blind

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Filing requirements for married dependents

Married dependents - under age 65 and not blind

2019

- Your unearned income was more than \$1,100
- Your earned income was more than \$24,400

2018

- Your unearned income was more than \$1,050
- Your earned income was more than \$24,000

Your gross income was at least \$5 and your spouse files a separate return and itemizes deductions

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Filing requirements for married dependents

Married dependents - age 65 or older or blind

2019

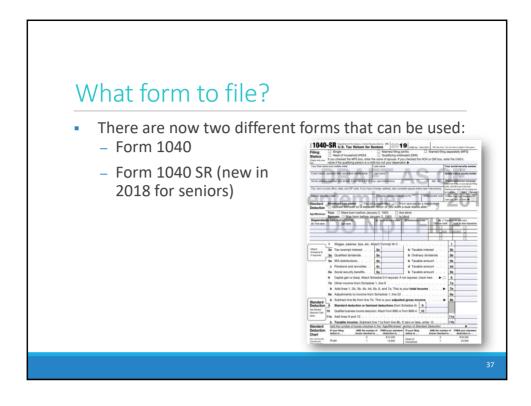
- Your unearned income was more than \$2,400; \$3,700 if 65 or older and blind
- Your earned income was more than \$27,000; \$29,600 if 65 or older and blind

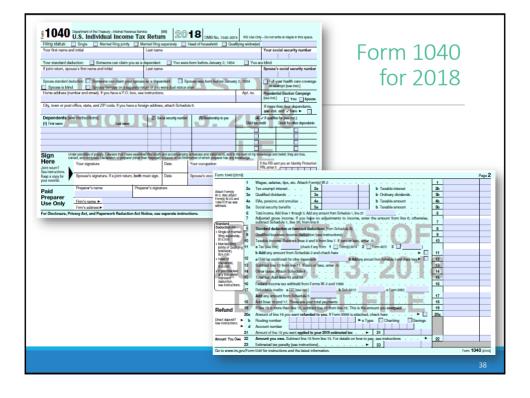
2018

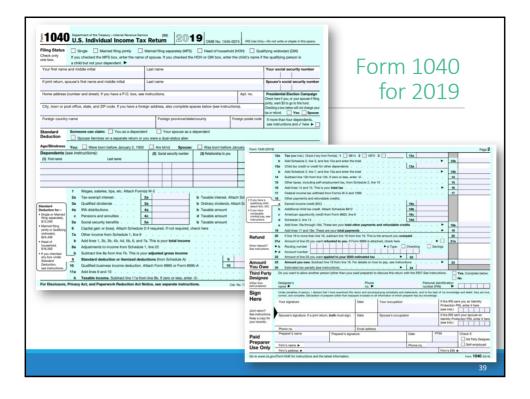
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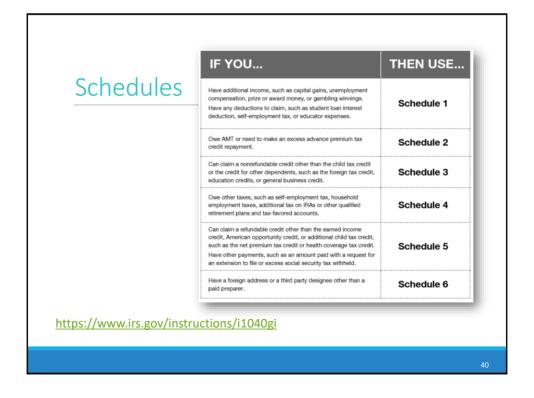
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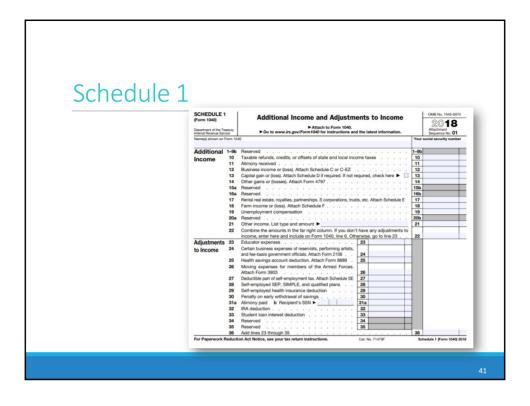
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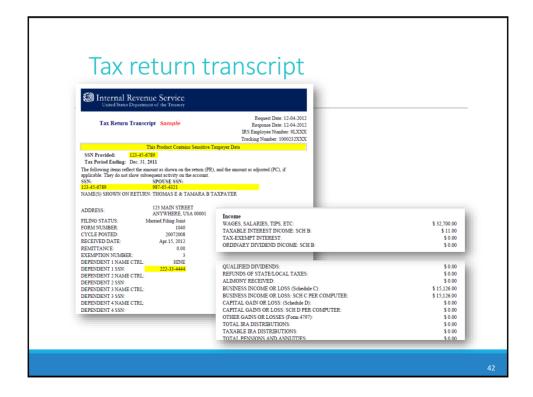












Identity theft

- Tax-related identity theft occurs when someone uses another person's identity to claim a fraudulent tax refund
- Pub. 5027 outlines steps taxpayers must take if they are a victim of tax-related identity theft
- Cannot use automated means to request tax transcripts
 - Identity theft hotline (800) 908-4490
 - Must speak to a representative
 - Have tax forms available to provide specific information

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When to file?

Generally, the due date for individual returns is April 15

For 2019 returns, the deadline will be April 15

Deadline is extended for special circumstances Extensions are allowed until October 15



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Education-related tax credits and deductions

Tax credits

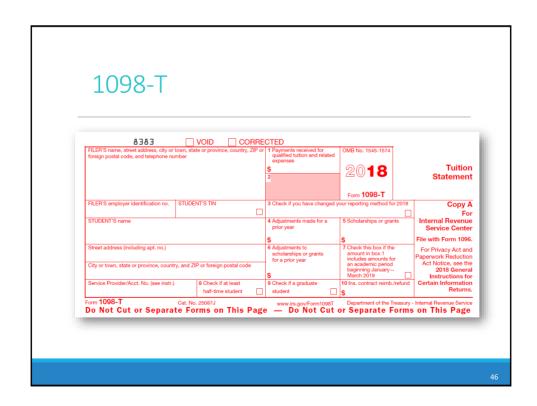
- American Opportunity Credit
- Lifetime Learning Credit

Tax deduction

Student Loan Interest Deduction



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Scenario #1

A 21-year-old college student earned \$20,000 in 2019 and was enrolled full-time.

With the dependency exemption gone, is this relevant to the parents' tax return?

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Scenario #2

A 20-year-old full-time college student worked at a company over the summer and earned about \$12,000.

The employer went out of business and the student did not receive a W-2.

What are his responsibilities for his tax return?

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Scenario #3

The parents are divorced, can they both file Head of Household?

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Resources

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Verification worksheets

Active verification tracking groups remaining are V1, V4, V5

Revised worksheets for 2020-21 will be available soon

- Individual worksheets by data collection item
- Comprehensive worksheets by verification tracking flag

Available to Member schools and schools in Sponsored states

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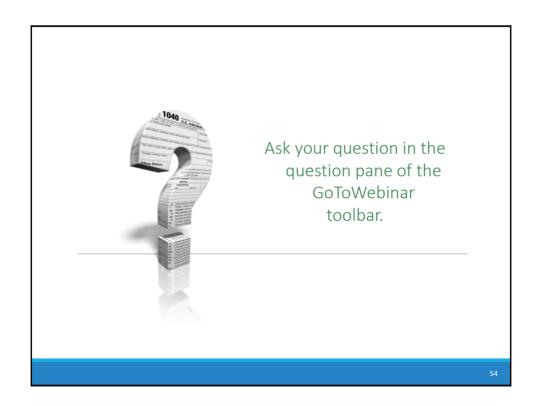
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Thank you for your participation!

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