



4012

Modified by Tax-Aide's National Tax Training Committee

Volunteer Resource Guide

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2024 RETURNS

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Volunteer Standards of Conduct

Volunteer Income Tax Assistance / Tax Counseling for the Elderly (VITA/TCE) Programs

The mission of the VITA/TCE return preparation program is to assist eligible taxpayers in satisfying their tax responsibilities by providing free tax return preparation. To establish the greatest degree of public trust, volunteers are required to maintain the highest standards of ethical conduct and provide quality service.

Annually all VITA/TCE volunteers must pass the Volunteer Standards of Conduct (VSC) certification test and agree that they will adhere to the VSC by signing and dating Form 13615, Volunteer Standards of Conduct Agreement – VITA/TCE Programs, prior to volunteering at a VITA/TCE site. In addition, return preparers, quality reviewers, coordinators, client facilitators and tax law instructors must certify in Intake/Interview and Quality Review. Volunteers who answer tax law questions, instruct tax law classes, prepare or correct tax returns, or conduct quality reviews of completed returns must also certify in tax law prior to signing the form. Form 13615 is not valid until the sponsoring partner's approving official (coordinator, instructor, administrator, etc.) or IRS contact confirms the volunteer's identity, name and address, and signs and dates the form. Volunteers' names and addresses in Link & Learn Taxes must match their government issued photo identification. Advise volunteers to update their My Account page in Link & Learn Taxes with their valid name and address.

As a volunteer in the VITA/TCE programs, you must adhere to the following Volunteer Standards of Conduct:

VSC #1 – Follow all Quality Site Requirements (QSR).

VSC #2 – Do not accept payment, ask for donations, or accept refund payments for federal or state tax return preparation from customers.

VSC #3 – Do not solicit business from taxpayers you assist or use the information you gained about them (taxpayer information) for any direct or indirect personal benefit for yourself, any other specific individual or organization.

VSC #4 – Do not knowingly prepare false returns.

VSC #5 – Do not engage in criminal, infamous, dishonest, notoriously disgraceful conduct, or any other conduct considered to have a negative effect on the VITA/TCE programs.

VSC #6 – Treat all taxpayers in a professional, courteous, and respectful manner.

Failure to comply with these standards could result in, but is not limited to, the following:

- Your removal from all VITA/TCE programs
- Inclusion in the IRS Volunteer Registry to bar future VITA/TCE activity indefinitely
- Deactivation of your sponsoring partner's site VITA/TCE electronic filing identification number (EFIN)
- Removal of all IRS products, supplies, loaned equipment, and taxpayer information from your site
- Termination of your sponsoring organization's partnership with the IRS
- Termination of grant funds from the IRS to your sponsoring partner and
- Referral of your conduct for potential TIGTA and criminal investigations

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Confidentiality Statement:

All tax information you receive from taxpayers in your volunteer capacity is strictly confidential and should not, under any circumstances, be disclosed to unauthorized individuals.

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About This Guide

This guide is the primary resource to assist Tax-Aide volunteers in preparing in-scope tax returns using TaxSlayer.¹ Any use of "VITA/TCE" in this guide also applies to Tax-Aide unless noted otherwise. Refer to [Tax-Aide's NTTC 4491 Training Guide](#) for more in-depth discussions and guidance regarding the in-scope tax law. Forms intended specifically for the Military VITA Program will be annotated as such.

This is the NTTC 4012, which modifies the Pub 4012 Volunteer Resource Guide to:

- Reflect Tax-Aide's scope and policies, which have variances from the broader VITA/TCE program.
- Add hints and reminders to aid in return preparation and avoiding common errors.
- Include additional step-by-step instructions for in-scope items that may not be frequently encountered.
- Enable optimal online use to improve effectiveness and productivity:
 - The cover page's quick navigation section facilitates getting to information in just a few clicks.
 - The Table of Contents and PDF Bookmarks have hierarchy added to group related pages.
 - The Tab O navigation table and the index have been extended and are fully linked.
 - Over 2,000 internal and external links have been added, including links to Tax-Aide tools and resources. Links to the [Colorado Resource Toolbox](#) have also been provided (a set of independently developed tools available to Tax-Aide volunteers).
 - Tips for navigating this guide online are available in a [short video](#) and [later in this section](#).

Scope of Service

Not all forms, lines, boxes, issues, etc. are authorized for the Tax-Aide program; i.e. In Scope. Under the provisions of the Volunteer Protection Act, AARP Foundation Tax-Aide volunteers must stay within the scope of the program and only prepare returns for which they have been trained and certified. All Tax-Aide Counselors are required to have Advanced certification. Additional available certifications include Military, International, Foreign Student, and Puerto Rico 1 & 2.

Select scope issues are covered in this guide, but the [Tax-Aide Scope Manual](#) is the primary and complete source of scope information for the program. Tax-Aide volunteers should never use the Scope of Service included in the IRS version of Publication 4012 as that describes the scope of the overall VITA/TCE program, which differs from the scope of the Tax-Aide program.

When high income can cause a return to be out of scope

The TCE program grant does not permit a standalone income limit, however income thresholds as low as \$191,950 (\$125,000 if MFS) in combination with additional elements can require forms that are out of scope (making the entire return OOS). See the [Tax-Aide Scope Manual](#), *When high income can cause a return to be out of scope*.

Friends and Family Returns

SPEC allows volunteers to use the IRS provided software to prepare and electronically file their own tax return and the returns of family and friends (F&F). Unlike VITA/TCE returns, F&F returns have no scope limitations.

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How to Use This Guide

The screening sheets/decision trees, charts and interview tips are from your training materials, [Publication 17](#), Your Federal Income Tax (For Individuals), and other tax topic related publications. Use these tools during the dialogue with the taxpayer – “ask the right questions; get the right answers.”



Notes



Tips



Caution



TaxSlayer



Navigation

The Icons shown above are used to ease navigation throughout this publication. Hyperlinks appear in blue type. Links to IRS Forms, Instructions, Publications, etc. will take you to the current year version. If preparing a prior year return, see page [M-10](#) and be sure to reference the correct tax year.

Numbers in Blue Circles and Numbered Bullet Points

 *Some numbered bullet points correspond to a location on a form or screenshot that is marked with the same number in a blue circle; **2** for example. Such a number in a blue circle on a form or screenshot is always accompanied by a bullet point with a corresponding number that provides more details.*

The IRS [Interactive Tax Assistant \(ITA\)](#) is an excellent tool to guide you through answers to tax law questions. See page [P-12](#) for more details.

 *The software may change after this publication becomes available. Screenshots in this guide may depict last year's version of the software. Follow menus and prompts to enter current year tax information in the software. If additional information is needed, refer to TaxSlayer's [VITA/TCE Blog](#). The blog will keep you up to date with any changes and notifications regarding preparing, creating or modifying returns. An updated version of this guide will be released as needed and made available via the link at the bottom-right of the front cover.*

Printing specific page(s) for reference during tax preparation

The full NTTC 4012 is not intended for printing of the whole document. Using it in your Chromebook ensures you are viewing the most current revision with navigation features to make it easier and quicker to find what you need. To print a page or few pages for reference:

- Ensure that page numbers are already displayed just above the page. If they're not, then press Ctrl+P (or click the  icon in the upper-right corner), as described in Basic Navigation on the [next page](#).
- Navigate to the first page you want to print and then note the numerical page number from above the page (not the page label at the bottom of the page; e.g. viii or X-1). For example, the [next page](#) titled “Navigating the NTTC 4012 in Your Browser” is labeled as page ix at the bottom of the page, but is numerical page 9 as shown just above the top of the page.
- Press Ctrl+P (or click the  icon) again to pop up your browser's Print dialog. Select *Custom* in the *Pages* dropdown list, type in the numerical page or range of pages that you want to print, and click *Print*.

Navigating the NTTC 4012 in Your Browser

Click this link to watch a [short video demonstrating how to navigate the NTTC 4012](#).

Opening the NTTC 4012

- On a Chromebook: click *Tax Aide Links > Tax Prep and Training > NTTC 4012*
- On any device: use this link: <https://ta-nttc.tiny.us/NTTC-4012>
- For quicker access: add your own bookmark in the Bookmark Bar by clicking the  icon at the right of the browser's address bar
- Open on your tablet by scanning the QR code at the bottom-right of the front cover

Basic Navigation

- Press **Ctrl+F** (find) to search for text,
- Press **Ctrl+P** (or click the  icon in the upper-right corner) to enable navigation using your keyboard's **Left/Right arrows** to move between pages and **Up/Down arrows** to scroll slightly. Note that pressing Ctrl+P a second time will pop up the Print dialog; just press click Cancel if that happens.
- After pressing Ctrl+P, a **navigation pane** will also appear on the left edge of the Chromebook's browser. Look for the following three icons just below "Tax-Aide Links" on the Bookmarks Bar (may differ on your own device if using other than the Chrome browser with its standard PDF viewer):
 -  ← Hides and unhides the navigation pane. Click it if the pane with the following two icons is hidden.
 -  ← Click to show page thumbnails and page numbers below.
 -  ← Click to show the bookmarks (aka Document Outline). The NTTC 4012's bookmarks are identical to its Table of Contents.  indicates collapsed subcategories that you can click to expand.

Use the Quick Navigation Links on the Front Cover!

Supercharge your search by using the three rows of Quick Navigation Links on the front cover to find what you're looking for in a flash!

- **Table of Contents:** Click a link to go to the Table of Contents page covering that range of tabs.
- **Tab O Navigation:** To find the form or topic you want, click the relevant link for the range of forms or topics. This will take you into the table in [Tab O](#), which shows where you can find it within TaxSlayer, on Form 1040, and in this guide.
- **Index:** Jump to the correct index page by clicking the first letter of the topic you're looking for.

Re-access the Quick Navigation Links via the link to return "to Front Cover" at the bottom-right of every page.

Other links on the Front Cover

- **Navigation Tips** – You're here!
- **How to Use This Guide** – [Important explanations](#) of symbol meaning, significance of numbering, etc.
- **Release Notes and Errata** – Details about each release of this guide, including errata.
- **Scope of Service** – Takes you to the [page where Scope is discussed](#).
- **NTTC Useful Tax Prep Links** – Links to the most commonly used tax preparation resources (also bookmarked on Chromebooks in *Tax Aide Links > Tax Prep and Training*).
- **Click here for latest version** – Accessing this as described above in "Opening the NTTC 4012" ensures you're always using the latest version. Otherwise, click the link at the bottom-right of the front cover to open the latest version in your browser.

Quality Site Requirements

All taxpayers using the services offered through the VITA/TCE programs should be confident they are receiving accurate tax return preparation and quality service. The purpose of the **Quality Site Requirements (QSR)** is to ensure the quality and accuracy of tax return preparation and consistent site operations. The QSR must be communicated to and followed by all volunteers and partners to ensure IRS and partner quality goals are met. The ten requirements are listed below.

QSR 1: Certification

QSR 2: Intake/Interview and Quality Review Process

QSR 3: Confirming Photo Identification and Taxpayer Identification Numbers (TIN)

QSR 4: Reference Materials

QSR 5: Volunteer Agreement

QSR 6: Timely Filing of Tax Returns

QSR 7: Civil Rights

QSR 8: Correct Site Identification Number (SIDN)

QSR 9: Correct Electronic Filing Identification Number (EFIN)

QSR 10: Security

For detailed guidance on the QSR, refer to [Publication 5166](#), VITA/TCE Volunteer Quality Site Requirements, and the [Tax-Aide Policy and Procedures Manual](#). For guidance on applying the QSR to alternative filing methods, see [Publication 5324](#), Fact Sheet: Quality Site Requirements for Alternative Filing Models for SPEC Partners and Employees.

 *For the convenience of the reader, this guide includes references to several Tax-Aide policies when related topics are discussed. The [Tax-Aide Policy and Procedures Manual](#) is the complete source of Tax-Aide policy and takes precedence over this guide.*

Tab A: Who Must File

Chart A – For Most People Who Must File



If you may be claimed as a dependent by another taxpayer, you must file as a dependent whether you are being claimed or not. See [Chart B](#).

If your filing status is...	AND at the end of 2024 you were... ¹	THEN file a return if your gross income was at least... ²
Single	under 65	\$14,600
	65 or older	\$16,550
Married filing jointly ³	under 65 (both spouses)	\$29,200
	65 or older (one spouse)	\$30,750
	65 or older (both spouses)	\$32,300
Married filing separately (see the Instructions for Form 1040)	any age	\$5
Head of household (see the Instructions for Form 1040)	under 65	\$21,900
	65 or older	\$23,850
Qualifying Surviving Spouse (see the Instructions for Form 1040)	under 65	\$29,200
	65 or older	\$30,750

¹If you were born on January 1, 1960 you are considered to be age 65 at the end of 2024. (If your spouse died in 2024 or if you are preparing a return for someone who died in 2024, see [Publication 501](#)).

²Gross income means all income you received in the form of money, goods, property, and services that isn't exempt from tax, including any income from sources outside the United States or from the sale of your main home (even if you can exclude part or all of it).

- Do not include any Social Security benefits unless
 - you are married filing a separate return and you lived with your spouse at any time in 2024 or
 - one-half of your Social Security benefits plus your other gross income and any tax-exempt interest is more than \$25,000 (\$32,000 if married filing jointly).
 If either situation applies, see the [Form 1040 Instructions](#) to figure the taxable part of Social Security benefits you must include in gross income.

- Gross income includes gains, but not losses, reported on Form 8949 or Schedule D.
- Gross income from a business means, for example, the amount on Schedule C, line 7, (business income before subtracting expenses).

³If you didn't live with your spouse at the end of 2024 (or on the date your spouse died) and your gross income was at least \$5, you must file a return regardless of your age.

Individuals who do not have a filing requirement based on this chart should also check [Chart C](#), Other Situations When You Must File, and [Chart D](#), Who Should File. Individuals with earned income but who do not have a filing requirement may be eligible for the Earned Income Credit.

Chart B – For Children and Other Dependents



If your parent (or any other taxpayer) **may** claim you as a dependent, use this chart to see if you must file a return.

In this chart, **unearned income** includes taxable interest, ordinary dividends, and capital gain distributions. It also includes unemployment compensation, taxable Social Security benefits, pensions, annuities, and distributions of unearned income from a trust. **Earned income** includes salaries, wages, tips, professional fees, and taxable scholarship and fellowship grants. **Gross income** is the total of your unearned and earned income.

Single Dependents	
Either 65 or over or blind	You must file a return if any of the following apply. 1. Your unearned income was over \$3,250 (\$5,200 if 65 or older and blind). 2. Your earned income was over \$16,550 (\$18,500 if 65 or older and blind). 3. Your gross income was more than the larger of — a. \$3,250 (\$5,200 if 65 or older and blind) or b. Your earned income (up to \$14,150) plus \$2,400 (\$4,350 if 65 or older and blind).
Under 65 and not blind	You must file a return if any of the following apply. 1. Your unearned income was over \$1,300. 2. Your earned income was over \$14,600. 3. Your gross income was more than the larger of — a. \$1,300, or b. Your earned income (up to \$14,150) plus \$450.

Married Dependents	
Either age 65 or older or blind	You must file a return if any of the following apply. 1. Your unearned income was over \$2,850 (\$4,400 if 65 or older and blind). 2. Your earned income was over \$16,150 (\$17,700 if 65 or older and blind). 3. Your gross income was at least \$5 and your spouse files a separate return and itemizes deductions. 4. Your gross income was more than the larger of — a. \$2,850 (\$4,400 if 65 or older and blind), or b. Your earned income (up to \$14,150) plus \$2,000 (\$3,550 if 65 or older and blind).
Under age 65 and not blind	You must file a return if any of the following apply. 1. Your unearned income was over \$1,300. 2. Your earned income was over \$14,600. 3. Your gross income was at least \$5 and your spouse files a separate return and itemizes deductions. 4. Your gross income was more than the larger of — a. \$1,300, or b. Your earned income (up to \$14,150) plus \$450.

Form 8615, Tax for Certain Children Who Have Unearned Income (Kiddie Tax)

Children under age 18 and certain older children who are required to file a tax return and have unearned income over \$2,600 must file **Form 8615**. For this purpose, “unearned income” includes all taxable income other than earned income, such as taxable interest, ordinary dividends, capital gains, rents, royalties, etc. It also includes taxable Social Security benefits, pension and annuity income, taxable scholarship and fellowship grants not reported on **Form W-2**, Wage and Tax Statement, unemployment compensation, alimony (if taxable), and income received as the beneficiary of a trust. Form 8615 is in scope for Native Americans receiving per capita payments and Alaska residents receiving permanent fund dividends. For all other purposes, Form 8615 remains Out of Scope. To determine if Form 8615 must be filed, see page **H-5**. A child filing Form 8615 does not make the parent's return out of scope.



Taxable scholarships and fellowship grants are considered as earned income for the purpose of determining if a dependent must file a tax return and for calculating the standard deduction for dependents. Taxable scholarships and fellowship grants not reported on Form W-2 are considered to be unearned income for the purpose of calculating kiddie tax.

Chart C – Other Situations When You Must File

You must file a return if any of the conditions below apply for 2024.

1. You owe any special taxes, including any of the following.
 - a. Alternative minimum tax (Out of Scope).
 - b. Additional tax on a qualified plan, including an individual retirement arrangement (IRA), or other tax-favored account. But if you are filing a return only because you owe this tax, you can file Form 5329 by itself.
 - c. Household employment taxes. But if you are filing a return only because you owe this tax, you can file Schedule H by itself (Out of Scope).
 - d. Social Security and Medicare tax on tips you did not report to your employer or on wages you received from an employer who did not withhold these taxes.
 - e. Recapture of first-time homebuyer credit. See [Instructions for Form 1040](#), Schedule 2.
 - f. Write-in taxes, including uncollected Social Security and Medicare or RRTA tax on tips you reported to your employer or on group-term life insurance and additional taxes on health savings accounts. See the [Instructions for Form 1040](#).
 - g. Recapture taxes. See the [Instructions for Form 1040](#) (Out of Scope).
2. You (or your spouse, if filing jointly) received HSA distributions (in scope), Archer MSA distributions (Out of Scope), or Medicare Advantage MSA distributions (Out of Scope).
3. You had net earnings from self-employment of at least \$400. Net earnings are Sch C profit multiplied by 92.35%. There is no self-employment tax on Sch C profit of less than \$433.
4. You had wages of \$108.28 or more from a church or qualified church-controlled organization that is exempt from employer Social Security and Medicare taxes (see page **H-4**).
5. Advance payments of the premium tax credit were made for you, your spouse, or a dependent who enrolled in coverage through the Marketplace. You or whoever enrolled you should have received Form(s) 1095-A showing the amount of the advance payments.

Chart C – Other Situations When You Must File (continued)

6. You are required to include amounts in income under section 965 or you have a net tax liability under section 965 that you are paying in installments under section 965(h) or deferred by making an election under 965(i) (Out of Scope).
7. You purchased a new or used clean vehicle from a registered dealer and reduced the amount you paid at the time of sale by transferring the credit to the dealer. See Form 8936 and Schedule A (Form 8936); (Out of Scope).

Chart D – Who Should File

Even if a taxpayer is not required to file a federal income tax return, they should file if any of the following situations below apply.

1. You had income tax withheld from your pay, pension, Social Security or other income.
2. You made estimated tax payments for the year or had any of your overpayment from last year's tax return applied to this year's taxes.
3. You qualify for the earned income credit. See [Publication 596](#), Earned Income Credit (EIC), for more information.
4. You qualify for the additional child tax credit. See the [Instructions for Schedule 8812](#), Credits for Qualifying Children and Other Dependents.
5. You qualify for a refundable American opportunity credit.
6. You qualify for the premium tax credit.
7. You receive a 1099-B, Proceeds From Broker and Barter Exchange Transactions, and the gross proceeds plus other income exceeds the filing limits in [Chart A](#).
8. You receive Form 1099-S, Proceeds From Real Estate Transactions.
9. You are required to file a state return.
10. You qualify for the refundable credit for prior year minimum tax. See [Form 8801](#), Credit for Prior Year Minimum Tax — Individuals, Estates, and Trusts (Out of Scope).
11. You qualify to file Form 4136, Credit for Federal Tax Paid on Fuels (Out of Scope).
12. You want to file a \$0 AGI return; for example, to claim a state credit, for other assistance, etc. However, returns with zero AGI, no refund, and no balance due can't be electronically filed. To e-file such a return, add \$1 of interest income with the Payer entered as "TO E-FILE."

Tab B: Starting a Return and Filing Status

Form 1040 Job Aid

Please reference the indicated Tabs for filling out the corresponding sections on the 1040 form.

Form 1040 Department of the Treasury—Internal Revenue Service		2024		OMB No. 1545-0074		IRS Use Only—Do not write or staple in this space.		
For the year Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 2024, or other tax year beginning _____, 2024, ending _____, 20						See separate instructions.		
Your first name and middle initial			Last name			Your social security number		
If joint return, spouse's first name and middle initial			Last name			Spouse's social security number		
Home address (number and street). If you have a P.O. box, see instructions.					Apt. no.		Presidential Election Campaign Check here if you, or your spouse if filing jointly, want \$3 to go to this fund. Checking a box below will not change your tax or refund. ☐ You ☐ Spouse	
City, town, or post office. If you have a foreign address, also complete spaces below.				State		ZIP code		
Foreign country name			Foreign province/state/county		Foreign postal code			
Filing Status ☐ Single ☐ Head of household (HOH) ☐ Married filing jointly (even if only one had income) ☐ Married filing separately (MFS) ☐ Qualifying surviving spouse (QSS) Check only one box. If you checked the MFS box, enter the name of your spouse. If you checked the HOH or QSS box, enter the child's name if the qualifying person is a child but not your dependent: _____ ☐ If treating a nonresident alien or dual-status alien spouse as a U.S. resident for the entire tax year, check the box and enter their name (see instructions and attach statement if required): _____								
Digital Assets At any time during 2024, did you: (a) receive (as a reward, award, or payment for property or services); or (b) sell, exchange, or otherwise dispose of a digital asset (or a financial interest in a digital asset)? (See instructions.) ☐ Yes ☐ No								
Standard Deduction Someone can claim: ☐ You as a dependent ☐ Your spouse as a dependent ☐ Spouse itemizes on a separate return or you were a dual-status alien								
Age/Blindness You: ☐ Were born before January 2, 1960 ☐ Are blind Spouse: ☐ Was born before January 2, 1960 ☐ Is blind								
Dependents (see instructions): (1) First name Last name (2) Social security number (3) Relationship to you (4) Check the box if qualifies for (see instructions): Child tax credit Credit for other dependents If more than four dependents, see instructions and check here ☐								
Income Attach Form(s) W-2 here. Also attach Forms W-2G and 1099-R if tax was withheld. If you did not get a Form W-2, see instructions. 1a Total amount from Form(s) W-2, box 1 (see instructions) 1a b Household employee wages not reported on Form(s) W-2 1b c Tip income not reported on line 1a (see instructions) 1c d Medicaid waiver payments not reported on Form(s) W-2 (see instructions) 1d e Taxable dependent care benefits from Form 2441, line 26 1e f Employer-provided adoption benefits from Form 8839, line 29 1f g Wages from Form 8919, line 6 1g h Other earned income (see instructions) 1h i Nontaxable combat pay election (see instructions) 1i z Add lines 1a through 1h 1z								
Attach Sch. B if required.								
Standard Deduction for— • Single or Married filing separately, \$14,600 • Married filing jointly or Qualifying surviving spouse, \$29,200 • Head of household, \$21,900 • If you checked any box under Standard Deduction, see instructions. 2a Tax-exempt interest 2a 3a Qualified dividends 3a 4a IRA distributions 4a 5a Pensions and annuities 5a 6a Social security benefits 6a b Taxable interest 2b b Ordinary dividends 3b b Taxable amount 4b b Taxable amount 5b b Taxable amount 6b c If you elect to use the lump-sum election method, check here (see instructions) ☐ 7 Capital gain or (loss). Attach Schedule D if required. If not required, check here ☐ 8 Additional income from Schedule 1, line 10 8 9 Add lines 1z, 2b, 3b, 4b, 5b, 6b, 7, and 8. This is your total income 9 10 Adjustments to income from Schedule 1, line 26 10 11 Subtract line 10 from line 9. This is your adjusted gross income 11 12 Standard deduction or itemized deductions (from Schedule A) 12 13 Qualified business income deduction from Form 8995 or Form 8995-A 13 14 Add lines 12 and 13 14 15 Subtract line 14 from line 11. If zero or less, enter -0-. This is your taxable income 15								
For Disclosure, Privacy Act, and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see separate instructions. Cat. No. 11320B Form 1040 (2024)								

Tab B

Tab D

Tab F

Tab C

Tab D

Tab E

Tab F

Form 1040 Job Aid (continued)

Please reference the indicated Tabs for filling out the corresponding sections on the 1040 form.

Form 1040 (2024)		Page 2	
Tax and Credits	16 Tax (see instructions). Check if any from Form(s): 1 ☐ 8814 2 ☐ 4972 3 ☐	16	
	17 Amount from Schedule 2, line 3	17	
	18 Add lines 16 and 17	18	
	19 Child tax credit or credit for other dependents from Schedule 8812	19	
	20 Amount from Schedule 3, line 8	20	
	21 Add lines 19 and 20	21	
	22 Subtract line 21 from line 18. If zero or less, enter -0-	22	
	23 Other taxes, including self-employment tax, from Schedule 2, line 21	23	
	24 Add lines 22 and 23. This is your total tax	24	
	Payments	25 Federal income tax withheld from:	
a Form(s) W-2		25a	
b Form(s) 1099		25b	
c Other forms (see instructions)		25c	
d Add lines 25a through 25c		25d	
26 2024 estimated tax payments and amount applied from 2023 return		26	
27 Earned income credit (EIC)		27	
28 Additional child tax credit from Schedule 8812		28	
29 American opportunity credit from Form 8863, line 8		29	
30 Reserved for future use		30	
31 Amount from Schedule 3, line 15	31		
32 Add lines 27, 28, 29, and 31. These are your total other payments and refundable credits	32		
33 Add lines 25d, 26, and 32. These are your total payments	33		
Refund	34 If line 33 is more than line 24, subtract line 24 from line 33. This is the amount you overpaid	34	
	35a Amount of line 34 you want refunded to you . If Form 8888 is attached, check here ☐	35a	
	b Routing number c Type: ☐ Checking ☐ Savings		
	d Account number		
Amount You Owe	36 Amount of line 34 you want applied to your 2025 estimated tax	36	
	37 Subtract line 33 from line 24. This is the amount you owe . For details on how to pay, go to www.irs.gov/Payments or see instructions	37	
38 Estimated tax penalty (see instructions)	38		
Third Party Designee	Do you want to allow another person to discuss this return with the IRS? See instructions ☐ Yes . Complete below. ☐ No		
	Designee's name	Phone no.	Personal identification number (PIN)
Sign Here	Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this return and accompanying schedules and statements, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, they are true, correct, and complete. Declaration of preparer (other than taxpayer) is based on all information of which preparer has any knowledge.		
	Your signature	Date	Your occupation
	Spouse's signature. If a joint return, both must sign.	Date	Spouse's occupation
	Phone no.	Email address	
Paid Preparer Use Only	Preparer's name	Preparer's signature	Date
	Firm's name	PTIN	Check if: ☐ Self-employed
	Firm's address	Phone no.	
	Firm's EIN		

Go to www.irs.gov/Form1040 for instructions and the latest information.

Form **1040** (2024)

Tab H

Tab G

Tab H

Tabs
G, H, I, J

Tabs
K, P

Form 1040 Schedules

Below is a general guide to what schedule(s) you will need to file, based on your circumstances.

If You...	Then Use...	Refer to:
• Have additional income, such as unemployment compensation, prize or award money, or gambling winnings. • Have any deductions to claim, such as student loan interest deduction, self-employment tax, or educator expenses.	Schedule 1, Additional Income and Adjustments to Income	Tabs D, E, and F
• Need to make an excess advance premium tax credit repayment. • Owe other taxes, such as self-employment tax, additional tax on IRAs or other qualified retirement plans and tax-favored accounts or need to repay the first-time homebuyer credit.	Schedule 2, Additional Taxes	Tab H
• Can claim a nonrefundable credit other than the child tax credit or the credit for other dependents, such as the foreign tax credit, education credits, credit for child and dependent care expenses or retirement savings contributions credit. • Can claim a refundable credit other than the earned income credit, American opportunity credit, or additional child tax credit. Have other payments, such as an amount paid with a request for an extension to file or excess Social Security tax withheld.	Schedule 3, Additional Credits and Payments	Tabs G, H, J

Form 13614-C Job Aid for Volunteers

Important Reminders: The Intake/Interview process is considered incomplete if questions applicable to the taxpayer's situation are left unanswered on Pages 1 through 3 and/or the applicable "To be completed by certified volunteer" shaded areas are not completed. As part of this process, volunteers should identify issues that would make the return Out of Scope (OOS), including when high income would require use of an OOS form. See page [vii](#) and the NTTC [Gold Standards for Intake and Interview](#).

A quality review of each return must be completed using the Quality Review Checklist on page [K-15](#).

Do not refer taxpayers to the VolTax e-mail address for IRS help or refund information. Refer to the [back cover](#) of Pub 4012 for appropriate IRS referrals.

 **Tax-Aide Policy:** The Tax-Aide Intake Booklet specific to the tax year being prepared must be completed by the taxpayer. Current and prior year Tax-Aide Intake Booklets and Scope Manuals are available at [NTTC Useful Tax Prep Links](#).

Form 13614-C Job Aid for Volunteers (Page 1)

Form 13614-C (October 2024)		Department of the Treasury - Internal Revenue Service Intake/Interview and Quality Review Sheet				OMB Number 1545-1964	
You will need: • Tax Information such as Forms W-2, 1099, 1098, 1095. • Social Security cards or ITIN letters for all persons on your tax return • Picture ID (such as valid driver's license) for you and your spouse						• Complete pages 1-6 of this form. • You are responsible for the information on your return. Provide complete and accurate information. • If you have questions, ask the IRS-certified volunteer preparer.	
Volunteers are trained to provide high quality service and uphold the highest ethical standards. To report unethical behavior to the IRS, email us at wi.voltax@irs.gov							
1	Your first name (<i>pronouns, optional</i>) 3		M.I.	Last name	Your date of birth	Your job title	
2	Spouse's first name (<i>pronouns, optional</i>)		M.I.	Last name	Spouse's date of birth	Spouse's job title	
4	Mailing address			Apt #	City	State	ZIP code
Your telephone number		Spouse's telephone number		Email address (<i>optional</i>)		Did you live or work in two or more states in 2024 ☐ Yes ☐ No	
Check if you or your spouse were in 2024:				Legally blind			
A U.S. citizen 5		☐ You	☐ Spouse	☐ No	Totally and permanently disabled 6		☐ You ☐ Spouse ☐ No
In the U.S. on a visa		☐ You	☐ Spouse	☐ No	Issued an identity protection PIN (IPPIN) 7		☐ You ☐ Spouse ☐ No
A full-time student		☐ You	☐ Spouse	☐ No	Owners or holders of any digital assets		☐ You ☐ Spouse ☐ No
If due a refund, how would you like your refund				If you have a balance due, how would you like to make your payment			
☐ Direct deposit		☐ Check by mail		☐ Bank account		☐ IRS.gov Direct Pay	
☐ Split refund between accounts		☐ Other _____		☐ Set up installment agreement		☐ Mail payment to IRS	
9	Would you like to receive written communications from the IRS in a language other than English What language _____					☐ You	☐ Spouse ☐ No
Would you like information on how to vote and/or how to register to vote					☐ Yes	☐ No	
10	Would you, or your spouse if married filing jointly, like \$3 to go to the Presidential Election Campaign Fund					☐ You	☐ Spouse ☐ No

1. View photo ID's for each taxpayer and spouse (if filing a joint return)
2. Name as shown on Social Security records. See page [B-19](#).
3. Pronouns (He/She/They) are optional.
4. Taxpayer's current address where IRS should mail refund and /or other correspondence.
5. If not a U.S. citizen, or in the U.S. on a VISA, see [Tab L](#) to determine if return is within scope.
6. See [Glossary](#) for definition of Legally Blind, Permanently and Totally Disabled and a full time Student.
7. See page [P-5](#) if taxpayer is a victim of identity theft or applied for and received an IP PIN.
8. See [Tab K](#) on how to enter information about a refund or balance due.
9. The "written communication" answer will be entered into TaxSlayer software. See page [B-22](#).
10. President Election Campaign Fund answer will be entered into TaxSlayer software. See page [B-22](#).

Form 13614-C Job Aid for Volunteers (Continued)

Form 13614-C Job Aid for Volunteers (Page 1 continued)

As of December 31, 2024, what was your marital status														
☐ Never Married			☐ Married			If married, were you married for all of 2024			☐ Yes ☐ No					
☐ Divorced			☐ Legally Separated but not Divorced			Did you live with your spouse during any part of the last six months of 2024			☐ Yes ☐ No					
Date of final decree _____			Date of separate maintenance decree _____						☐ Widowed					
									Year of spouse's death _____					
To be completed by certified volunteer: Can anyone else claim the taxpayer or spouse on their tax return 12 ☐ Yes ☐ No														
List the names below of everyone who lived with you last year (except your spouse) AND anyone you supported but did not live with you last year.						Answer Yes or No (Y/N)				18 To be completed by certified volunteer (Yes, No, or N/A)				
Name (first, last)	Date of birth (mm/dd/yy)	Relationship to you (child, parent, none, etc.)	Number of months lived in your home in 2024	Single or Married as of 12/31/2024 (S/M)	U.S. Citizen	Resident of U.S., Canada or Mexico	Full-time student	Totally and permanently disabled	Issued IPPIN	Qualifying child or relative of any other person	This person provided more than 50% of their own support	This person had less than \$5,050 of income	Taxpayer(s) provided more than 50% of support for this person	Taxpayer(s) paid more than half the cost of maintaining a home for this person
13	14		15		16				17					

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11. See page [H-14](#) if taxpayer's marital status changed in 2024 (Married or Divorced). Verify how it may affect the Premium Tax Credit (PTC) and if return is within scope.
12. See [Tab C](#) to verify taxpayer's and spouse (if filing a joint return) dependency status.
13. Taxpayer must include everyone who lived with the taxpayer and anyone the taxpayer supported who lived elsewhere. Always confirm this information during the interview process, especially if the taxpayer did not list anyone. Use the Additional/Notes Comments on Page 5 if space is needed to list additional names.
14. Verify birth date for each person included on the tax return.
 *Incorrect birth dates may cause efile rejection.*
15. Verbally confirm the number of months each person listed lived in the home.
 *Consider any temporary absences.*
16. If not a US citizen, determine if the individual is a dependent who has an SSN or ITIN.
17. See page [P-5](#) if taxpayer indicates an IP PIN was issued for the dependent.
18. The certified volunteer will complete these questions for each listed person during the interview. See page [B-13](#) to determine Filing Status and see [Tab C](#) to determine Dependency Exemptions.

Important Reminder: Review all information on Page 1 before using Tabs B and C to determine Dependency Exemptions and Filing Status.

Form 13614-C Job Aid for Volunteers (Continued)

Important Reminder: During the interview, verify with taxpayer that each checked box on the left side of page (unshaded) is applicable to their situation. Check the boxes in the “To be completed by certified preparer” sections (shaded area) to indicate the item has been verified with the taxpayer. Unchecked boxes on Pages 2 and 3 must be addressed with the taxpayer and annotated “No” or “N/A” if any items do not apply to the taxpayer.

Form 13614-C Job Aid for Volunteers (Page 2)

Received money from any of the following in 2024:	(To be completed by certified volunteer) Income to be included	Notes/Comments
1 ☐ (B) Wages as a part-time or full-time employee How many jobs _____	☐ (B) W-2s 4 3 # _____	9
☐ (B/A) Tips	☐ (B/A) Tips (Basic when reported on W2)	
☐ (B/A) Retirement account, pension or annuity proceeds	☐ (B/A) 1099-R (Basic when taxable amount is reported) # _____ ☐ (A) Qualified Charitable Distribution From 1099-R \$ _____	
2 ☐ (B) Disability benefits (such as payments from insurance and worker's compensation)	☐ (B) Disability benefits on 1099-R or W-2 # _____	
☐ (B) Social Security or Railroad Retirement Benefits 5	☐ (B) SSA-1099, RRB-1099 # _____	
☐ (B) Unemployment benefits	☐ (B) 1099-G # _____	
☐ (B) Refund of state or local income tax	☐ (B) Refund \$ _____ ☐ (B) Itemized last year ☐ Yes ☐ No	
☐ (B) Interest or dividends (bank account, bonds, etc.)	☐ (B) 1099-INT # _____ ☐ (B) 1099-DIV # _____	
☐ (A) Sale of stocks, bonds or real estate Did you report a loss on last year's return ☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ (A) 1099-B (include brokerage statement) # _____ ☐ Capital loss carryover ☐ Yes ☐ No	
☐ (B) Alimony 6	☐ (B) Alimony \$ _____ Excluded from income ☐ Yes ☐ No	
☐ (A/M) Income from renting out your house or a room in your house If yes, did you use the dwelling unit as a personal residence and rent it for fewer than 15 days ☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ (A/M) Rental income (advanced when the dwelling is a personal residence and rented for fewer than 15 days) \$ _____ ☐ Rental expense \$ _____	
☐ Income from renting personal property such as a vehicle		
☐ (B) Gambling winnings, including lottery	☐ (B) W-2G or other gambling winnings (list losses below if taxpayer can itemize deductions) # _____	
☐ (A) Payments for contract or self-employment work Did you report a loss on last year's return ☐ Yes ☐ No	7 ☐ (A) Schedule C ☐ 1099-MISC # _____ ☐ 1099-NEC # _____ ☐ 1099-K # _____ ☐ Other income reported elsewhere ☐ Schedule C expenses \$ _____	
8 ☐ Any other money received during the year? (example: cash payments, jury duty, awards, digital assets, royalties, union strike benefits)	☐ Other income (see Pub 4012 for guidance on other income, i.e., scope of service chart)	

1. Certification indicators B, A, M should only be used to assign returns to preparers. Final certification level should be made using the [Tax-Aide Scope Manual](#) after completing interview. Volunteers should identify any issues that make the return out-of-scope (OOS)
2. During the interview, verify with taxpayer that each checked box on the left side of page (unshaded) is applicable to their situation. Mark the unchecked boxes “No” or “N/A” if those income items do not apply to the taxpayer.
3. Check the boxes in the “To be completed by certified preparer” sections (shaded area) to indicate the income item has been verified with the taxpayer. Record number of forms and dollar amounts if applicable.
4. See page [D-8](#) for Form W-2 instructions.
5. If Social Security or Railroad Retirement Benefits box is checked, determine if taxable.
6. See page [E-14](#) for definition of alimony.
7. When self-employment income is indicated, verify the return is within the scope of VITA/TCE Programs.
8. Not all these items are reported on Schedule 1, Line 8. See [Publication 17](#), Your Federal Income Tax (For Individuals). Also see [Tab D](#).
9. Use the Notes/Comments column to leave additional taxpayer information, preparer notes, and notes for the quality reviewer.

Form 13614-C Job Aid for Volunteers (Continued)

Form 13614-C Job Aid for Volunteers (Page 3)

Page 3

Expenses and Tax Related Events: Answer the questions on the left side of this page. Check only the boxes that apply to you and/or your spouse.

Paid any of the following expenses to itemize in 2024?

- ☐ (A) Mortgage Interest
- ☐ (A) Taxes: state, local, real estate, sales, etc.
- ☐ (A) Medical, dental, prescription expenses
- ☐ (A) Charitable contributions

1

(To be completed by certified volunteer) Standard or Itemized Deductions

- ☐ (A) 1098 # _____
- ☐ (B) Standard deduction ☐ (A) Itemized deduction

Notes/Comments

Paid any of these expenses in 2024?

- ☐ (B) Student loan interest
- ☐ (B) Child and dependent care
- ☐ (B/A) Contributions to a retirement account
- ☐ (B) School supplies by a teacher, teacher's aide or other educator
- ☐ (B) Alimony payments (do not include child support)

2

3

4

(To be completed by certified volunteer) Expenses to report

- ☐ (B) 1098-E
- ☐ (B) Child and dependent care credit
- ☐ (B/A) IRA (Basic if a Roth IRA or 401K)
- ☐ (B) Educator expenses deduction \$ _____
- ☐ (B) Alimony payments with spouse's SSN \$ _____
- Adjustment to income ☐ Yes ☐ No

Notes/Comments

Did any of the following happen during 2024?

- ☐ (B) You or someone in your family took educational classes (technical school, college, job related, etc.)

5

(To be completed by certified volunteer) Information to report

- ☐ (B) Taxable scholarship income
- ☐ (B) 1098-T (itemized statement from school, invoice, etc.)
- ☐ (B) Education credit or tuition and fees deduction

Notes/Comments

- ☐ (A) Sell a home

- ☐ (A) Have a health savings account (HSA)

6

- ☐ (A) Purchase health insurance through the Marketplace (Exchange)

- ☐ (A) Purchase and install energy-efficient home items (example: windows, furnace, insulation, etc.)

- ☐ (A) Have credit card, mortgage, or other debt cancelled/forgiven by a lender

- ☐ (A) Have a loss related to a declared Federal disaster area

7

- ☐ (B) Have a tax credit disallowed (example: earned income credit, child tax credit, or American opportunity credit)

8

- ☐ Receive any letter or bill from the IRS

9

- ☐ (B) Make estimated tax payments or apply last year's refund to 2024 taxes

10

- ☐ (A) Sale of home (1099-S)

- ☐ HSA contributions ☐ HSA distributions

- ☐ (A) 1095-A

- ☐ (B) Energy efficient home improvement credit

- ☐ (A) 1099-C

- ☐ (A) 1099-A

- ☐ Disaster relief impacts return

- ☐ (B) EITC, CTC, AOTC or HOH disallowed in a previous year

- Year disallowed Reason

- ☐ Eligible for Low Income Taxpayer Clinic referral

- ☐ Estimated tax payments

- ☐ Last year's refund applied to this year

- ☐ Last year's return available

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Form 13614-C (Rev. 10-2024)

1. Verify if taxpayer can itemize. See [Tab F](#).
2. Student Loan Interest Adjustment. See page [E-17](#).
3. If box is checked, ask taxpayer for childcare provider's TIN.
4. Verify eligibility for Retirement Savings Contributions Credit. See page [G-17](#).
5. See page [D-70](#) for information on how to enter taxable scholarships that are not reported on Form W-2. See [Tab J](#) to compare credits and adjustments.
6. Taxpayer must provide Form 1095-A if receiving insurance through the Marketplace.
7. Check for tax benefits for declared disaster areas. See pages [D-55](#) and [M-14](#).
8. See page [I-8](#) for the listed credits, see [Tab J](#) for education credits, or see [Tab G](#) for other credits for impact on any credits for this year.
9. Determine if the letter may impact the return and refer the taxpayer to any available resource if help is needed.
10. Ask taxpayer for a copy of last years return to locate necessary information.

Form 13614-C Job Aid for Volunteers (Continued)



The questions on Page 4 are optional. The taxpayer has the option to leave this page blank or select "Prefer not to answer."

Form 13614-C Job Aid for Volunteers (Page 4)

Page 4

Optional Information: The following information is for statistical purposes. Questions on this page are OPTIONAL.

1. Would you say you can carry on a conversation in English	☐ Very well	☐ Well	☐ Not well	☐ Not at all	☐ Prefer not to answer
2. Would you say you can read a newspaper in English	☐ Very well	☐ Well	☐ Not well	☐ Not at all	☐ Prefer not to answer
3. Do you or any member of your household have a disability	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ Prefer not to answer		
4. Are you or your spouse a Veteran of the U.S. Armed Forces	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ Prefer not to answer		

1

5. What is your race and/or ethnicity? *(select all that apply)*

☐ Prefer not to answer

☐ **American Indian or Alaska Native** *(for example, Navajo Nation, Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana, Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government, Nome Eskimo Community, Aztec, Maya, etc.)*

☐ **Asian** *(for example, Chinese, Asian Indian, Filipino, Vietnamese, Korean, Japanese, etc.)*

☐ **Black or African American** *(for example, African American, Jamaican, Haitian, Nigerian, Ethiopian, Somali, etc.)*

☐ **Hispanic or Latino** *(for example, Mexican, Puerto Rican, Salvadoran, Cuban, Dominican, Guatemalan, etc.)*

☐ **Middle Eastern or North African** *(for example, Lebanese, Iranian, Egyptian, Syrian, Iraqi, Israeli, etc.)*

☐ **Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander** *(for example, Native Hawaiian, Samoan, Chamorro, Tongan, Fijian, Marshallese, etc.)*

☐ **White** *(for example, English, German, Irish, Italian, Polish, Scottish, etc.)*

6. What is your spouse's race and/or ethnicity? *(select all that apply)*

☐ Prefer not to answer

☐ **American Indian or Alaska Native** *(for example, Navajo Nation, Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana, Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government, Nome Eskimo Community, Aztec, Maya, etc.)*

☐ **Asian** *(for example, Chinese, Asian Indian, Filipino, Vietnamese, Korean, Japanese, etc.)*

☐ **Black or African American** *(for example, African American, Jamaican, Haitian, Nigerian, Ethiopian, Somali, etc.)*

☐ **Hispanic or Latino** *(for example, Mexican, Puerto Rican, Salvadoran, Cuban, Dominican, Guatemalan, etc.)*

☐ **Middle Eastern or North African** *(for example, Lebanese, Iranian, Egyptian, Syrian, Iraqi, Israeli, etc.)*

☐ **Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander** *(for example, Native Hawaiian, Samoan, Chamorro, Tongan, Fijian, Marshallese, etc.)*

☐ **White** *(for example, English, German, Irish, Italian, Polish, Scottish, etc.)*

Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice

1. Answers to the optional questions are transferred and collected inside TaxSlayer software.

Form 13614-C Job Aid for Volunteers (Page 5)

[illegible]

2. Preparer can leave notes for quality reviewer. Taxpayer can list additional names for anyone living with them last year (except their spouse) or anyone they supported but did not live with them last year.

Starting a New Return

Welcome to SUPPORT

Message Center 0 Rejected Clients 0

Start New 2020 Tax Return
Create a brand new tax return for a client.

Client Search
Edit returns you previously started.

Review Returns
Returns that are currently waiting to be reviewed.

Configuration
Setup the configuration options for your office.

Reports
Print acks, mailing labels, bank reports, and old reports.

Transmissions
Transmit returns to IRS.

The Start a New Tax Return option enables you to begin the data input process for a taxpayer.

Select

Select

Select

Select

Select

Select

 These options will not appear for all users. Your screen may have different options based on the roles and permissions you are assigned.

Social Security Number Entry

The next step in creating a new tax return is entering the taxpayer's Social Security number (SSN) in the space provided. To ensure accuracy, you are required to enter the SSN twice.

Enter Social Security Number

Social Security Number

Confirm Social Security Number

Social Security Number must match.

Available Taxpayer Profiles

Basic (No Profile)
Create a return without a Taxpayer Profile.

Master Profile 
IRS Guidelines: This profile will automatically display the following input screens after the personal information has been completed: Form W-2, 1099-R, 1099-INT, 1099-DIV, 1099-B, SSA-1099.

Start Return

 All returns are completed using the Basic (No Profile) Create a return without a Taxpayer Profile.

If the SSN is already in use, the software will display an error message. Talk to your site coordinator. The software will also display an error message if the two entries don't match. In this instance, make the necessary corrections.

 To create a return for a taxpayer without an SSN/ITIN that will be completing a Form W-7, Application for ITIN, enter an SSN of 000-00-0000. See page [L-10](#) for more details.

Starting a New Return (continued)

Pulling Prior Year Data

If prior year data is found for this SSN, TaxSlayer Pro displays the following:

We found data to import

It looks like there is data that can be imported into this year's return. Review the information below and uncheck any items you **do not** wish to import.

Dependents

Close Details ^

PULL ITEM?	SSN	FIRST	LAST	AGE
☒	XXX-XX-XXXX	Scotty	Sample	5

We have pulled the following information from last year: Social security number, first & last name, date of birth, number of months they lived with you, and whether or not they were disabled or a full time student. When you get to the dependent section of your return please verify all information.

Form W-2

Close Details ^

PULL ITEM?	EMPLOYEE	EMPLOYER
☒		Bugsby

Schedule C

Close Details ^

PULL ITEM?	OWNER	BUSINESS NAME	PRINCIPAL BUSINESS	ASSETS FOUND	LISTED PROPERTIES**
☒			Limitedservice	0	0

Listed property was found. Please remember, you need to re-enter any mileage or actual expenses associated with the listed property.

Notes

Close Details ^

PULL ITEM?	NAME	NOTE
☒	Note From 2022	Is this note applicable to this years tax return?

Would you like us to import this data?

BACK

NO, THANKS

YES

Uncheck the boxes for the items that you do not want to pull forward. Forms that are carried forward and not used will need to be deleted



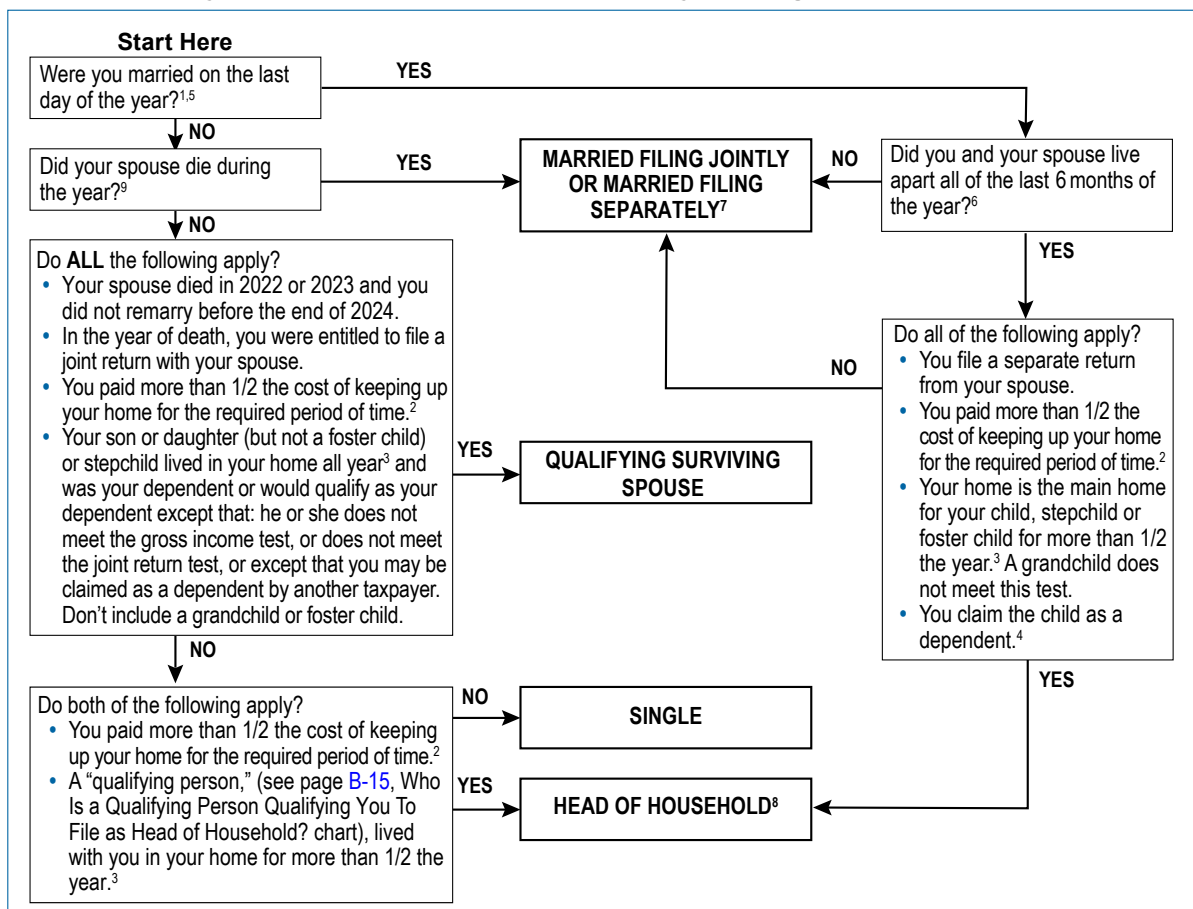
Be sure to verify that all EINs and addresses on Forms W-2 and 1099-R are still the same as the prior year when using carryforward.

Determination of Filing Status – Decision Tree



Use the [Qualifying Child or Relative Resource Tool](#) to determine all the benefits for a taxpayer.

See page **B-17** for TaxSlayer entries. Do NOT use the TaxSlayer Filing Status Wizard.



Footnotes

1. Answer "NO" to this question if, on the last day of the year, you were legally separated from your spouse under a divorce or separate maintenance decree. Answer "NO" for individuals who have entered into a registered domestic partnership, civil union, or other similar relationship that is not called a marriage under state (or foreign) law. Answer YES if taxpayer is married regardless of where the spouse lives.
2. Include in the cost of upkeep expenses such as rent, mortgage interest, real estate taxes, insurance on the home, repairs, utilities and food eaten in the home. Under proposed regulations, a taxpayer may treat a home's fair market rental value as a cost of maintaining a household instead of the sum of payments for mortgage interest, property taxes and insurance. See "Cost of Keeping Up a Home" worksheet on page B-16.
3. See [Publication 17](#), Your Federal Income Tax (For Individuals), Filing Status, for rules applying to birth, death, or temporary absence during the year. For Head of Household, if the qualifying person is your dependent parent, your dependent parent doesn't have to live with you. See the Who Is a Qualifying Person Qualifying You To File as Head of Household? Chart on page B-15.
4. Unless the child's other parent claims him or her under rules for children of divorced or separated parents or parents who lived apart. See page C-8.
5. If your spouse was a nonresident alien at any time during the year, you are considered unmarried for head of household purposes only if you do not choose to treat your nonresident spouse as a resident alien. See page L-7, footnote 8. However, your spouse is not a qualifying person for head of household purposes. You must have another qualifying person (see the Who Is a Qualifying Person Qualifying You To File as Head of Household? chart on page B-15) and meet the other tests to be eligible to file as a head of household.
6. Your spouse is considered to live in your home even if he or she is temporarily absent due to illness, education, business, vacation, military service, or incarceration. It must be reasonable to assume the absent person will return to the home after the temporary absence.
7. If the taxpayer wants to file MFS, emphasize the advantages to Married Filing Jointly and the possibility of filing Form 8379, Injured Spouse Allocation (if appropriate). See page B-18 and see [Pub 17](#), Filing Status, MFS Special Rules for list of disadvantages. Respect a taxpayer's decision to file MFS. If domiciled in a community property state see [Pub 555](#), Community Property and NTTC [Guidance for Married Taxpayer not filing MFJ in Community Property State](#).
8. There may be multiple filing statuses (for example, two families filing head of household or one family filing married filing jointly and another head of household) in shared living quarters if each household meets their determined filing requirements.
9. If your spouse died during the year, you are considered married for the whole tax year for filing status purposes. If you didn't remarry before the end of the year, you can file a joint return for yourself and your deceased spouse. If you remarried before the end of the tax year, you can file a joint return with your new spouse. In that case, your deceased spouse's filing status is married filing separately for that year.

Filing Status – Interview Tips

Step	Probe or Ask the taxpayer:	Action
1	Were you married on December 31 of the tax year? ⁶ You are considered unmarried if, on the last day of the year, you were legally separated from your spouse under a divorce or separate maintenance decree. State law governs whether you are married or legally separated under a divorce or separate maintenance decree. Individuals who have entered into a registered domestic partnership, civil union, or other similar relationship that is not called a marriage under state (or foreign) law are not considered married. A taxpayer is married regardless of where the spouse lives.	If YES , go to Step 2. If NO , go to Step 4.
2	Do you and your spouse wish to file a joint return? ² See page B-18 for more information about Married Filing Separately (MFS).	If YES , your filing status is married filing jointly . If NO , go to Step 3.
3	Do all the following apply? - You file a separate return from your spouse - You paid more than half the cost of keeping up your home for the required period of time.¹ - Your spouse didn't live in your home during the last 6 months of the tax year³ - Your home was the main home of your child, stepchild, or foster child for more than half the year (a grandchild doesn't meet this test). For rules applying to birth, death or temporary absence during the year, see Publication 17 - You claim an exemption for the child (unless the noncustodial parent claims the child under rules for divorced or separated parents or parents who live apart)	If YES , STOP. You are considered unmarried and your filing status is head of household ⁷ . If NO , STOP. Your filing status is married filing separately ⁵ .
4	Did your spouse die in 2022 or 2023?	If YES , go to Step 5. If NO , go to Step 6.
5	Do all the following apply? - You were entitled to file a joint return with your spouse for the year your spouse died - You didn't remarry before the end of this tax year - You have a child or stepchild who lived with you all year, except for temporary absences or other limited exceptions, and who is your dependent or who would qualify as your dependent except that: he or she does not meet the gross income test, does not meet the joint return test, or except that you may be claimed as a dependent by another taxpayer. Don't include a grandchild or foster child. - You paid more than half the cost of keeping up the home for the required period of time.¹	If YES , STOP. Your filing status is qualifying surviving spouse . If NO , go to Step 6.
6	Do both of the following apply? - You paid more than 1/2 the cost of keeping up your home for the required period of time.¹ - A "qualifying person," (see Who Is a Qualifying Person Qualifying You To File as Head of Household? chart on the next page), lived with you in your home for more than 1/2 the year. If the qualifying person is your dependent parent, your dependent parent doesn't have to live with you.⁴	YES – Head of Household ⁷ NO – Single

Footnotes

1. Include in the cost of upkeep expenses such as rent, mortgage interest, real estate taxes, insurance on the home, repairs, utilities and food eaten in the home. Under proposed regulations, a taxpayer may treat a home's fair market rental value as a cost of maintaining a household instead of the sum of payments for mortgage interest, property taxes and insurance. See "Cost of Keeping Up a Home" worksheet on page [B-16](#).
2. If your spouse was a nonresident alien at any time during the year, you are considered unmarried for head of household purposes only if you do not choose to treat your nonresident spouse as a resident alien. See page [L-7](#), footnote 8. However, your spouse is not a qualifying person for head of household purposes. You must have another qualifying person (see Who Is a Qualifying Person Qualifying You To File as Head of Household? chart on page [B-15](#)) and meet the other tests to be eligible to file as a head of household.
3. Your spouse is considered to live in your home even if he or she is temporarily absent due to illness, education, business, vacation, military service, or incarceration. It must be reasonable to assume the absent person will return to the home after the temporary absence.
4. You can't use head of household filing status based on any person who is your dependent only because he or she lived with you for the entire year (for example, a companion or a friend).
5. If filing a MFS return in a community property state, allocate income and expense according to state law. This situation may be treated as Out of Scope. See NTTC [Guidance for Married Taxpayer not Filing MFJ in Community Property State](#).
6. If your spouse died during the year, you are considered married for the whole year for filing status purposes. If you didn't remarry before the end of the year, you can file a joint return for yourself and your deceased spouse. If you remarried before the end of the tax year, you can file a joint return with your new spouse. In that case, your deceased spouse's filing status is married filing separately for that year.
7. There may be multiple filing statuses (for example, two families filing head of household or one family filing married filing jointly and another head of household) in shared living quarters if each household meets their determined filing requirements.

Who Is a Qualifying Person Qualifying You To File as Head of Household?¹

DON'T use this chart alone. Use as directed by the interview tips on the [previous page](#).

IF the person is your...	AND...	THEN that person is...
qualifying child (such as your child, or grandchild who lived with you more than half the year and meets certain other tests) ²	the child is single	a qualifying person, whether or not the child meets the Citizen or Resident Test ⁷ .
	the child is married <u>and</u> you can claim the child as a dependent	a qualifying person.
	the child is married <u>and</u> you can't claim the child as a dependent	not a qualifying person ³ .
qualifying relative ⁴ who is your father or mother	you can claim your parent as a dependent ⁵	a qualifying person ⁶ .
	you can't claim your parent as a dependent	not a qualifying person.
qualifying relative ⁴ other than your father or mother (such as a grandparent, or sibling who meets certain tests).	your relative lived with you more than half the year, and you can claim them as a dependent, and is one of the following: child, stepchild, foster child, or a descendant of any of them; sibling, half sibling or a child of any of them; an ancestor or sibling of your parent; or stepsibling, stepparent, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, father-in-law, mother-in-law, brother-in-law or sister-in-law ⁵	a qualifying person.
	your relative didn't live with you more than half the year	not a qualifying person.
	your relative isn't related to you in one of the ways listed above <u>and</u> is your qualifying relative only because your relative lived with you all year as a member of your household (for example, a companion or a friend)	not a qualifying person.
	you can't claim your relative as a dependent	not a qualifying person.

Footnotes

1. A person can't qualify more than one taxpayer to use the head of household filing status for the year.
2. The term "qualifying child" is covered in [Tab C](#), Dependents. Note: If you are a noncustodial parent, the term "qualifying child" for head of household filing status doesn't include a child who is your dependent only because of the rules described in the Children of Divorced or Separated Parents table on page [C-8](#). If you are the custodial parent and those rules apply, the child generally is your qualifying child for head of household filing status even though the child isn't a qualifying child who you can claim as a dependent. A grandchild is not a qualifying person for head of household status if the taxpayer is married filing a separate return from their spouse.
3. This person is a qualifying person if the only reason you can't claim the person as a dependent is that you, or your spouse if filing jointly, can be claimed as a dependent on someone else's return.
4. The term "qualifying relative" is covered in [Tab C](#), Dependents.
5. If you can claim a person as a dependent only because of a multiple support agreement, that person isn't a qualifying person. See Multiple Support Agreement, in [Publication 17](#).
6. You are eligible to file as head of household even if your parent, whom you can claim as a dependent, doesn't live with you. You must pay more than half the cost of keeping up a home that was the main home for the entire year for your parent. This test is met if you pay more than half the cost of keeping your parent in a rest home or home for the elderly.
7. The Citizen or Resident Test states: You generally can't claim a person as a dependent unless that person is a U.S. citizen, U.S. resident alien, U.S. national, or a resident of Canada or Mexico.

Cost of Keeping Up a Home

Keep for Your Records

	Amount You Paid	Total Cost
Property taxes*	\$ _____	\$ _____
Mortgage interest expenses*	\$ _____	\$ _____
Rent	\$ _____	\$ _____
Repairs/Maintenance	\$ _____	\$ _____
Utility charges	\$ _____	\$ _____
Property insurance*	\$ _____	\$ _____
Food eaten in the home	\$ _____	\$ _____
Other household expenses	\$ _____	\$ _____
Fair market rental value*	\$ _____	\$ _____

*Under proposed regulations, fair market rental value may be used (instead of the sum of payments for property taxes, mortgage interest expenses, and property insurance)

Totals	\$ _____	\$ _____
Minus total amount you paid		(_____)
Amount others paid		\$ _____

If the total amount you paid is more than the amount others paid, you meet the requirement of paying more than half the cost of keeping up the home

 **Costs you include.** Include in the cost of keeping up a home expenses such as rent, mortgage interest, real estate taxes and insurance on the home, repairs, utilities, and food eaten in the home. As an alternative to including mortgage interest, real estate taxes, and insurance under proposed regulations, you may include the fair market rental value of the home.

Costs you don't include. Don't include the cost of clothing, education, medical treatment, vacations, life insurance, or transportation. Also, don't include the value of your services or those of a member of your household.

 Payments received under Temporary Assistance for Needy Families or other public assistance programs used to pay the costs of keeping up the home can be counted as money you paid. Amounts paid out of funds received in the child's or qualifying person's name, such as Social Security, are considered paid by the child, not you.

 Relevant period of time can be less than a year if spouses separate during the year. Prorate costs as needed; partial month counts as a full month. The time period begins when taxpayer and a qualifying child reside in the same household and the spouse does not.

Entering Filing Status



Basic Information>Filing Status

After collecting necessary information from Form 13614-C, Intake/Interview and Quality Review Sheet, and properly applying the tax law, you should choose the taxpayer's filing status.



If the taxpayer's spouse died during the year, the taxpayer is considered married for the whole year for filing status purposes. If the taxpayer didn't remarry before the end of the tax year, a joint return can be filed for the taxpayer and deceased spouse. If remarried before the end of the tax year, taxpayer can file a joint return with the new spouse. The deceased spouse's filing status is Married Filing Separately for that year.

What's your filing status?

☐ Single

☐ Married Filing Jointly

☐ Married Filing Separately

☐ Head of Household

☐ Qualifying Surviving Spouse

☐ Nonresident Alien **1**

Need help determining your filing status?

2 FILING STATUS WIZARD

BACK

CONTINUE



TaxSlayer will delete the state return if you change the filing status or the state residency.

1. Most nonresident aliens and dual status aliens have different filing requirements and may have to file Form 1040-NR, U.S. Nonresident Alien Income Tax Return. Form 1040-NR is only In Scope with Foreign Student certification and only for the criteria described in the [Tax-Aide Scope Manual](#). See [Tab L](#) for information on determining if a taxpayer is a Resident or Non-Resident Alien for U.S. Tax Purposes.



Resident aliens generally are taxed the same as U.S. citizens.

2. Use the [Qualifying Child or Relative Resource Tool](#) or see page [B-13](#) to determine the correct filing status.



Never use TaxSlayer's Filing Status Wizard.

Entering Filing Status (continued)

If Married Filing Separately is chosen as the filing status, a new screen will appear titled Married Separate.

Married Separate

☐ Check here if the Spouse lived with the Taxpayer at any time during the year

BACK

CONTINUE

 Individuals who are married and living apart but not legally separated under a decree of divorce or separate maintenance are considered married for federal tax purposes. Individuals who are married in a foreign country are married for federal tax purposes if the relationship would be recognized as marriage under the laws of at least one state, possession, or territory of the United States, regardless of domicile. Individuals are **not** lawfully married for federal tax purposes if they have entered into a registered domestic partnership, civil union, or other similar formal relationship not denominated as marriage under the applicable domestic or foreign law where such relationship was entered into, regardless of domicile.

 While there are legitimate reasons for married taxpayers to file separately, there are also drawbacks. A limited list is provided here. It is not all-inclusive and is provided for informational purposes only. Taxpayers filing married filing separately:

- Can't claim American opportunity credit, lifetime learning credit or the student loan interest deduction
- Can't claim either the child and dependent care credit or the earned income credit unless the taxpayer meets the requirements to be considered unmarried
- Who lived with the spouse at any time during the year can't claim the credit for the elderly or the disabled and must include in income a greater percentage of Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits
- Are limited to \$1,500 in capital losses
- Can't claim the standard deduction if the spouse itemizes
- Who lived with the spouse at any time during the year have a modified adjusted gross income (MAGI) limit for contributions to Roth IRAs of \$10,000
- Who is covered, or whose spouse is covered, by a retirement plan at work have a MAGI limit for deductible contributions to traditional IRAs of \$10,000

See page [M-12](#) if taxpayers opt to file an injured spouse allocation rather than filing separately.

 To make an MFJ to MFS comparison for federal, navigate in TaxSlayer to Miscellaneous Forms->MFJ vs MFS Comparison, or use the [Estimated Tax Worksheet with MFJ/MFS Comparison](#) in the [Colorado Resource Toolbox](#).

Entering the Last Name Correctly

A name control is a sequence of letters derived from a taxpayer's last name that is used by IRS in processing the tax return filed by the taxpayer. It is important that the combination of name control and taxpayer identification number (TIN) provided on an electronically filed return match IRS's record of name controls and TINs.

In e-file, a taxpayer's TIN and name control must match the data in the IRS database. If they don't match, the e-filed return will reject and generate an Error Reject Code.

Individuals may create a mySocialSecurity account to see how their information shows up on Social Security Administration records. For additional information, visit the Social Security Administration's website.

Name Controls for Individual Tax Returns

1. Primary Name Control (SEQ 0050) of Form 1040 must equal the first significant characters of the primary taxpayer's last name. No leading or embedded spaces are allowed. The first left-most position must contain an alpha character. Omit punctuation marks (except hyphens), titles and suffixes within last name field.

Examples: Individual Name Primary/Secondary Name Control

Individual Name on SSN/ITIN Card(s)	Enter in TaxSlayer		IRS Database Primary/Secondary Name Control
	First Name Field	Last Name Field	
John Brown	John	Brown	BROW
Walter Di Angelo	Walter	Di Angelo	DIAN
Ronald En, Sr.	Ronald	En	EN
Thomas Lea-Smith	Thomas	Lea-Smith	LEA-
Joseph Corn & Mary Smith	Joseph	Corn	CORN
	Mary	Smith	SMIT
Roger O'Neil	Roger	ONeil	ONEI
Kenneth McCarty	Kenneth	McCarty	MCCA
FNU Smith (First Name Unknown)	FNU	Smith	SMIT
Smith (No First Name)		Smith	SMIT

2. Consider certain suffixes as part of the last name (i.e., Armah-Bey, Paz-Ayala, Allar-Sid). Particular attention must be given to those names that incorporate a mother's maiden name as a suffix to the last name. For example, traditional Hispanic last names include the taxpayer's father's name followed by a space and the taxpayer's mother's maiden name. A married taxpayer's last name remains the same and either simply adds on the spouse's father's name (resulting in 3 names forming the last name) or deletes the mother's maiden name and adds on the spouse's father's name (sometimes the spouse's father's name is preceded by "de").

Entering the Last Name Correctly (continued)

Examples: Individual Name Primary Name Control

Individual Name on SSN/ ITIN Card	Enter in TaxSlayer		IRS Database Primary Name Control
	First Name Field	Last Name Field	
Abdullah Allar-Sid	Abdullah	Allar-Sid	ALLA
Jose Alvarado Nogales	Jose	Alvarado Nogales	ALVA
Juan de la Rosa Y Obregon	Juan	de la Rosa Y Obregon	DELA
Pedro Paz-Ayala	Pedro	Paz-Ayala	PAZ-
Donald Vander Neut	Donald	Vander Neut	VAND
Otto Von Wodtke	Otto	Von Wodtke	VONW
John Big Eagle	John	Big Eagle	BIGE
Mary Her Many Horses	Mary	Her Many Horses	HERM
Ted Smith Gonzalez	Ted	Gonzalez	GONZ
Maria Acevedo Smith	Maria	Smith	SMIT
Robert Garcia Garza Hernandez	Robert	Garza Hernandez	GARZ

 Please note that these are examples for how the name is shown on a return. Asking the taxpayer how their name was shown on their return if they filed the previous year may help prevent a reject.

- Below are examples of Indo-Chinese last names and the derivative Name Control. Some Indo-Chinese names have only two characters. Indo-Chinese names often have a middle name of “Van” (male) or “Thi” (female).

Examples: Individual Name Primary/Secondary Name Control

Individual Name on SSN/ ITIN Card	Enter in TaxSlayer		IRS Database Primary Name Control
	First Name Field	Last Name Field	
Binh To La	Binh	La	LA
Kim Van Nguyen	Kim	Nguyen	NGUY
Nhat Thi Pham	Nhat	Pham	PHAM
Jin Zhang Qui & Yen Yin Chiu	Jin Zhang	Qui	QUI
	Yen Yin	Chiu	CHIU

 If this is a more recently issued Social Security card with a name on more than one line, the last name is on the bottom line.

Entering Personal Information



Basic Information>Personal Information

The input screens below gather the taxpayer's personal information.



If a taxpayer is deceased, make the surviving spouse the primary taxpayer so their information will carryover in the next year.

Taxpayer Information

Primary taxpayer first name *

TAXPAYER

MI

Last name *

EXAMPLE

Suffix (Jr, Sr, etc.)

SSN *The IRS requires your Social Security Number for e-filing. **

XX - XXX - XXXX

1

Date of Birth *

5 20 1980

Occupation

DRIVER

☐ Taxpayer can be claimed as a dependent on someone else's return.

2

☐ Taxpayer was over age 18 and a full-time student at an eligible educational institution.

3

☐ Taxpayer is blind.

☐ Taxpayer is deceased.

4

1. If you incorrectly entered the SSN when you started the return, you can correct it here.
2. Check the box if another taxpayer can claim this person as a dependent.
3. Check the box if the taxpayer is between the ages of 18 and 24 and is a full-time student during some part of each of any 5 calendar months of the year. See [Glossary](#) for definition of a full-time student.
4. Check the Taxpayer is deceased box to generate a Date of Death box, which must be completed. The word Deceased and the date of death will print next to the deceased person's name at the top of Form 1040 page 1, as required by the IRS.

Entering Personal Information (continued)

☐ Taxpayer wishes to contribute \$3 to the Presidential Election Campaign Fund.	5
☐ Filing Married Filing Separate and meets the requirements to claim the EIC	6
☐ Taxpayer or Spouse served in a combat zone during the current tax year.	
☐ Taxpayer was a nonresident alien for any part of the year.	7
☐ Taxpayer or Spouse was affected by a natural disaster during the current tax year.	
☐ Taxpayer received, sold, exchanged, gifted, or disposed of a digital asset (or financial interest in a digital asset) in the current tax year.	8
☐ Taxpayer prefers to receive written communications from the IRS in a language other than English.	9
☐ Taxpayer prefers to receive written communications from the IRS in an accessible format.	9

This section is important for calculation of filing status, standard deduction, Presidential Election Fund, and military status.

5. Checking the “yes” box will have \$3 go to the Presidential Election Campaign Fund, which also helps pay for pediatric medical research. Checking this box does not increase the amount of tax that taxpayers owe, nor does it decrease any refund to which they are entitled.
6. This option will only appear if MFS filing status is selected. See page [I-4](#), footnote 4, Summary of EIC Eligibility Requirements.
7. Do not mark the taxpayer was a nonresident alien box if taxpayer or spouse is married to a citizen or resident alien and they have elected to treat the non-resident alien as a resident alien. See page [L-7](#), footnote 8, Resident or Nonresident Alien Decision Tree/Chart.
8. The return is Out of Scope if the taxpayer must check the box. Taxpayers are not required to check the box if they held no virtual currency for the tax year or if the taxpayer’s only transactions involving digital assets (virtual currency) during the tax year were purchases of virtual currency with real currency.
9. Taxpayers may choose to receive written communications from IRS in a language other than English or in an accessible format. Check the box and select the language or format from the drop down menu.

Entering Personal Information (continued)



Identity Protection PINs are entered in the Miscellaneous Forms Menu or in the Basic Information section.

Spouse Information

Spouse first name *

SPOUSE

MI

Last name *

EXAMPLE

10

Suffix (Jr, Sr, etc.)

SSN *

XX

- XXX

- XXXX

11

Date of Birth

6

▼

21

▼

1979

▼

☐

Spouse can be claimed as a dependent on someone else's return.

☐

Spouse was a nonresident alien for any part of the year.

☐

Spouse received, sold, exchanged, gifted, or disposed of a digital asset (or financial interest in a digital asset) in the current tax year.

☐

Spouse prefers to receive written communications from the IRS in a language other than English.

☐

Spouse prefers to receive written communications from the IRS in an accessible format.

10. Verify the spouse's last name with their Social Security card. If different from the taxpayer's, correct the auto-filled entry.

11. Enter spouse's SSN. If the taxpayer is filing MFS and does not know the SSN of the spouse, enter the spouse's SSN as 111-00-1111. You may leave the spouse's DOB blank. Without the spouse's actual SSN, the return must be marked for paper filing. It will be rejected if filed electronically.

Entering Personal Information (continued)

Address and Phone Number

☐ I have a stateside military address.

12

☐ Check here if foreign address

Address (street number & name) *

123 MAIN ST

Apartment (provide apartment number only)

ZIP code *

33635

-

13

City, town, or post office *

Tampa

State *

Florida

14

▼

Resident State as of 12/31/2022 *

Florida

▼

Daytime Telephone Number *

(813) 555-1111

15

Secondary Telephone Number

() -

Primary Client Email

16

Secondary Client Email

12. Check the military or foreign address boxes if they apply.

13. Entering the ZIP code will cause the city and state to auto-fill. Correct the city name if needed.

14. See Note on [following page](#) for residency status.

15. Always ask for the best telephone number (i.e. cell phone) to contact the taxpayer so the site can follow up with clients about return rejects or if additional information is needed.

16. Enter the email address for an option to send the taxpayer a link to the Customer Portal. See page [K-13](#).

Entering Personal Information (continued)

 **Resident State Return** – This option will allow you to select the taxpayer’s state of residency. Once the state has been chosen, selecting **Continue** will prompt the state questions. The program will create the state return based on the state selected. The program will automatically transfer basic information into the state return for you. Any additional states that are needed will be selected within the State Return section of the return. If a taxpayer lived in more than one state during the year, enter the state he or she lived in with the highest federal poverty line (FPL) figure. See page [H-24](#) for the FPL that will be used to make ACA calculations. If there isn’t a state return to complete, select **None** from the list.

 **For Military Certification** – Ask the taxpayer their state of legal residence. The civilian spouse of an active duty service member, under Military Spouses Residency Relief Act (MSRRA) can choose to keep their prior residence or domicile for tax purposes (tax residence) when accompanying the service member spouse, who is relocating under military orders, to a new military duty station in one of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, or a U.S. territory. Before relocating, both spouses must have the same tax residence.

Entering Dependent/Qualifying Person

 Basic Information>Dependents/Qualifying Person

 To determine if a person qualifies as the taxpayer’s dependent or qualifying person, see [Tab C, Dependents](#). Alternatively, use the [Qualifying Child or Relative Resource Tool](#) or the [Dependent Qualification Calculator](#) in the [Colorado Resource Toolbox](#) to determine if the individual is a qualifying child or qualifying relative and for all the benefits for the taxpayer. Enter non-dependents that qualify the taxpayer for the earned income credit or the qualifying surviving spouse or head of household filing statuses in this section.

 In order for the IRS to accept the tax return electronically, ensure that

- The correct date of birth is entered
- The dependent’s name is spelled correctly
- The correct Social Security number is entered

If any of these three items are entered incorrectly, the IRS will reject the tax return for electronic filing purposes.

Dependents or Qualifying Person(s)

Individuals who rely on you for support and reside in your house generally qualify for dependent tax exemptions. However, there are situations when a child’s exemption status is more complicated. The IRS has special rules for these situations.

Do you have any dependents or qualifying person(s) to claim on your return?

YES

NO

Entering Dependent/Qualifying Person (continued)

Dependent/Qualifying Child Information

First name*

MI

Last name*

Date of birth *

Social Security number (ITIN & ATIN also accepted) *

 - - ☐

Check here if the individual does not have an SSN, ITIN, or ATIN.

2

Was this individual a U.S. citizen, U.S. national, or U.S. resident alien? If they were not, you can't claim the child tax credit or the credit for other dependents for this person. *

3

☐ Yes

☐ No

Relationship *

Please select

4



Number of months this person lived in your home during 2022

12

5



Note: If this dependent was born in 2022, you must select 12 months



TaxSlayer relies on the combination of relationship, number of months in your home, and all of the check boxes to determine the correct tax treatment for this person.

1. The taxpayer's name carries forward to the dependent. Make changes as needed based on the dependent's Social Security card.
2. Select **Check box if the dependent does not have an SSN/ITIN/ATIN**, if applicable. If checked, the software will ask if the dependent will be completing a Form W-7, Application for ITIN. The Form W-7 is located in the Federal Section, Miscellaneous Forms. If not applying for an ITIN, answer no and enter the reason that the child does not have a TIN (such as the death of the child, which requires attaching a death certificate if e-filing).
3. When a dependent's information is carried forward, be sure to indicate whether the taxpayer is a U.S. citizen, U.S. national, or U.S. resident alien.
4. If the taxpayer has a dependent whose relationship is not listed, pick the relationship that has the same tax treatment. For example, if the taxpayer's dependent is their great-grandchild, select **grandchild** for the relationship.
5. Use the drop down list to enter the number of months or select Lived in Mexico or Lived in Canada. Enter 12 months if the dependent was born or died during the year or was temporarily absent (school, vacation, etc.). If you are the noncustodial parent claiming your child as a dependent, select **Divorce/Separation** for the number of months. For a qualifying relative who did not live with the taxpayer more than 6 months, select **Other reasons** for the number of months.

Entering Dependent/Qualifying Person (continued)

Check any of these that apply to you: **6**

☐ This person was over age 18 and a full-time student at an eligible educational institution.

☐ Check if this person was DISABLED.

☐ Check if this qualifying child is NOT YOUR DEPENDENT. **7**

☐ Check if you wish NOT to claim this dependent for Earned Income Credit purposes. **8**

☐ Check if this dependent is married.

☐ This dependent made over \$5,050 of income

☐ This dependent qualifies for a Multiple Support Declaration. **9**

6. Carefully read the selections under the “Check any of these that apply to you:” list. Check all that apply.

7. Select the **Check if this qualifying child is NOT YOUR DEPENDENT** box if:

- a.** the child provides more than half of his or her own support but qualifies the taxpayer for EIC, or
- b.** the noncustodial parent is claiming the dependent, but the child qualifies the taxpayer as head of household or for dependent care credit or EIC, or
- c.** the child is not a dependent but qualifies the taxpayer as head of household or as a qualifying surviving spouse.

8. If the dependent is not your qualifying child for EIC, select **Check if you wish to NOT claim this dependent for Earned Income Credit purposes**. This is only needed on an exceptional basis when TaxSlayer determines them to be a qualifying child for EIC when they did not meet the requirements to be a qualifying child (see [Tab I](#)). Typically this would be due to a reason not entered in TaxSlayer; e.g., failed the EIC residency test.

9. If no one person contributed over half of the support of the taxpayer’s relative (or a person who lived with the taxpayer all year as a member of their household) but the taxpayer and another person(s) provided more than half of that person’s support, special rules may apply that would treat the taxpayer as having provided over half of the support. For details, see [Pub. 501](#), Dependents, Standard Deduction, and Filing Information.

Qualifying Child(ren) for Earned Income Credit (EIC):

EIC is considered for every return unless the program determines that it is not viable. Verify names, SSNs, and dates of birth with Social Security cards to prevent rejected returns.

TaxSlayer calculates the amount of earned income credit if the client qualifies based on income and other requirements. **Reminder:** Although age, relationship and residency requirements are the same for EIC as for dependency, support is NOT an issue for EIC (it does not matter whether or not the child, parent, or another provides over half of the child’s support).

Tab C: Dependents

Overview of the Rules for Claiming a Dependent



This table is only an overview of the rules. For details, see [Publication 17](#), *Your Federal Income Tax (For Individuals)*, Tax-Aide's [Qualifying Child or Relative Resource Tool](#), or the [Dependent Qualification Calculator](#) in the [Colorado Resource Toolbox](#).

- You can't claim any dependents if you, or your spouse if filing jointly, could be claimed as a dependent by another taxpayer, unless that taxpayer files a return only to claim a refund of income tax withheld or estimated tax paid.
- You can't claim a married person who files a joint return as a dependent unless that joint return is only to claim a refund of income tax withheld or estimated tax paid.
- You can't claim a person as a dependent unless that person is a U.S. citizen, U.S. resident alien, U.S. national, or a resident of Canada or Mexico.¹
- You can't claim a person as a dependent unless that person is your **qualifying child or qualifying relative**.

Tests To Be a Qualifying Child	Tests To Be a Qualifying Relative
1. The child must be your child, stepchild, foster child, sibling, half sibling, stepsibling, or a descendant of any of them. An adopted child is always treated as your own child. The term "adopted child" includes a child who was lawfully placed with you for legal adoption. 2. The child must be: (a) under age 19 at the end of the year and younger than you (or your spouse, if filing jointly), (b) under age 24 at the end of the year, a full-time student, and younger than you (or your spouse, if filing jointly), or (c) any age if permanently and totally disabled. 3. The child must have lived with you for more than half of the year.² 4. The child must not have provided more than half of his or her own support for the year.⁵ 5. The child isn't filing a joint return for the year (unless that joint return is filed only to claim a refund of income tax withheld or estimated tax paid). 6. If the child meets the rules to be a qualifying child of more than one person, you must be the person entitled to claim the child as a qualifying child. See the "Qualifying Child of More Than One Person" chart on the next page.	1. The person can't be your qualifying child or the qualifying child of any other taxpayer. A child isn't the qualifying child of any other taxpayer if the child's parent (or any other person for whom the child is defined as a qualifying child) isn't required to file an income tax return or files an income tax return only to get a refund of income tax withheld. 2. The person either (a) must be related to you in one of the ways listed under "Relatives who don't have to live with you" (see Table 2, step 2), or (b) must live with you all year as a member of your household² (and your relationship must not violate local law). 3. The person's gross income for the year must be less than \$5,050.³ Gross income means all income the person received in the form of money, goods, property and services, that isn't exempt from tax. Don't include Social Security benefits unless the person is married filing a separate return and lived with their spouse at any time during the tax year or if 1/2 the Social Security benefits plus their other gross income and tax exempt interest is more than \$25,000 (\$32,000 if MFJ). 4. You must provide more than half of the person's total support for the year.^{4, 5}

Footnotes

¹There is an exception for certain adopted children.

²There are exceptions for temporary absences, children who were born or died during the year, children of divorced or separated parents or parents who live apart, and kidnapped children. If you obtained a final decree of divorce or separate maintenance during the year, you can't take your former spouse as a dependent. This rule applies even if you provided all of your former spouse's support.

³There is an exception if the person is disabled and has income from a sheltered workshop.

⁴There are exceptions for multiple support agreements, children of divorced or separated parents or parents who live apart, and kidnapped children.

⁵A [worksheet for determining support](#) is provided later in this tab. If a person receives Social Security benefits and uses them toward his or her own support, those benefits are considered as provided by the person. Benefits provided by the state to a needy person are generally considered support provided by the state. A proposed rule on which taxpayers may choose to rely treats governmental payments made to a recipient that the recipient uses, in part, to support others as support of the others provided by the recipient, whereas any part of such payment used for the support of the recipient would constitute support of the recipient by a third party. For example, if a mother receives Temporary Aid to Needy Families (TANF) and uses the TANF payments to support her children, the proposed regulations treat the mother as having provided that support.

Qualifying Child of More Than One Person

Tiebreaker Rules

If the child meets the conditions to be the qualifying child of more than one person, only one person can claim the child as a qualifying child dependent for all tax benefits associated with an exemption unless the special rule for children of divorced or separated parents applies¹.

- Credit for other dependents
- Child Tax Credit and Additional Child Tax Credit
- Head of Household
- Earned Income Credit
- Credit for Child and Dependent Care Expenses
- Exclusion from income for Dependent Care Benefits

No other person can take any of the six tax benefits listed above unless he or she has a different qualifying child. To determine which person can treat the child as a qualifying child to claim these six tax benefits, the following tiebreaker rules apply. Subject to these tiebreaker rules, the taxpayer and the other person may be able to choose which person claims the child as a qualifying child.

If only one of the persons is the child's parent, the child is treated as the qualifying child of the parent.

If the parents file a joint return together and can claim the child as a qualifying child, the child is treated as the qualifying child of the parents.

If the parents don't file a joint return together but both parents claim the child as a qualifying child, the IRS will treat the child as the qualifying child of the parent with whom the child lived for the longer period of time during the year. If the child lived with each parent for the same amount of time, the IRS will treat the child as the qualifying child of the parent who had the higher adjusted gross income (AGI) for the year.

If no parent can claim the child as a qualifying child, the child is treated as the qualifying child of the person who had the highest AGI for the year.

If a parent can claim the child as a qualifying child but no parent claims the child, the child is treated as the qualifying child of the person who had the highest AGI for the year, but only if that person's AGI is higher than the highest AGI of any of the child's parents who can claim the child.

Example: Your daughter meets the conditions to be a qualifying child for both you and your mother. Under the rules above, you are entitled to treat your daughter as a qualifying child for all of the six tax benefits listed above for which you otherwise qualify. Your mother isn't entitled to take any of the six tax benefits listed above unless she has a different qualifying child. However, if your mother's AGI is higher than yours, you can let your mother treat your daughter as her qualifying child. If you do that, your daughter isn't your qualifying child for any of the six benefits.

For more details and examples, see [Publication 17](#) and [Publication 501](#), Exemptions, Standard Deduction, and Filing Information.

Footnote

1. When the special rule for children of divorced or separated parents applies (see [Table 3](#), later in this tab) and the noncustodial parent claims the child as a dependent, the noncustodial parent may also claim the child tax credit (or credit for other dependents) and any educational benefit, if all other rules are met. The custodial parent should enter the child as a nondependent in the software (see software entries on page [B-27](#)), because they may be eligible for the EIC, Child and Dependent Care Credit, Exclusion from income for Dependent Care Benefits and Head of Household filing status.

Table 1: All Dependents

Begin with this table to determine both Qualifying Child and Qualifying Relative dependents.

Step	Probe/Ask the taxpayer:	Action
1	Can you or your spouse (if filing jointly) be claimed as a dependent on another taxpayer's tax return this year? ⁵	If YES : If you can be claimed as a dependent by another taxpayer, you may not claim anyone else as your dependent. If NO : Go to Step 2

Table 1: All Dependents (continued)

Step	Probe/Ask the taxpayer:	Action
2	Was the person married as of December 31 of the tax year?	If YES : Go to Step 3 If NO : Go to Step 4
3	Is the person filing a joint return for this tax year? (Answer “NO” if the person is filing a joint return only to claim a refund of income tax withheld or estimated tax paid.)	If YES : You can’t claim this person as a dependent. If NO : Go to Step 4
4	Was the person a U.S. citizen, U.S. resident alien, U.S. national, or a resident of Canada or Mexico? (Answer “YES” if you are a U.S. citizen or U.S. national and you adopted a child who lived with you as a member of your household all year.)	If YES : Go to Step 5 If NO : You can’t claim this person as a dependent.
5	Was the person your child, stepchild, eligible foster child, sibling, half sibling, stepsibling, or a descendant of any of them (i.e., your grandchild, niece, or nephew)? ⁴	If YES : Go to Step 6 If NO : This person isn’t your qualifying child. Go to Table 2: Qualifying Relative Dependents
6	Was the person: • under age 19 at the end of the year and younger than you (or your spouse, if filing jointly) OR • under age 24 at the end of the year, a full-time student (see definition in the glossary) and younger than you (or your spouse, if filing jointly) OR • any age if permanently and totally disabled ¹ at any time during the year?	If YES : Go to Step 7 If NO : This person isn’t your qualifying child. Go to Table 2: Qualifying Relative Dependents
7	Did the person live with you as a member of your household, except for temporary absences ² , for more than half the year? <i>Answer “YES” if the child was born or died during the year and lived with you for more than half the part of the year they were alive. A child lawfully placed with you for legal adoption or as an eligible foster child is considered to have lived with you for more than half the year if your main home was this person’s main home for more than half the time since the child was adopted or placed with you in the year.</i>	If YES : Go to Step 8 (Use Table 3 to see if the dependency for children of divorced or separated parents or parents who live apart applies.) If NO : This person isn’t your qualifying child. Go to Table 2: Qualifying Relative Dependents
8	Did the person provide more than half of his or her own support ³ for the year?	If YES : You can’t claim this person as a dependent If NO : Go to Step 9
9	Is the person a qualifying child of any other taxpayer?	If YES : Go to the chart: Qualifying Child of More Than One Person If NO : You can claim this person as a qualifying child dependent

Footnotes

1. A person is permanently and totally disabled if he or she can’t engage in any substantial gainful activity because of a physical or mental condition, AND a doctor determines the condition has lasted or can be expected to last continuously for at least a year or can lead to death.
2. A child is considered to have lived with you during periods of time when one of you, or both, are temporarily absent due to illness, education, business, vacation, military service, institutionalized care for a child who is permanently and totally disabled, or incarceration. In most cases a child of divorced or separated parents is the qualifying child of the custodial parent. See [Table 3: Children of Divorced or Separated Parents or Parents Who Live Apart](#) to see if an exception applies. There is an exception for kidnapped children. See [Publication 501](#).
3. A [worksheet for determining support](#) is included later in this tab. If a child receives Social Security benefits and uses them toward his or her own support, those benefits are considered as provided by the child. Benefits provided by the state to a needy person (welfare, food stamps, housing, SSI) are generally considered support provided by the state.
4. An adopted child is treated the same as a natural child for the purposes of determining whether a person is related to you in any of these ways. For example, an adopted brother or sister is your brother or sister. An adopted child includes a child who was lawfully placed with a person for legal adoption.
5. An individual is not a dependent of a person if that person is not required to file an income tax return and either does not file an income tax return or files an income tax return solely to claim a refund of estimated or withheld taxes.

Table 2: Qualifying Relative Dependents

You must start with [Table 1](#). (To claim a qualifying relative dependent, you must first meet the Dependent Taxpayer, Joint Return and Citizen or Resident Tests in steps 1-4 of [Table 1](#))

Step	Probe/Ask the taxpayer:	Action
1	Is the person your qualifying child or the qualifying child of any other taxpayer? A child isn't the qualifying child of any other taxpayer if the child's parent (or any other person for whom the child is defined as a qualifying child) isn't required to file a U.S. income tax return or files an income tax return only to get a refund of withheld income tax or estimated tax paid.	If YES , the person isn't a qualifying relative. (See Table 1 : All Dependents) If NO , go to Step 2.
2	Was the person your child, stepchild, foster child, or a descendant of any of them (i.e., your grandchild)? OR Was the person your sibling, half sibling, or a child of any of them? OR Was the person your parent, or an ancestor or sibling of either of them? OR Was the person your stepsibling, stepparent, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, father-in-law, mother-in-law, brother-in-law, or sister-in-law? ¹	If NO , go to Step 3. If YES , go to Step 4. Note: The relatives listed in Step 2 are considered "Relatives who don't have to live with you" Note: To enter into TaxSlayer a qualifying relative who did not live with the taxpayer more than 6 months, choose "Other reasons" from the months drop-down menu.
3	Was the person any other person (other than your spouse) who lived with you all year as a member of your household? ²	If NO , you can't claim this person as a dependent. If YES , go to Step 4. Exceptions: There are exceptions for kidnapped children; a person who was born or died during the year; certain temporary absences—school, vacation, medical care, etc. Divorced or separated spouse. If you obtained a final decree of divorce or separate maintenance during the year, you can't take your former spouse as a dependent. This rule applies even if you provided all of your former spouse's support.
4	Did the person have gross income of less than the \$5,050 threshold amount in 2024? ³	If NO , you can't claim this person as a dependent. If YES , go to Step 5.
5	Did you provide more than half the person's total support for the year? ⁴ See Worksheet for Determining Support , later in this tab, to calculate the total support for the year.	If YES , you can claim this person as your qualifying relative dependent. (Use Table 3 to see if the exception for children of divorced or separated parents or parents who live apart applies.) If NO , go to Step 6.
6	Did another person provide more than half the person's total support? ⁴	If YES , you can't claim this person as a dependent. If NO , go to Step 7.
7	Did two or more people, each of whom would be able to take the dependent but for the support test, together provide more than half the person's total support?	If YES , go to Step 8. If NO , you can't claim this person as a dependent.
8	Did you provide more than 10% of the person's total support for the year?	If YES , go to Step 9. If NO , you can't claim this person as a dependent.
9	Did the other person(s) providing more than 10% of the person's total support for the year provide you with a signed statement agreeing not to claim the dependent?	If YES , you can claim this person as a dependent. You must file Form 2120, Multiple Support Declaration, with your return. See page B-27 and navigation below. If NO , you can't claim this person as a qualifying child dependent.



To include Form 2120 with the return: *Basic Information>Dependents/Qualifying Person>[Enter/edit dependent]>This dependent qualifies for a Multiple Support Declaration*

Table 2: Qualifying Relative Dependents (continued)

Footnotes

¹An adopted child is treated the same as a natural child for the purposes of determining whether a person is related to you in any of these ways. For example, an adopted brother or sister is your brother or sister. An adopted child includes a child who was lawfully placed with a person for legal adoption. Any of these relationships that were established by marriage aren't ended by death or divorce.

²A person doesn't meet this test if at any time during the year the relationship between you and that person violates local law.

³For purposes of this test, the gross income of an individual who is permanently and totally disabled at any time during the year doesn't include income for services the individual performs at a sheltered workshop. Gross income means all income the person received in the form of money, goods, property and services, that isn't exempt from tax. Don't include Social Security benefits unless the person is married filing a separate return and lived with their spouse at any time during the tax year or if 1/2 the Social Security benefits plus their other gross income and tax exempt interest is more than \$25,000 (\$32,000 if MFJ).

⁴**See Table 3, Children of Divorced or Separated Parents or Parents Who Live Apart**, for the exception to the support test.

If a child receives Social Security benefits and uses them toward his or her own support, those benefits are considered as provided by the child. Benefits provided by the state to a needy person are generally considered support provided by the state. A proposed rule, on which taxpayers may choose to rely, treats governmental payments made to a recipient that the recipient uses, in part, to support others as support of the others provided by the recipient, whereas any part of such payment used for the support of the recipient would constitute support of the recipient by a third party. For example, if a mother receives TANF and uses the TANF payments to support her children, the proposed regulations treat the mother as having provided that support.

If the taxpayer remarries, the support provided by the new spouse is treated as provided by the taxpayer.

Table 3: Children of Divorced or Separated Parents or Parents Who Live Apart

Use this table when directed from [Table 1](#) or [Table 2](#) to determine if the exception applies to the qualifying child residency test or the qualifying relative support test

Step	Probe/Ask the taxpayer:	Action
1	Did the child receive over half of his or her support ⁴ from the parents who are: • Divorced OR • Legally separated under a decree of divorce or separate maintenance OR • Separated under a written separation agreement OR • Lived apart at all times during the last 6 months of the year?	If YES , go to Step 2. If NO , Table 3 doesn't apply.
2	Was the child in the custody of one or both parents for more than half the year? ¹	If YES , go to Step 3. If NO , Table 3 doesn't apply.
3	Did the custodial parent (parent with whom the child lived for the greater number of nights during the year) provide the taxpayer a signed written declaration (Form 8332, Release/Revocation of Release of Claim to Exemption to Child by Custodial Parent, a copy of Form 8332, or similar document) releasing his or her claim to the child as a dependent?	If YES , the Table 3 exception applies. ² Return to the appropriate step in Table 1 or Table 2 . If NO , go to Step 4.
4	Are either of the following statements true? The taxpayer has a post-1984 and pre-2009 decree ³ or agreement that is applicable for the current tax year and states <i>all three of the following</i> : • The noncustodial parent can claim the child as a dependent without regard to any condition, such as payment of support. • The other parent won't claim the child as a dependent for the year. • The years for which the noncustodial parent can claim the child as a dependent. OR The taxpayer has a pre-1985 decree of divorce or separation maintenance or written separation agreement between the parents that provide that the noncustodial parent can claim the child as a dependent, and the noncustodial parent provides at least \$600 for support of the child during the current tax year.	If YES , the Table 3 exception applies. Return to the appropriate step in Table 1 or Table 2 . If NO , Table 3 doesn't apply.

Footnotes

1. If the child is emancipated under state law, either by reaching age of majority or other means, child is treated as not living with either parent (see [Publication 17](#)).
2. Post-2008 decree or agreement. If the divorce decree or separation agreement went into effect after 2008, the noncustodial parent can't attach pages from the decree or agreement instead of Form 8332. The custodial parent must sign, and the noncustodial parent must attach to his or her return, either Form 8332, or a copy of Form 8332 or a substantially similar statement the only purpose of which is to release the custodial parent's claim to a child. For an e-filed return, attach and submit the Form 8332 with Form 8453, U.S. Individual Income Tax Transmittal for an IRS e-file Return. Alternatively, scan Form 8332 and upload to the return as a Scanned Document. **Tax-Aide Best Practice:** Do not attach Form 8453 or Form 8332 for inclusion in the electronic return. Inform the taxpayer that the IRS may ask them to provide this additional documentation. See page [K-14](#).
3. Post-1984 and Pre-2009 divorce decrees or agreements: The noncustodial parent must attach all of the following pages from the decree or agreement. See Tax-Aide Best Practice above.
 - Cover page (include the other parent's SSN on that page)
 - The pages that include all the information identified in (1) through (3) above
 - Signature page with the other parent's signature and date of agreement.
4. If you remarry, the support provided by your new spouse is treated as provided by you.

Release of certain tax benefits revoked

A custodial parent who has revoked his or her previous release of a claim to certain tax benefits for a child must attach a copy of the revocation to his or her return. For the revocation to be effective for the current tax year, the custodial parent must have given (or made reasonable efforts to give) written notice of the revocation to the noncustodial parent in the prior tax year or earlier. (See [Form 8332](#) for more details).

Other decrees or agreements that don't meet step 4:

Noncustodial parents must attach the Form 8332, or a copy of Form 8332 or similar statement to their return.

Dependency Worksheet for Determining Support



Taxpayers should keep a completed copy of this worksheet for their records. See the following page for important notes. Also see the [Home Cost and Support Worksheet](#) in the [Colorado Resource Toolbox](#).

Funds Belonging to the Person You Supported

1. Enter the total funds belonging to the person you supported, including income received (taxable and nontaxable) and amounts borrowed during the year, plus the amount in savings and other accounts at the beginning of the year. Don't include funds provided by the state; include those amounts on line 23 instead 1. _____
2. Enter the amount on line 1 that was used for the person's support 2. _____
3. Enter the amount on line 1 that was used for other purposes 3. _____
4. Enter the total amount in the person's savings and other accounts at the end of the year 4. _____
5. Add lines 2 through 4. (This amount should equal line 1.) 5. _____

Expenses for Entire Household (where the person you supported lived)

6. Lodging (complete line 6a or 6b):
 - a. Enter the total rent paid 6a. _____
 - b. Enter the fair rental value of the home. If the person you supported owned the home, also include this amount in line 21 6b. _____
7. Enter the total food expenses 7. _____
8. Enter the total amount of utilities (heat, light, water, etc. not included in line 6a or 6b) 8. _____
9. Enter the total amount of repairs (not included in line 6a or 6b) 9. _____
10. Enter the total of other expenses. Don't include expenses of maintaining the home, such as mortgage interest, real estate taxes, and insurance 10. _____
11. Add lines 6a through 10. These are the total household expenses 11. _____
12. Enter total number of persons who lived in the household 12. _____

Expenses for the Person You Supported

13. Divide line 11 by line 12. This is the person's share of the household expenses 13. _____
14. Enter the person's total clothing expenses 14. _____
15. Enter the person's total education expenses 15. _____
16. Enter the person's total medical and dental expenses not paid for or reimbursed by insurance¹ 16. _____
17. Enter the person's total travel and recreation expenses 17. _____
18. Enter the total of the person's other expenses² 18. _____
19. Add lines 13 through 18. This is the total cost of the person's support for the year 19. _____

Did the Person Provide More Than Half of His or Her Own Support?

20. Multiply line 19 by 50% (0.50) 20. _____
21. Enter the amount from line 2, plus the amount from line 6b if the person you supported owned the home. This is the amount the person provided for his or her own support 21. _____
22. Is line 21 more than line 20?

☐ **No.** You meet the support test for this person to be your qualifying child. If this person also meets the other tests to be a qualifying child, stop here; don't complete lines 23–26. Otherwise, go to line 23 and fill out the rest of the worksheet to determine if this person is your qualifying relative.

☐ **Yes.** You don't meet the support test for this person to be either your qualifying child or your qualifying relative. Stop here.

Dependency Worksheet for Determining Support (continued)

Did You Provide More Than Half?

23. Enter the amount others provided for the person's support. Include amounts provided by state, local, and other welfare societies or agencies. Don't include any amounts included on line 1 23. _____
24. Add lines 21 and 23 24. _____
25. Subtract line 24 from line 19. This is the amount you provided for the person's support 25. _____
26. Is line 25 more than line 20?
- ☐ **Yes.** You meet the support test for this person to be your qualifying relative.
- ☐ **No.** You don't meet the support test for this person to be your qualifying relative. You can't claim this person as a dependent unless you can do so under a multiple support agreement, the support test for children of divorced or separated parents, or the special rule for kidnapped children. See the following sections in [Publication 501](#): Multiple Support Agreement, Support Test for Children of Divorced or Separated Parents (or Parents Who Live Apart), or Kidnapped child under Qualifying Relative.

Footnotes

¹Include medical and dental insurance premiums.

²Include childcare expenses.

The following items aren't included in total support:

- Federal, state, and local income taxes paid by persons from their own income
- Social Security and Medicare taxes paid by persons from their own income
- Life insurance premiums
- Funeral expenses
- Scholarships received by your child if your child is a student
- Survivors' and Dependents' Educational Assistance payments used for the support of the child who receives them

 **TANF and other governmental payments.** Under proposed Treasury regulations, if you received Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) payments or other similar payments and used the payment to support another person, those payments are considered support you provided for that person, rather than support provided by the government or other third party.

 **Social Security benefits.** If spouses each receive benefits that are paid by one check made out to both of them, half of the total paid is considered to be for the support of each spouse, unless they can show otherwise. If a child receives Social Security benefits and uses them toward his or her own support, the benefits are considered as provided by the child.

 **Foster care payments and expenses.** Payments you receive for the support of a foster child from a child placement agency are considered support provided by the agency. Similarly, payments you receive for the support of a foster child from a state or county are considered support provided by the state or county.

 **Armed Forces dependency allotments.** The part of the allotment contributed by the government and the part taken out of your military pay are both considered provided by you in figuring whether you provide more than half of the support. If your allotment is used to support persons other than those you name, you can claim them as dependents if they otherwise qualify.

 **Tax-exempt income.** In figuring a person's total support, include tax-exempt income, savings, and borrowed amounts used to support that person. Tax-exempt income includes certain Social Security benefits, welfare benefits, nontaxable life insurance proceeds, Armed Forces family allotments, nontaxable pensions, and tax-exempt interest.

Tab D: Income

Income Quick Reference Guide

This list is a quick reference and volunteers should refer to [Publication 525](#), Taxable and Nontaxable Income, for more information. Don't rely on this list alone. Some of the income items on this chart are Out of Scope. Use the [Tax-Aide Scope Manual](#) to identify Out of Scope items. Refer taxpayers with Out of Scope income to a professional tax preparer. Confirm that all income received by the taxpayer has been discussed and shown on the return, if required. To determine taxability at the state level, check with your state's department of revenue.

Table A – Examples of Taxable Income (Examples of income to consider when determining whether a return must be filed or if a person meets the gross income test for qualifying relative)		
• Wages, salaries, bonuses, commissions • Alimony (for divorce before 2019, see How/Where to Enter Income, later) • Annuities • Awards • Back pay • Breach of contract payment • Business income/Self-employment income • Cash income • Compensation for personal services • Canceled debts¹ • Director's fees • Disability benefits (employer-funded) • Discounts • Dividends • Employee awards • Employee bonuses • Estate and trust income	• Farm income • Fees • Gains from sale of property or securities • Gambling winnings • Hobby income • Grants to businesses, even disaster related, unless exempted by law • Interest • Interest on life insurance dividends • IRA distributions • Jury duty fees • Military pay (not exempt from taxation) • Military pension • Nonemployee compensation • Notary fees • Partnership, Estate and S-Corporation income (Schedule K-1s, Taxpayer's share) • Pensions • Prizes • Punitive damage award	• Railroad retirement—Tier I (portion may be taxable) • Railroad retirement—Tier II • Recovery of prior year deduction² (medical, property taxes, etc.) • Refunds of State and local income tax (if reportable)² • Rents (gross rent)³ • Rewards • Royalties • Severance pay • Self-employment (gross income) • Social Security benefits (including SSDI) – portion may be taxable – (See page D-57, Form SSA-1099/RRB-1099 Tier 1 Distributions) • Supplemental unemployment benefits • Taxable scholarships and grants • Tips and gratuities • Tribal per capita payments • Unemployment compensation

Footnotes

1. If the taxpayer received a Form 1099-C, Cancellation of Debt, in relation to their main home, it can be nontaxable (see page [D-74](#)), as is forgiveness of certain student loans (see page [D-71](#)).
2. If itemized in year paid and taxes were reduced because of deduction
3. Land-only rental is in scope for Tax-Aide. Rental of a personal residence is in scope with Military certification only (and taxpayer must be active duty military). Other rental income is Out of Scope.

Nontaxable Income

Table B – Examples of Nontaxable Income

(Examples of income items to exclude when determining whether a return must be filed)

• Child support • Civil damages, restitution or other monetary award paid to someone because that person was wrongfully incarcerated • Damages for physical injury (other than punitive) • Death payments • Dividends on life insurance • Federal Employees' Compensation Act payments • Federal income tax refunds • Gifts • Grants to individuals if due to a qualified disaster (otherwise taxable unless exempted by law) • Inheritance³ or bequest • Insurance proceeds (Accident, Casualty, Health, Life) • Interest on tax-free securities • Interest on EE/I bonds redeemed for qualified higher education expenses • Meals and lodging for the convenience of employer • Olympic and Paralympic Games medals and prizes⁴	• Payments in lieu of worker's compensation • Qualified Medicaid waiver payments • Relocation payments • Rebate/Patronage Dividends issued by co-ops for personal use are not taxable • Reimbursements by employers or volunteer organizations for ordinary and necessary actual expenses • Rental of personal residence for less than 15 days⁵ • Rental allowance of clergyman • Reverse mortgages • Sickness and injury payments • Social Security benefits – portion may not be taxable (See page D-57, Form SSA-1099/RRB-1099 Tier 1 Distributions) • Student loan forgiveness (2021-2026) • Supplemental Security Income (SSI) • Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) • Terrorist⁶ or military action, certain payments received as a result • Veterans' benefits • Welfare payments (including TANF) and food stamps • Worker's compensation and similar payments
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Footnotes

3. An inheritance isn't reported on the income tax return, but a distribution from an inherited pension or annuity is subject to the same tax as the original owner would have had to pay
4. The exclusion does not apply to a taxpayer for any year in which the taxpayer's AGI exceeds \$1 million (or \$500,000 for an individual filing a MFS return)
5. Rental of a personal residence for less than 15 days during the year is not considered a rental activity, is not taxable income, and the expenses are not deductible on Schedule E (In Scope). Residence must have also had at least 15 days of personal use during the year. See [Publication 527](#), Residential Rental Property.
6. See [Publication 3920](#), Tax Relief for Victims of Terrorist Attacks

Armed Forces Gross Income

Members of the Armed Forces receive many different types of pay and allowances. Some are included in gross income while others are excluded from gross income. Table 1 lists included items that are subject to tax and must be reported on your tax return. Table 2 lists excluded items that are not subject to tax, but may have to be shown on your tax return. See [Publication 3](#), Armed Forces' Tax Guide, for additional information. To determine taxability at the state level, check with your state's department of revenue.

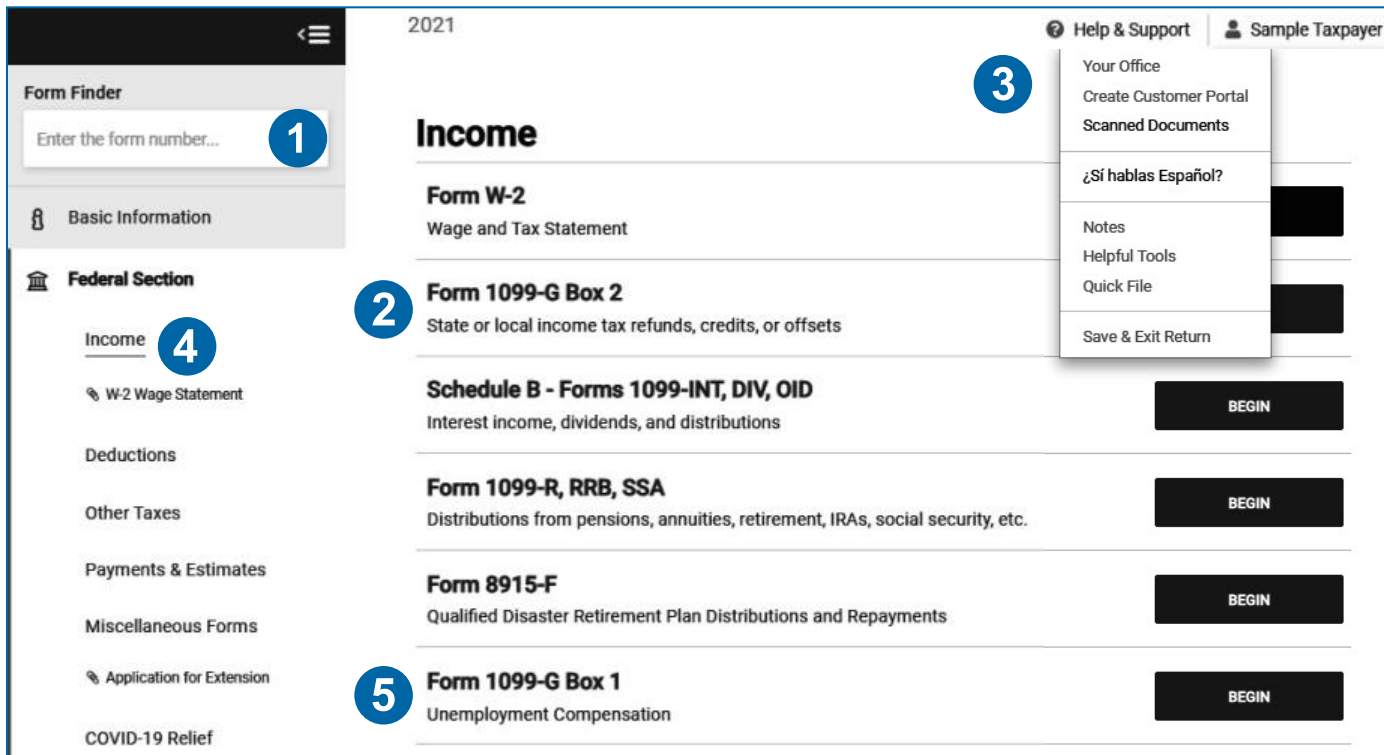
Armed Forces Gross Income (continued)

Table 1—Included Items		
These items are included in gross income, unless the pay is for service in a combat zone		
Basic pay • Active duty • Attendance at a designated service school • Back wages • Cadet/midshipman pay • Drills (Inactive Duty Training) • Reserve training • Training Duty	Special pay • Aviation career incentives • Career sea • Diving duty • Foreign duty (outside the 48 contiguous states and the District of Columbia) • Foreign language proficiency • Hardship duty • Hostile fire or imminent danger • Medical and dental officers • Nuclear-qualified officers • Optometry • Other Health Professional Special Pay (for example, nurse, physician assistant, social work, etc.) • Pharmacy • Special compensation for assistance with activities of daily living (SCAADL) • Special duty assignment pay • Veterinarian • Voluntary Separation Incentive	Incentive pay • Submarine • Flight • Hazardous duty • High altitude/Low altitude (HALO)
Bonus pay • Career status • Continuation pay • Enlistment • Officer • Overseas extension • Reenlistment		Other pay • Accrued leave • CONUS COLA • High deployment per diem • Personal money allowances paid to high ranking officers • Student loan repayment from programs such as the Department of Defense Educational Loan Repayment Program when the year's service (requirement) isn't attributable to a combat zone, to the extent that qualified higher education expenses exceed \$5,250 annually • Certain payments made by an employer after March 27, 2020, and before January 1, 2026, of principal or interest on certain qualified educational loans.
		In-kind military benefits • Personal use of government-provided vehicle

Table 2—Excluded Items		
The exclusion for certain items applies whether the item is furnished in-kind or is a reimbursement or allowance.		
Combat zone and qualified hazardous duty area pay • Compensation for active service while in a combat zone Note: <i>Limited amount for commissioned officers</i> • Leave earned or accrued while performing service in a combat zone	Family allowances • Certain educational expenses for dependents • Emergencies • Evacuation to a place of safety • Separation	Living allowances • BAH (Basic Allowance for Housing) • BAS (Basic Allowance for Subsistence) • Housing and cost-of-living allowances abroad paid by the U.S. Government or by a foreign government • OHA (Overseas Housing Allowance)
Other pay • Certain amounts received under Armed Force Health Professions Scholarship and Financial Assistance Program payments • Disability, including payments received for injuries incurred as a direct result of a terrorist or military action • Disability severance payments • Group-term life insurance • Professional education • ROTC educational and subsistence allowances • State bonus pay for service in a combat zone • Survivor and retirement protection plan premiums • Uniform allowances	Moving allowances • Dislocation (limited to actual moving expenses) • Military base realignment and closure benefit (Limits apply. See 42 U.S.C. 3374(c)) • Move-in housing • Move household and personal items • Moving trailers or mobile homes • Storage • Temporary lodging and temporary lodging expenses	In-kind military benefits • Dependent-care assistance program • Defense Counsel Services • Legal assistance • Medical/dental care • Commissary/exchange discounts • Space-available travel on government aircraft • Uniforms furnished to enlisted personnel
	Travel allowances • Annual round trip for dependent students • Leave between consecutive overseas tours • Reassignment in a dependent restricted status • Transportation for you or your dependents during ship overhaul or inactivation • Per diem • Travel benefits under Operation Hero Miles	Death allowances • Burial services • Death gratuity payments to eligible survivors • Travel of dependents to burial site

How/Where to Enter Income

Federal Section>Income



1. To go directly to a specific form, use the box to enter the form number or name. Keywords are listed in the table starting on page [O-10](#).
2. If the taxpayer received a state refund in 2024 and itemized deductions for 2023 that included a deduction for state income tax, select the State and Local Refunds option and complete the State Refund worksheet. See page [D-20](#).
3. Select **Quick File** from this pull-down menu next to the taxpayer's name to create a list of entry screens for this return.
4. You can go directly to the Income section from the quick link.
5. To enter unemployment compensation (Box 1) or taxable grants (Box 6) from Form 1099-G, go to:

Income>Form 1099-G Box 1.

*If unemployment benefits are repaid in the same year, enter the amount in Repayment of Unemployment. To enter current year unemployment, select **Add or Edit a 1099-G**.*

Box 1 can also include state temporary disability insurance and paid family leave (PFL) payments. If taxpayer made contributions to a governmental unemployment compensation program or a governmental PFL program, they may deduct these contributions as taxes paid on Schedule A. If not itemizing, only include in income the amount of Box 1 that is in excess of contributions.

Box 6 amounts related to Schedules E or F are Out of Scope. Otherwise, enter Box 6 amounts in the Taxable Grants field to report income on Schedule 1, Line 8z. Two additional steps are needed if the income is self-employment related:

- Enter the Box 6 amount again as a negative entry in Other Income to zero out the flow to Schedule 1
- Enter the Box 6 amount again as a positive entry in Schedule C to report the income there

How/Where to Enter Income (continued)

Health Insurance	1099-MISC Miscellaneous income	BEGIN
State Section	1099-NEC Nonemployee compensation	BEGIN
Summary/Print	Schedule C Profit or Loss from Business	BEGIN
E-file	Form 1099-K Payment card and third party network transactions	BEGIN
2021 Amended Return	Schedule E Supplemental Income and Loss from Rents and Royalties	BEGIN
Your Office	Schedule D/Form 8949 Capital Gains and Losses	
Create Customer Portal	Schedule F Profit or Loss from Farming	
Help & Support	6 Alimony Received Payments from a former spouse under a legal agreement	
Save & Exit Return	7 Other Income K-1 earnings, gambling winnings, cancellation of debt, etc.	

6. Alimony received pursuant to a divorce or separation instrument executed on or before December 31, 2018 is included as income on the return. For divorces after December 31, 2018, alimony is not included as income on the return. The alimony is also not included in income if the instrument is modified after December 31, 2018, and the modification expressly provides that the amendments made by the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, Section 11051, apply to the modification. State tax law may vary.
7. Includes Taxable Scholarships, Gambling Income, Jury Duty Pay, Medicaid Waiver Payments (not reported on W-2), Prisoner Income / Wages earned while incarcerated, Foreign Compensation, etc. See page [D-65](#), Less Common Income.

Taxpayers who receive an incorrect Form 1099-G for unemployment benefits they did not receive should contact the issuing state agency to request a revised Form 1099-G showing they did not receive these benefits. Taxpayers who are unable to obtain a timely, corrected form from states should still file an accurate tax return, reporting only the income they received.

Forms W-2 and W-2c Instructions



Income>Form W-2>Add a W-2 Wage Statement; or Keyword: W



If the taxpayer has not received a W-2 from all employers by the end of January, they should contact their employer for the missing copy.



A taxpayer with multiple Forms W-2 could possibly have a different address on several of the Forms W-2. Check them carefully; the change must be made on every Form W-2 that is different from the current address. Be sure to enter every item from the taxpayer's original W-2 – key what you see.

1. For a Form W-2c, check the box for This is a corrected W-2 and enter the original W-2 data except where corrections are provided on the W-2c. If a Form W-2 can't be obtained from the employer, select the box to indicate this is a substitute W-2. TaxSlayer will generate a Form 4852, Substitute for Form W-2, Wage and Tax Statement. The taxpayer will need to provide employer EIN, total income and withholding from their year-end pay stub. See [Publication 5396-A](#). The return can be e-filed if Form 4852 includes the EIN, otherwise it must be a paper return.
2. Indicate if W-2 is for Taxpayer or Spouse. The software will not allow you to proceed until this is completed.

W-2

CANCEL

☒ This is a standard W-2

☐ This is a corrected W-2

☐ This is a substitute W-2

☐ This is a railroad W-2

1

Whose W-2 is this? *

☐ Taxpayer

☐ Spouse

2

Employer information

b - Employer identification number (EIN) *

c - Employers name *

Country *

United States

Address (number and street) *

ZIP Code *

City *

State *

Select

Employee information

d - Control number

Not required when filing electronically

e - Employee's full name *

Country *

United States

Address (number and street) *

123 MAIN ST

ZIP Code *

30350

City *

Atlanta

State *

Georgia

3

ITIN SSN:

 - -

If the taxpayer has an ITIN, you will be prompted to enter the ITIN or SSN as shown on the original W-2.

Wage and tax statement

1 - Wages, tips, other compensations

\$

7 - Social security tips

\$

2 - Federal income tax withheld

\$ **4**

8 - Allocated tips

\$

3 - Social security wages

\$ **5**

9 - IRS verification code

4 - Social security tax withheld

\$

10 - Dependent care benefits

\$ **6**

5 - Medicare wages and tips

\$

11 - Nonqualified plans

\$ **7**

6 - Medicare tax withheld

\$

Unreported tips

\$

3. ([previous page](#)) Compare the taxpayer's address to Form W-2 address. If the address on the W-2 is different, correct the W-2 address here to match the original Form W-2. This won't change the tax return address.
4. Review Box 2 and Box 17 to ensure tax withheld was entered and is correct.
5. The entries in Boxes 3, 4, 5, 6 and 16 will auto-populate based on the Box 1 entry. If the figures don't match taxpayer's Form W-2, correct the data so that it matches the information on Form W-2.
6. If there is an entry in Box 10, Form 2441, Child and Dependent Care Expenses, must be completed (the amount will be included in AGI until this is done).
7. Be sure to complete Box 11 if there is an entry on the original Form W-2. An entry here may indicate that the taxpayer is receiving deferred compensation earned in a prior year, which should be reported on Schedule 1, Line 8t. This is not included in current year compensation for IRA contribution purposes.



IRS requires that information on electronically filed Form(s) W-2 match the printed Form(s) W-2 exactly if possible; however, the name cannot be changed, and the software will not accept special characters.



If the taxpayer earned tips that weren't reported to the employer, enter in the Unreported Tips box. This will add Form 4137, Social Security and Medicare Tax on Unreported Tip Income, to the return. If the taxpayer received tips that weren't reported to the employer because they were less than \$20 a month, go to Other Taxes, select Form 4137 and also enter the amount there. If a taxpayer wishes to use their tip log instead of allocated tips in box 8, leave box 8 blank and report it as unreported tips within the W-2.

Form W-2 Instructions (continued)

Boxes 12 & 13

This section reports certain retirement contributions, deferrals, nontaxable pay, and more. Enter any box 12 codes and respective amounts.

12a

Select  

13

Mirror your form and check any that apply 

☐ Statutory employee 
☐ Retirement plan
☐ Third-party sick pay 

Box 14

Enter any box 14 codes and amounts. If your code is not listed, select Other. If no code is listed, you can leave this section blank.

14 - Other 

Select 

Medicaid Waiver Payment

\$ 
☐ Select if you want to include Medicaid Waiver payments in the calculation of earned income.

8. For Boxes 12 and 14, choose the code from the drop-down menu and enter the dollar amount. If there are more than 4 items in Box 12, input another W-2 with the additional Box 12 codes and \$1 in Box 1 (subtract \$1 from the original W-2). If Box 12 has Code W, add Form 8889, Health Savings Account, to the return. See page [E-12](#).

9. Be sure to select the correct items for Box 13 as indicated on Forms W-2. This is important in calculating the deductibility of IRA contributions.

10. If statutory employee is marked, employment taxes are withheld by the employer, but the taxpayer will report income and deduct expenses using Schedule C. Re-enter income as statutory income on Schedule C Income screen. Also enter related expenses. Do not mix statutory employee income with other income on the same Schedule C.

11. Third party pay, Box 13, is taxable income and reported in Box 1. Also see Box 12, Code J on the [next page](#).

12. Select from the drop-down list for Box 14. If the amount is eligible for the retirement saver's contributions credit, select

Retirement (Not in Box 12)- Carry to Form 8880. To qualify for this treatment, the contribution must be a voluntary, not a mandatory, contribution. Employers use this box for any other information that they want to give to their employees. For mandatory contributions to state disability and paid family leave programs, see Schedule A – Taxes You Paid, #3 on page [F-10](#). If none of the drop-down options apply, select **Other** and enter the amount.

- 13.** If the W-2 includes a Medicaid Waiver Payment (MWP), entering the amount of the MWP here will remove it from AGI via Schedule 1, Line 8s. A taxpayer may choose to include qualified Medicaid waiver payments in the calculation of earned income for the EIC and the ACTC even when excluded from AGI. Test to see if checking the box to include these payments in earned income is advantageous for the taxpayer after completing all other parts of the return. For more information, see Entering Medicaid Waiver Payments on page [D-12](#).

If the Form W-2 shows withholding from more than one state, select the Add State button to add the additional information.

Form W-2 Reference Guide for Common Box 12 Codes



The Box 12 codes below are In Scope except as noted. For less common codes, see Form W-2.

- A** Uncollected Social Security or RRTA tax on tips
- B** Uncollected Medicare tax on tips
- C** Taxable cost of group term life insurance over \$50,000 included in boxes 1, 3 (up to Social Security wage base) & 5.
- D** Elective deferrals to a section 401(k) cash or deferred arrangement*
- E** Elective deferrals under a section 403(b) salary reduction agreement*
- F** Elective deferrals under a section 408(k)(6) salary reduction SEP*
- G** Elective deferrals and employer contributions (including nonelective deferrals) to a section 457(b) deferred compensation plan*
- H** Elective deferrals to a section 501(c)(18)(D) tax-exempt organization plan. Included in Box 1 as wages, but see [Pub 525](#) Taxable and Nontaxable Income instructions on how to deduct on Form 1040*
- J** Nontaxable sick pay (If Box 1 is blank, do not include on return unless there is withholding. If there is withholding, enter under Payments & Estimates, Other [Federal or State] Withholding)
- P** Excludable moving expense reimbursements paid directly to employee
- Q** Nontaxable combat pay (Military certification required)
- R** Employee Contributions to MSA, Out of Scope
- S** Employee salary reduction contributions under a section 408(p) SIMPLE plan*
- T** Adoption benefits (Out of Scope)
- W** Employer contributions (including amounts the employee contributes through a cafeteria plan) to employee's health savings account. Form 8889 must be added, see page [E-12](#).
- Z** Income under a nonqualified deferred compensation plan that fails to satisfy section 409 (Out of Scope)
- AA** Designated Roth contributions under a section 401(k) plan*
- BB** Designated Roth contributions under a section 403(b) plan*
- DD** Cost of employer-sponsored health coverage (not taxable)
- EE** Designated Roth contributions under a governmental section 457(b) plan*
- FF** Permitted benefits under a QSEHRA (Out of Scope if premium tax credits are involved, see page [H-19](#))
- II** Medicaid waiver payments excluded from gross income under Notice 2014-7

*Indicates elective (voluntary) contributions which qualify for the Retirement Savings Contributions Credit. See page [G-17](#).

Entering Medicaid Waiver Payments

A taxpayer may choose to include qualified Medicaid waiver payments (MWP) in the calculation of earned income for the EIC and the ACTC. The taxpayer may include MWP in earned income even if the taxpayer chooses to exclude those payments from gross income.

- A taxpayer can include all or none, but not some, of the MWP for the year in earned income.
- If the taxpayer chooses to include MWP in earned income, that amount will be included in the calculation for both the EIC and the ACTC.

 Below is a summary of the software entries needed for MWP. These instructions exclude the MWP from gross income as that is usually beneficial even if it is included in earned income. In infrequent occasions where it might be beneficial to include the MWP in gross income, see the last note on the [next page](#).

 The NTTC 4012 does not address the complex scenario when both spouses have MWP income on a joint return. See the NTTC [Medicaid Waiver Payments Guide](#) for guidance on that.

MWP reported on Form W-2, box 1 or box 12 code II

 Income>W-2; or Keyword: W

Enter the Form W-2 in the software as provided. As shown in #13 on page [D-10](#), also enter the amount of the MWP received in the Medicaid Waiver Payment box that appears below box 14 on the screen. Test to see if checking the box to include MWPs in earned income is advantageous for the taxpayer after completing all other parts of the return.

This process will include the MWP on Form 1040, line 1a, and subtract it back out on Schedule 1, line 8s so there will be no change to AGI. If the box is checked to include the MWP in earned income, an EIC will be calculated if the TP is otherwise eligible.

MWP reported on Form W-2, but not included in box 1 or box 12 code II

If the MWP amount was not included in either box 1 or box 12 code II, then enter the Form W-2 in the software as provided, but also include the MWP amount in box 1. In some cases, the MWP amount can be found in box 3 or 14 (otherwise the taxpayer must provide this amount). Follow the steps above in “MWP reported on Form W-2, box 1.”

MWP reported on Form 1099-MISC or Form 1099-NEC

 Income>1099-MISC; or Keyword: MIS

As shown in #4 and #5 on page [D-69](#), enter the MWP payment on the Form 1099-MISC screen in box 3 (enter there even if reported on Form 1099-MISC box 6 or Form 1099-NEC box 1). Also enter the amount of MWP received in the Medicaid Waiver Payment box that appears at the bottom of the screen. Test to see if checking the box to include MWPs in earned income is advantageous for the taxpayer after completing all other parts of the return.

This process will include the MWP on Form 1040, line 1d, and subtract it back out on Schedule 1, line 8s so there will be no change to AGI. If the amount is included in earned income, an EIC will be calculated if the TP is otherwise eligible.

Also follow the above process for a taxpayer in the business of providing home health care services. Do not use the 1099-NEC screen to report this income on a Schedule C, as that screen does not support MWP. The software does not provide a way for the MWP to be included in earned income if the MWP is instead reported on their Schedule C with the amount of the MWP included as an offsetting expense.

Entering Medicaid Waiver Payments (continued)

MWP not reported on Forms W-2, 1099-MISC or 1099-NEC

If taxpayer has or can get the TIN of the payer, then enter on the 1099-MISC screen in box 3 (or on a W-2 if that is how it is normally reported in your state) following the steps above. Online EIN search tools may also be useful; e.g.: [HIPPA Space EIN Lookup](#), [eintaxid.com](#), or the [EIN Search Tool](#) in the [Colorado Resource Toolbox](#). Sites may want to maintain a reference list of the payer(s) and TIN(s) they typically encounter for MWPs.

If the Payer's TIN can't be obtained, then enter the MWP as *Other Compensation>Medicaid Waiver Payments (Not Reported on W-2)*. An extra workaround may be needed since as of the date this was published, the software did not provide a checkbox on that screen to allow you choose to include that in earned income.

1. Enter the MWP as *Income>Other Income>Other Compensation>Medicaid Waiver Payments (Not Reported on W-2)*. This will include the MWP on Form 1040, line 1d, and subtract it back out on Schedule 1, line 8s so there will be no change to AGI.
2. Test to see if including the MWP in earned income is advantageous for the taxpayer after completing all other parts of the return. If TaxSlayer has added a checkbox to the screen in the above step, then just use that. Otherwise, after noting the current federal and state return results:
 - a. If you have any other existing Form W-2 or 1099-MISC, then edit it and check the box to include MWPs in earned income (below W-2 box 14, or near the bottom of the 1099-MISC screen, but do not make an entry in the Medicaid Waiver Payment box. Click CONTINUE. If this change is disadvantageous for the taxpayer, then re-edit the form, unchecking the box to include MWPs in earned income.
 - b. If you do not have an existing Form W-2 or 1099-MISC, then create a *temporary* 1099-MISC using any TIN, \$1 in box 15 and check the box to include MWPs in earned income. Do not enter an amount in box 3 or the MWP box. Click CONTINUE and determine if adding this to earned income was advantageous to the taxpayer.
 - i. To keep the MWP in earned income, just delete the temporary 1099-MISC. The MWP will remain in earned income.
 - ii. To remove the MWP from earned income, then edit the temporary 1099-MISC, unchecking the box to include MWPs in earned income. Then delete the temporary 1099-MISC.

 *Qualified Medicaid waiver payments may be excluded from gross income only when the care provider and the care recipient reside in the same home. When the care provider and the care recipient do not live together in the same home, the Medicaid waiver payments may not be excluded from gross income.*

 *If including the MWP in gross income might benefit the taxpayer (e.g., if including it is needed to qualify for the Premium Tax Credit), then test this after completing all other parts of the return:*

- *If reported on a Form W-2 or 1099-MISC, remove the MWP from the Medicaid Waiver Payment box. Leave the box checked to include the MWP in earned income. If it is not beneficial to include the MWP in gross income, then re-enter the MWP in the Medicaid Waiver Payment box to exclude it.*
- *If reported as Other Compensation>Medicaid Waiver Payments (Not Reported on W-2) then delete that entry and replace it with an entry as Income>Other Income>Other Compensation>Household Employee Income to include it in both gross and earned income. If it is not beneficial to include the MWP in gross income, then delete the Household Employee income entry and re-enter as Other Compensation>Medicaid Waiver Payments (Not Reported on W-2).*

Interest Income



Income>Schedule B – Forms 1099-INT, DIV, OID>Interest or Dividend Income; or Keyword: INT

1. If the aggregate value of foreign financial accounts exceeds \$10,000 at any time during the year, the FinCEN Report 114 is required to be filed electronically with Treasury, and the return is Out of Scope.
2. If U.S. Savings Bond interest is used to pay for higher education expenses, return is Out of Scope.
3. Form 1099-OID interest is treated like other interest.



Return is Out of Scope if:

- there is a FATCA filing requirement (box is checked)
- alternative minimum tax (AMT) is generated on Form 6251 (seen on line 1 of Schedule 2), which may occur with a large amount of dividends or interest
- adjustment to Form 1099-OID is needed, no form was received, or there is an entry in Box 6
- net investment income tax (Form 8960) is generated. This occurs when AGI is over \$200,000 (single or HOH), \$250,000 (MFJ or QSS), or \$125,000 (MFS) and there is taxable interest, dividends, capital gains, royalties, rent, or Form 1099-R Box 7 Code D annuities.

Interest and Dividend Income

Interest or Dividend Income

BEGIN

Did you have interest in a foreign bank account?

1

BEGIN

Exclusion of Interest from Series EE & I US Savings Bonds

2

BEGIN

1099 Description Schedule B

Choose the type of Interest or Dividend item you want to enter:

- ☐ Interest Income, Form 1099-INT, (including interest income < 1,500)
- ☐ Original Issue Discount, Form 1099-OID
- ☐ Dividend Income, Form 1099-DIV
- ☐ Seller Financed Interest Income

OID Interest Income 3

CANCEL

SAVE AND ADD ANOTHER

CONTINUE

Type of transaction
OID Interest Income

Payer's Name *

Original Issue Discount (Box 1)

\$

Acquisition Premium (Box 6)

\$

Out of Scope

Other Periodic Interest (Box 2)

\$

OID on Treasury Obligations (Box 8)

\$

Early Withdrawal Penalty (Box 3)

\$

Investment Expenses (Box 9)

\$

Federal Tax Withheld (Box 4)

\$

Bond Premium (Box 10)

\$

Market Discount (Box 5)

\$

Tax-Exempt OID (Box 11)

\$

Interest Income (continued)

Enter each Form 1099-INT separately.

4. Enter the name of payer. Don't use punctuation. Enter Payer's TIN and address if required for state return (not required for federal returns).
5. Enter the taxable interest paid in Box 1. This doesn't include interest shown in Box 3.
6. The early withdrawal penalty is carried as an adjustment to Schedule 1.
7. Enter any taxable amount from Box 3 on the Interest on U.S. Savings Bonds and Treasury obligations line.
8. A warning may appear if tax withheld is more than 40% of Box 1. If your entries are correct, ignore the warning.
9. Enter foreign tax paid in Box 6 if the taxpayer is eligible to use the Simplified Limitation Election. Any entry here will flow as a foreign tax credit to Schedule 3, line 1.



If the total of all foreign taxes paid/withheld exceeds \$300 (\$600 if filing jointly), then Form 1116 is required as the Simplified Limitation Election cannot be used. Form 1116 is in scope only with International Certification. See page G-8.



Taxpayers who received less than \$10 in interest from one payer may not receive a Form 1099-INT. This income must still be reported. Use the Interest Income Screen as if entering Form 1099-INT information.

Interest Income

CANCEL

SAVE & ENTER ANOTHER

CONTINUE

Type of transaction
Interest Income

Payer's Name *

4

Payer TIN or EIN

-

Payer's Address

☐ Check here if foreign address

Address (street number & name)

ZIP code

-

City, town, or post office

State

- Please Select -



Taxpayer, Spouse, or Joint?

Taxpayer



Interest Income (Box 1)

\$

5

Early Withdrawal Penalty (Box 2)

\$

6

Interest on U.S. Savings Bonds and Treasury obligations (Box 3)
(Note: Enter Taxable amount only)

\$

7

Federal Tax Withheld (Box 4)

\$

8

Investment Expenses (Box 5)

\$

Foreign Tax Withheld (Box 6)

\$

9

Interest Income (continued)

10. Enter the amount of tax-exempt interest from Box 8 of Form 1099-INT.
11. The entry for Specified Private Activity Bond will automatically carry to Form 6251, Alternative Minimum Tax. Return is Out of Scope if AMT is actually generated (as shown on Schedule 2).
12. If there is an amount in Box 13, subtract it from Box 8 and enter the result in Box 8. Do not enter Box 13.
13. **IMPORTANT** – Entries are transferred directly when a state return is added. If state tax law treats the interest differently, enter the amount of Box 3 interest that is exempt from state tax and select the state from the drop down list. Generally, interest on U.S. government obligations (such as savings bonds, treasury bonds/bills/notes) is taxable on the federal return but isn't taxable on the state return.
14. If any of the tax exempt interest isn't exempt from state taxes, select the **Add/Edit** button to add a Taxable State Interest item. Interest on out-of-state municipal bonds isn't taxable on the federal return but is generally taxable on the state return.

Tax Exempt Interest (Box 8)
\$ 10

Specified Private Activity Bond (Box 9)
\$ 11

Market Discount (Box 10)
\$

Bond Premium (Box 11)
\$ Out of Scope if greater than Box 1

Bond Premium on Treasury Obligations (Box 12)
\$ Out of Scope if greater than Box 3

Bond Premium on Tax-exempt bond (Box 13)
\$ Out of Scope if greater than Box 8 12

Amount of Interest on U.S. Savings Bonds and Treasury Obligations that you want subtracted from your state return
\$ 13

Taxable State Interest

ADD INTEREST ITEMS 14

Taxable State Interest Item

State *
- Please Select - 17

Owner
Taxpayer
Taxpayer
Spouse
Joint
\$

Nominee Interest
\$ 15

Decedent Interest
\$

Accrued Interest
\$ 16

Accrued Market Discount
\$

15. Nominee interest – Interest transferred to another person – Out of Scope.
16. Accrued interest – Interest paid to seller at time of purchase – Out of Scope.
17. Enter the state, owner, and amount and select **Continue To Next Step**.

 Always enter tax-exempt interest or dividend income. This may affect the amount of Social Security income that is taxable and the amount of Premium Tax Credit.

 Interest on in-state municipal bonds is generally not taxable on the federal and state returns.

 Income from a reverse mortgage is not considered a taxable event because it is a loan.

Seller Financed Mortgage Interest



Income>Schedule B - Forms 1099-INT, DIV, OID>Interest or Dividend Income>Seller Financed Interest Income; or Keyword: INT



Must have identification number of payer to e-file the return.

Schedule B Seller Financed Interest

CANCEL

SAVE & ENTER ANOTHER

CONTINUE

Type of transaction
Seller Financed Interest Income

Payer's Name *

Payer's Social Security Number *
 - -

Payer's Address *
Address (street number & name) *

ZIP code *
 -

City, town, or post office *

State *

- Please Select -

Interest Income *

\$

Nominee Interest

\$

 Out of scope

Decedent Interest

\$

 Out of scope

Dividend Income (Form 1099-DIV)



Income > Schedule B Forms 1099-DIV, INT, OID > Interest or Dividend Income ; or Keyword: DIV

1. Enter each Form 1099-DIV separately. Enter the Payer's Name. Do not enter Payer's TIN and address unless required for state return (not required for federal returns). Don't use punctuation.
2. In the capital gain line, enter Box 2a total capital gain distributions from a regulated investment company (mutual fund) or real estate investment trust. This entry flows to Schedule D.



A dividend reinvestment plan (DRP) is when the cash dividend is automatically used to buy more shares. The dividend is income and included on Form 1099-DIV. The payer/broker will keep track of the new purchase.



Return is Out of Scope if

- there is a FATCA filing requirement (box is checked)
- alternative minimum tax (AMT) is generated on Form 6251 (seen on line 1 of Schedule 2), which may occur with a large amount of dividends or interest
- net investment income tax (Form 8960) is generated. This occurs when AGI is over \$200,000 (single or HOH), \$250,000 (MFJ or QSS), or \$125,000 (MFS) and there is taxable interest, dividends, capital gains, royalties, rent, or Form 1099-R Box 7 Code D annuities.

Dividend Income (Form 1099-DIV)

CANCEL

SAVE & ENTER ANOTHER

CONTINUE

Type of transaction
Dividend Income

Payer's Name *

1

Payer TIN or EIN

-

Payer's Address

☐ Check here if foreign address

Address (street number & name)

ZIP code

-

City, town, or post office

State

- Please Select -



Taxpayer, Spouse, or Joint?

Taxpayer



Ordinary Dividends (Box 1a)

\$

Qualified Dividends (amount of ordinary dividends that are considered qualified) (Box 1b)

\$

Capital Gain to Schedule D (Box 2a)

\$

2

Unrecaptured Section 1250 Gain (Box 2b)

\$

Dividend Income (Form 1099-DIV) (continued)

3. Nondividend distribution is a return of basis, not taxed until all cost is recovered. The taxpayer must reduce their cost by these distributions at the time of sale. Once all costs are recovered, report as capital gain.

4. Box 5 amount is carried to qualified business income deduction. No additional entry needed.

5. Enter foreign tax paid in Box 7 if the taxpayer is eligible to use the Simplified Limitation Election. Any entry here will flow as a foreign tax credit to Schedule 3, line 1.

 *If the total of all foreign taxes paid/withheld exceeds \$300 (\$600 if filing jointly), then Form 1116 is required as the Simplified Limitation Election cannot be used. Form 1116 is in scope only with International Certification. See page G-8.*

6. Specified Private Activity Bond will automatically carry to Form 6251, Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT). Return is Out of Scope if AMT is actually generated (as shown on Line 1 of Schedule 2)

7. On the amount of interest on U.S. Savings Bonds and Treasury obligations line, enter dividends from federal bond funds which are fully taxable on the federal return but tax-exempt on the state return.

8. If any of the exempt interest dividends listed in Box 12 isn't exempt from state taxes, select the Add/Edit Dividend Items to add a Taxable State Dividend item. See state rules.

Section 1202 Gain (Box 2c)

\$ Out of scope

Collectibles (28%) Gain (Box 2d)

\$ Out of scope

Nondividend Distributions (Box 3)

\$ **3**

Federal Income Tax Withheld (Box 4)

\$

Section 199A dividends (Box 5)

\$ **4**

Investment Expenses (Box 6)

\$

Foreign Tax Withheld (Box 7)

\$ **5**

Cash Liquidation Distributions (Box 9)

\$ Out of scope

Noncash Liquidation Distributions (Box 10)

\$ Out of scope

Exempt Interest Dividends (Box 12)

\$

Specified Private Activity Bond (Box 13)

\$ **6**

Amount of Interest on U.S. Savings Bonds and Treasury obligations that you want subtracted from your state return

\$ **7**

Taxable State Dividend

8 **ADD DIVIDEND ITEMS**

Nominee Dividend

\$ Out of scope

Decedent Dividend

\$

 1099-DIV Boxes 2e (Sec. 897 ordinary dividends) and 2f (Sec. 897 capital gain) are Out of Scope if the recipient was a nonresident alien (In Scope and disregarded for all others).

State and Local Refund Worksheet



Income>Form 1099-G Box 2



If Form 1099-G Box 3 is other than the preceding tax year, then the return is In Scope only if the refund is either wholly nontaxable or wholly taxable.



The taxpayer's state and local refund is wholly nontaxable if either 1 or 2 below apply. In this case the State and Local Refund Worksheet does not need to be completed.

1. The taxpayer didn't itemize deductions or they deducted state and local general sales taxes instead of state and local income taxes in the tax year indicated by Box 3, or
2. The total of all refunds for that tax year is less than the amount of state and local taxes not deducted due to the \$10,000 limit.

If neither 1 or 2 apply, then you must determine the portion of the refund that is taxable, if any. The worksheet shown in the screenshot below can be used to calculate and include this amount only if none of the following apply. Otherwise, use the [Taxable Refund and Recovery Calculator](#) in the [Colorado Resource Toolbox](#) to determine the taxable portion and enter that in #1 below.

- Box 3 is for other than the preceding year, or
- the 2023 federal return showed zero taxable income or had unused nonrefundable credits, or
- the TP made their last payment of 2023 estimated state taxes in 2024, or
- the TP had recoveries in 2024 of other deductions made in a prior year, e.g., reimbursement for a medical deduction, refund of property taxes, etc.



Amounts appearing in the unnumbered, blank box beside Box 9 are interest and are in scope.

1. Any amount entered here will flow as taxable to Schedule 1, Line 1.
2. Use this worksheet to determine the portion of the taxpayer's prior year state refund that is considered taxable in the current year. Use a copy of the taxpayer's previous year return to enter all amounts in the spaces provided. The taxable portion will be included on the return as taxable income.
3. Include state tax withheld and state estimated payments made during 2023.
4. Enter any calculated sales tax not deducted on your prior year Schedule A. If the amount is not shown on that return, you can go to the IRS [Sales Tax Deduction Calculator](#) to determine the amount.
5. If last year's filing status was MFS, indicate if spouse itemized deductions.

State & Local Refund Worksheet

CANCEL

CONTINUE

Bypass State Refund Worksheet

Enter an amount here to bypass worksheet and enter the full amount as taxable on form 1040

\$

1

State & Local Refunds

2

2020 state tax refunds (all refunds from 1099-G or similar statements)

\$

Prior Year Taxes

Last year's (2020 tax return) total state and local tax paid (Schedule A line 5d)

\$

Last year's (2020 Tax Return) total itemized or standard deductions (Form 1040 line 12)

\$

Total amount of prior year state tax withheld (including state estimated payments, Schedule A line 5a)

\$

3

Prior year sales tax deduction (Schedule A line 5a)

Enter any calculated sales tax which you could have deducted on your prior year Schedule A

\$

4

Last Year's (2020 Tax Return) Filing Status *

Select one...

5

Last Year's (2020 Tax Return) Deductions for Age 65 and over or Blind:

☐ Check here if Taxpayer claimed the Age 65 and older deduction last year.

☐ Check here if the Taxpayer claimed the Blind deduction last year.

D-20

to Front Cover

Schedule C Self-Employment Income



Income>Schedule C; or Keyword: SC

1. Income reported on Form 1099-MISC that is not self-employment income is not entered on a Sch C. See page [D-67](#).
2. If any of the self-employment income is reported on Form 1099-NEC, Nonemployee Compensation, select Form 1099-NEC first. Self-employment income reported on a Form 1099-NEC will be in Box 1, Nonemployee compensation.
3. Select Profit or Loss From A Business (Schedule C) to enter self-employment income that isn't reported on a Form 1099-NEC. This would include income reported on Form 1099-K, Payment Card and Third Party Network Transactions, as well as all other cash and any other income received related to the business activity. Also, enter expenses related to the self-employment income.

Income

Form W-2

Wage and Tax Statement

BEGIN

Form 1099-G Box 2

State or local income tax refunds, credits, or offsets

BEGIN

Schedule B - Forms 1099-INT, DIV, OID

Interest income, dividends, and distributions

BEGIN

Form 1099-R, RRB, SSA

Distributions from pensions, annuities, retirement, IRAs, social security, etc.

BEGIN

Form 8915-F

Qualified Disaster Retirement Plan Distributions and Repayments

BEGIN

Form 1099-G Box 1

Unemployment Compensation

BEGIN

1099-MISC

Miscellaneous income

1

BEGIN

1099-NEC

Nonemployee compensation

2

BEGIN

Schedule C

Profit or Loss from Business

3

BEGIN

Form 1099-K

Payment card and third party network transactions

BEGIN



A taxpayer who received less than \$600 in income from one payer may not receive a Form 1099-NEC. Likewise, a Form 1099-K may not be received if the payment threshold was not met (\$5,000 for 2024). This income must still be reported. See [Publication 334](#), Tax Guide for Small Business, and [Publication 525](#), Taxable and Nontaxable Income, for additional information.



For taxpayers who have earnings as a notary, review the [Instructions for Schedule SE](#), Self-Employment Tax, for reporting instructions. In TaxSlayer, make the following entries:

- Report the notary income on a Schedule C.
-  Other Taxes>Self-Employment Tax>Enter Exempt Notary Income



Gig economy workers such as rideshare drivers and delivery drivers can find tax information specific to their work at the [IRS Gig Economy Tax Center \(www.irs.gov/sharing\)](https://www.irs.gov/sharing)

Form 1099-NEC



Income>1099-NEC; or Keyword: NEC

Whose 1099-NEC is this?

Recipient *

☐ Taxpayer Sample

☐ Spouse Sample

Payer Information

Payer's name *

☐ Check here if foreign address

Address (street number & name) *

ZIP code * **City, town, or post office *** **State ***

☐ Use payer's SSN as ID

Payer's TIN *

Also may be found in the box labeled Payer's Federal Identification Number

-

Recipient Information

Also may be found in the box labeled Recipient's Identification Number

Recipient's name *

☐ Check here if foreign address

Address (street number & name) *

ZIP code * **City, town, or post office *** **State ***

Account Number

Income

1 Nonemployee compensation

\$

2

3

4 Federal income tax withheld

\$

State Information 1

5 State tax withheld

\$

6 State **Payer's State No.**

7 State income

\$

[Add another state](#)

CANCEL **CONTINUE**

1. Enter Payer's TIN first to auto-populate the payer information.

2. For a self-employed taxpayer, enter the Form 1099-NEC and then attach it to a Schedule C as described on the [next page](#). For Medicaid Waiver Payments, see page [D-12](#). For poll / [election workers](#), see NTTC [Election Workers](#). For other taxpayers who are not an employee or self-employed, instead enter the Box 1 amount as Box 3 on the 1099-MISC screen to report this as Other Income on Schedule 1, Line 8z. Taxpayers with nonemployee compensation that is related to a hobby (an activity that isn't engaged in for profit) are Out of Scope. See [Publication 525](#), Taxable and Nontaxable Income, for more information.



Add a Form 1099-NEC in TaxSlayer for each 1099-NEC received.



Newspaper carriers under age 18 are only subject to self-employment tax if they must deliver or distribute newspapers to a point for delivery or distribution. Otherwise, earnings are generally not subject to self-employment tax for a newspaper carrier who is under age 18.



Taxpayers should not receive a 1099-NEC for reimbursement of expenses for volunteer services; e.g. mileage. If they cannot obtain a corrected form, then enter a description and offsetting amount in Deductions>Adjustments>Other Adjustment>Adjustments not listed above.

Connecting the Form 1099-NEC to Schedule C

Transferring 1099-NEC to Schedule

Income recorded on a 1099-NEC is reported as either business income (on a Schedule C) or as farm income (on Schedule F).

How would you like to report this income? *

☒ Schedule C - Business Income **1**

☐ Schedule F - Farm Income

[BACK](#) [CONTINUE](#)

Form 1099-NEC

[Add another Form 1099-NEC](#) **2**

Payer	Owner	Carried To	
ABC COMPANY	Taxpayer	Schedule C	Edit Delete

[CONTINUE](#)

1. Link the information from the 1099-NEC to Schedule C by selecting the **Schedule C** button and then selecting **Continue**.
2. If there is more than one Form 1099-NEC for the same business, ensure that they are all linked to the same Schedule C. To link a second Form 1099-NEC click on **Add another Form 1099-NEC**, enter data, and select **Continue**. On the next screen select **Schedule C**, select **Report this income on a Schedule C I already created for my business** then choose business description and **Continue**.



If the taxpayer has more than one business, you must use a separate Schedule C for each.



Check to ensure the Form 1099-NEC is carried to the correct section of Form 1040.



If the Carried To section says "None" the income is not being reported on the return. Select Edit and link to the appropriate Schedule.

Form 1099-K



Income>Schedule C

See NTTC [Form 1099-K Payments](#) for tax law details, scope information, TaxSlayer entry instructions, and examples. Taxpayers will receive Form 1099-K, Payment Card and Third-Party Network Transactions if they received payments:

- From payment card transactions (e.g., debit, credit, or stored-value cards), or
- In settlement of third-party payment network transactions where gross payments are above the minimum reporting threshold of \$5,000 (for any number of transactions).



Form 1099-K reporting by third-party settlement organizations applies only for transactions for the provision of goods or services settled through a third-party payment network.

FILER'S name, street address, city or town, state or province, country, ZIP or foreign postal code, and telephone no.		FILER'S TIN	OMB No. 1545-2205	Payment Card and Third Party Network Transactions
Combine the Box 1a amounts from all 1099-Ks received for any one business and include in TaxSlayer with any cash income on Schedule C.		PAYEE'S TIN	Form 1099-K (Rev. March 2024)	
		For calendar year _____		
1 2		1a Gross amount of payment card/third party network transactions \$ _____	2 Merchant category code _____	
		1b Card Not Present transactions \$ _____		
Check to indicate if FILER is a (an): Payment settlement entity (PSE) ☐ Electronic Payment Facilitator (EPF)/Other third party ☐	Check to indicate transactions reported are: Payment card ☐ Third party network ☐	3 Number of payment transactions _____	4 Federal income tax withheld \$ _____	Copy B For Payee This is important tax information and is being furnished to

- Box 1a shows the aggregate gross amount of payment card/third party network transactions made to you through the Payment Settlement Entity (PSE) during the calendar year.
- The amount in Box 1b is included in the amount in Box 1a. This is the subset of transactions where the card was not present at the time of the transaction or the card number was keyed into the terminal.



Taxpayers may receive a Form 1099-K representing the total dollar amount of total reportable payment transactions. This may not be the amount you should report as income, as it may not include all the receipts and it may include items that are not included in receipts (such as sales tax). You should consider the amounts shown on Form 1099-K, along with all other amounts received, when calculating gross receipts for the taxpayer's income tax return.



Taxpayers who receive a Form 1099-K that does not belong to them should contact the PSE. If there is an error on the form, request a corrected Form 1099-K from the PSE. Taxpayers should keep a copy of any corrected Form 1099-K with their records as well as any correspondence with the PSE.



If taxpayers shared a credit card terminal with another person or business, the Form 1099-K they receive will include payment card transactions belonging to the person or business that shared the terminal, in addition to their own payments. Where required, the taxpayer should file and furnish the appropriate information return (e.g., Form 1099-K or Form 1099-MISC) for each person or business with whom they shared a card terminal. In this case, the return is Out of Scope.

[General FAQs on New Payment Card Reporting Requirements](#) (www.irs.gov/payments/general-faqs-on-new-payment-card-reporting-requirements)

[Understanding Your Form 1099-K](#) (www.irs.gov/1099k)

[Gig Economy Tax Center](#) (www.irs.gov/sharing)

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Schedule C – Menu



TaxSlayer Navigation: Federal Section>Income>Form 1099-NEC; or Keyword “SC”



Businesses with inventory, employees, contract labor, depreciation, individual asset purchases exceeding \$2,500, business use of the home, expenses over \$35,000 or a net loss are Out of Scope.



See the NTTC [Schedule C Guidelines](#). Taxpayers may benefit from using the NTTC [Self-Employed \(Sch C\) Worksheet](#).

1. Complete Basic Information About your Business and Questions About the Operation of Your Business for every Schedule C.
2. Select **Income** to enter any income for the business that was not reported on Form 1099-NEC, such as cash income or income from a Form 1099-K.
3. Most business expenses are entered in the General Expenses section.
4. See Schedule C – Car and Truck Expenses on page [D-30](#).
5. Select **Other expenses** to enter any expenses not listed under General Expenses; e.g., training for this business, business part of phone, vehicle expenses not included in standard mileage rate, etc.
6. Qualified Business Income Deduction – See page [F-18](#).

Schedule C	
Basic Information About Your Business	1 EDIT
Questions About the Operation of Your Business	BEGIN
Income 2	EDIT
Cost of Goods Sold	Out of scope BEGIN
General Expenses 3	BEGIN
Car And Truck Expenses 4	BEGIN
Depreciation	Out of scope BEGIN
Other Expenses 5	BEGIN
Qualified Business Income Deduction 6	BEGIN
Expenses for Business Use of Your Home	Out of scope BEGIN
Restart Schedule C Guide	BEGIN
CONTINUE	

If the business accepted credit or debit cards in payment or received payments via 3rd party network, it may receive Form 1099-K Payment Card and Third Party Network Transactions (see note below).



Taxable income reported on Form 1099-K is in scope if received for self-employment income (such as shared-economy driving). Make sure the total shown on the 1099-K is included, along with any cash income, on Schedule C income section. A Form 1099-K received for rental income is in scope for Military certification only. Forms 1099-K received for any other type of taxable income are Out of Scope.



Income from the manufacture, distribution, or trafficking of controlled substances (such as marijuana) is Out of Scope.



Taxpayers may elect to apply a de minimis safe harbor to amounts up to \$2,500 per invoice or item paid to acquire, produce, or repair tangible property used in the taxpayer's trade or business. This can be accomplished by clearly labeling the expense as "Section 1.263(a)-1(f) de minimis safe harbor election" in Other Expenses.



For more details on business expenses, see [Publication 334](#), Tax Guide for Small Business.

Schedule C – Questions About Your Business

1. To be in scope, the Accounting Method must be Cash Method and there can be no inventory, no cost of goods sold, no employees, no business use of the home, and no depreciation (completing Form 4562, Depreciation and Amortization).
2. Even if there is no inventory, leave the default inventory method (Cost) as is.
3. In most cases, the taxpayers do materially participate in the business. This means that the taxpayer ran the business and did the work.
4. If the taxpayer has a business loss carried over from another tax year or is required to file a Form 1099, the tax return is Out of Scope.

Schedule C Questions

CANCEL

CONTINUE

Questions about your Business

Accounting Method * 1

☒ Cash

☐ Accrual

☐ Other

Method used to value closing inventory *

☒ Cost 2

☐ Lower of cost or market

☐ Other

☐ Check here if there were any changes in determining inventory.

☐ Check here if this is the first Sch. C filed by you for this business.

☒ Check here if you "materially participated" in the operation of this business during the tax year. 3

This box must be checked to allow a net loss on your return.

Prior year unallowed loss (ONLY enter an amount if current year's activity is a net profit.)

\$

4

☐ Check here if you made any payments in 2022 that would require you to file Form(s) 1099. 4

☐ Check here for Qualified Joint Venture. (Ownership between Taxpayer and Spouse must be 50/50. **If you are filing Business Use of Home deductions or using the Clergy Worksheet, you will need to file separate Schedule C forms, one for each spouse**)

☐ Check here to Prorate Expenses for Minister/Clergy.

CANCEL

CONTINUE

Schedule C – General Expenses



Income>Schedule C>General Expenses; or Keyword SC or BUS

Schedule C - Expenses

CANCEL
CONTINUE

Advertising	\$	
Contract Labor	\$	
Commission and fees	\$	
Depletion	\$	
Employee benefit programs	\$	
Health Insurance (will carry automatically to worksheet)	\$	
Insurance (other than health)	\$	
Long-Term Care Insurance to be Carried to Adjustment	\$	
Mortgage interest	\$	
Other interest	\$	
Legal and professional services	\$	
Office expense	\$	
Pension and profit sharing	\$	
Rent or lease of equipment	\$	
Rent or lease of property	\$	
Repairs and maintenance	\$	

1. Enter allowable LTC premiums here instead of on the Health Insurance line. These premiums must be entered separately for TaxSlayer to generate Form 7206 correctly. For more details, see the third and fourth notes on the [next page](#) and also see page [D-29.1](#).

To be deductible, a business expense must be both ordinary and necessary. An ordinary expense is one that is common and accepted in your industry. A necessary expense is one that is helpful and appropriate for your trade or business. An expense does not have to be indispensable to be considered necessary. Taxpayers can deduct the cost of their own education expenses (including certain related travel) related to the trade or business. They must be able to show the education maintains or improves skills required in their trade or business, or that it is required by law or regulations for keeping their license to practice, status, or job.



See [Publication 334](#), *Tax Guide for Small Business*, for more details, including applicable limits and limitations, e.g., for meals or travel.

Schedule C – General Expenses (continued)

 All allowable and documented expenses must be reported on Sch C. If any deductible expenses are Out of Scope, the entire return is Out of Scope and taxpayer should be referred to professional preparer. There is no option to disregard allowable expenses.

 The following expenses are Out of Scope: Contract Labor, Depletion, Employee benefit program, Mortgage interest, Pension and profit sharing, and Wages. Health Insurance is in scope for Self-Employed Health Insurance deduction only.

 Use the TaxSlayer Schedule C entry screen Health Insurance and Long-Term Care Insurance boxes for the self-employed health insurance deduction. See the [next page](#) for more details, including the caution for returns that have both a Schedule C and a Premium Tax Credit (Out of Scope unless the exception applies).

 Form 7206 is required for the self-employed health insurance deduction if any of the following apply:

- You had more than one source of income subject to self-employment tax
- You file Form 2555 (in scope with International Certification only)
- You are using amounts paid for qualified long-term care insurance to figure the deduction

 Car and truck expenses aren't entered on the General Expenses screen shown on the [prior page](#). Those expenses are entered on a separate screen shown on page [D-30](#).

 Vehicle rentals or leases for more than 30 days are Out of Scope. If the taxpayer uses the standard mileage rate method for business miles of a leased vehicle, the return remains in scope.

 Expenses that aren't deductible include bribes and kickbacks; charitable and political contributions; demolition expenses or losses; and dues paid to business, social, athletic, luncheon, sporting, airline, and hotel clubs. Exception: the following organizations aren't treated as clubs unless one of the main purposes is to conduct entertainment activities for members or their guests or to provide members or their guests with access to entertainment facilities:

- Boards of trade
- Business leagues
- Chambers of commerce
- Civic or public service organizations
- Professional organizations such as bar associations and medical associations
- Real estate boards
- Trade associations

Self-Employed Health Insurance (SEHI) Deduction

The SEHI deduction is an adjustment to income available to self-employed individuals reporting a net profit on Schedule C, limited to its net profit reduced by the deduction for one-half of the self-employment tax.

1. **Health and long-term care (LTC) insurance coverage** can be for the self-employed individual (taxpayer or spouse) and/or for their spouse, dependents, and non-dependent children under age 27 at the end of the tax year. Children also includes step-, foster, and adopted children.
 - a. Health Insurance (other than LTC Insurance) includes medical, dental, and vision policies; e.g., Medicare, Medigap, private health insurance, coverage through a current or prior employer, etc. A potential scope issue arises if coverage was purchased through the ACA Marketplace: The return is Out of Scope if there is a Schedule C with a net profit and the taxpayer is eligible to take the premium tax credit (PTC). Exception: return remains in scope if the SEHI deduction limit is fully met by eligible non-Marketplace insurance, such as LTC insurance, Medicare, etc. In that case, enter the Marketplace insurance net premium as a deduction on Schedule A instead of using it for the SEHI deduction (see page [F-9](#), #1).
 - b. Policy must have been in the insured individual's name (taxpayer, spouse, dependent, or eligible child) or in the name of the business. Includes all parts of Medicare. Multiple policies can be used to figure the SEHI deduction.
 - c. Premiums must not have been on a pre-tax basis, reimbursed, or deducted/excluded elsewhere on the tax return. For a retired public safety officer (PSO), premiums not used for the PSO exclusion can be used for the SEHI deduction or as an itemized deduction (see note at top of [next page](#)).
 - d. Premiums must have been paid by the taxpayer (or spouse if MFJ). Medicare premiums deducted from Social Security benefits of the taxpayer (and spouse if MFJ) can be used to figure the SEHI deduction.
2. **Perform a monthly test** for Health Insurance and sum the premiums for months not excluded per (a) below. Separately perform a monthly test and summation for LTC Insurance per (b) below. It is not required that the business ran in a given month to be able include premiums for that month.
 - a. Monthly test for Health Insurance: Exclude all health insurance premiums for months in which the sole proprietor was eligible to participate in any type of health insurance plan subsidized by any current employer: their own, their spouse's, or that of a dependent or under 27 child (even if the sole proprietor did not actually participate). Test each month separately if circumstances changed during the tax year. For months not eliminated by this test, include health insurance premiums that are eligible per #1 above.
 - b. LTC Insurance: Retest each month per the above paragraph, but substitute "qualified LTC insurance" for "health insurance." For any months not eliminated by this test, include qualified LTC premiums limited to the age-based deduction cap for Schedule A (see page [F-9](#), #3).
3. **TaxSlayer:** Enter the premiums calculated in step 2 in Schedule C, General Expenses in the boxes for Health Insurance or Long-Term Care Insurance, as applicable (these premiums must be entered separately for TaxSlayer to generate Form 7206 correctly, see pages [D-28](#) and [D-29](#)).



Income>Schedule C>General Expenses; or Keyword SC or BUS

- a. While entered on this screen, these premiums are not actually included in Schedule C expenses. They instead flow as an adjustment on Schedule 1, Line 17.
- b. To avoid double counting, do not enter the same premiums in more than one screen: for SEHI deduction, as Schedule A – Medical Deductions, or as Medicare premiums on the Social Security income screen.
 - TaxSlayer automatically carries amounts entered for SEHI in excess of the limit to Schedule A.
- c. If there is more than one Schedule C, allocate premiums across them to maximize the SEHI deduction.

Self-Employed Health Insurance (SEHI) Deduction (continued)

 **SEHI versus Schedule A deduction:** If the taxpayer itemizes deductions, compare the results for the federal and state returns first using the SEHI deduction (premiums for SEHI excluded from Schedule A medical expenses), and then not using the SEHI deduction (premiums only included in Schedule A medical expenses). The latter scenario can often result in lower taxable income even though the AGI is greater.

 Do not double count or omit medical expenses when changing from one scenario to the other. Complete and review all other sections of the return before making this comparison. Compare the federal plus state impacts to determine which scenario is better, but also consider the next caution.

 If this year's modified AGI exceeds an inflation adjusted threshold, then an income-related adjustment may increase Medicare Part B and D premiums for a future year (see [SSA: Medicare Premiums](#)).

Example 1: Judy's self-employment income is reported on a Schedule C. She had privately purchased dental and LTC policies for her and her spouse. Judy was not offered subsidized LTC insurance (LTCl) at any point.

- Judy declined an offer of subsidized medical coverage through her spouse's employer for January through March. For these 3 months, the monthly test indicates that for the SEHI deduction:
 - Judy must exclude all health insurance premiums (medical, dental, and vision) for herself and her spouse since Judy had an offer for subsidized health insurance (medical, dental, or vision) from a current employer.
 - Judy can include the LTC premiums for herself and her spouse since the monthly test is performed independently for LTCl and Judy had no offer of subsidized LTCl.
- Judy had no offer of employer subsidized health insurance coverage from April onward after her spouse retired, so the monthly test is no longer an issue for health insurance. Therefore, for the last 9 months of the year Judy can include her family's premiums for both health and LTC insurance for the SEHI deduction.

Example 2: Bob has a SEHI deduction limit of \$5,241, which is his Schedule C net profit reduced by $\frac{1}{2}$ of the self-employment tax. Bob paid \$2,096 for Medicare coverage for himself, but his spouse and daughter were covered by a Marketplace (ACA) insurance policy. You confirmed in the intake interview that they did not have any other health or LTC insurance and that Bob did not have any offer for employer subsidized health or LTC insurance. Bob is filing a joint return with his spouse and they are eligible for the Premium Tax Credit (PTC). Bob's return is Out of Scope per the [earlier scope caution](#) (regardless of if an APTC was received or if the return is showing an excess APTC versus an additional PTC).

Example 2a: Same scenario as example 2, but Bob also paid \$5,000 for a qualified LTC insurance policy, which was limited by his age of 67 to \$4,710. His eligible non-Marketplace premiums sum to \$6,806 (\$2,096 for Medicare plus \$4,710 for LTCl). Per the exception in the [earlier scope caution](#), Bob's return now remains in scope since his \$5,241 SEHI deduction limit was fully met by these non-Marketplace premiums. If all of the non-Marketplace premiums were entered for the SEHI deduction, then TaxSlayer would automatically carry the excess (\$6,806 - \$5,241) to Schedule A. The net Marketplace premiums can be manually entered on Schedule A, but not used for the SEHI deduction.

Example 3: Betsy's self-employment income is reported on a Schedule C. She had no health or LTC insurance, so the SEHI deduction is not applicable (no premiums). Betsy is not eligible for the PTC as she did not have Marketplace insurance, so the issue in the [earlier scope caution](#) is also not applicable.

Schedule C – Car and Truck Expenses



Income>Schedule C>Car and Truck Expenses; or Keyword: SC or BUS

Schedule C Car and Truck Expenses

Car and Truck Expenses

1

Please Note: Actual car or truck expenses must be entered in the depreciation menu for this business. You cannot claim both actual expenses and mileage for the same vehicle.

Description of Vehicle *

2

Date you placed your vehicle in service for business purposes *

MM

DD

YYYY

Of the total number of miles you drove your vehicle during the tax year, enter the number of miles you used your vehicle for each of the following.

Business miles *

3

Commuting

4

Other

5

☐ Check if you have (or your spouse has) another vehicle available for personal use.

☐ Check if your vehicle was available for personal use during off-duty hours.

☐ Check if you have evidence to support your deduction.

☐ If yes, check if the evidence is written.

1. Using actual expense deductions, such as gas, repairs, and depreciation, is Out of Scope.
2. Enter a brief description of the vehicle; for example, 2008 Ford.
3. Business miles: Miles related to the business activity that aren't commuting miles. For-hire drivers who have mileage in between customer pick-ups can claim the mileage as a business expense.
4. Commuting miles: Miles driven each day from home to the first business location and driven from the last business location back home.
5. Other: Miles driven for personal purposes.



The total of Business, Commuting and Other miles should add up to the total miles on the vehicle for the year.



Refer to [Publication 463](#), *Travel, Entertainment, Gift, and Car Expenses*, for help determining deductible business mileage and nondeductible commuting mileage.

Schedule C – Car and Truck Expenses (continued)

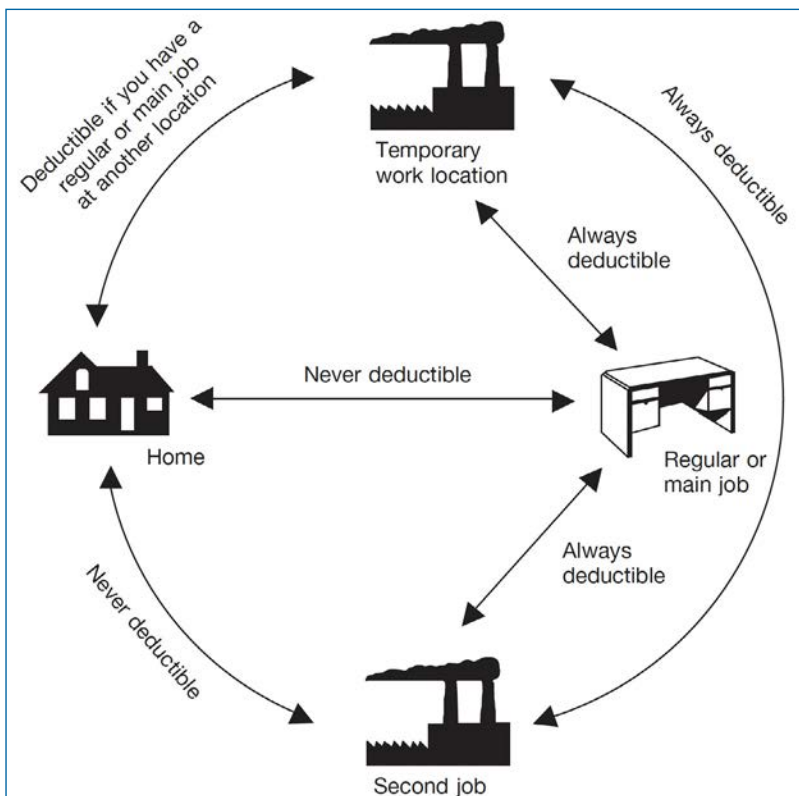
 The car and truck expense deduction will automatically be calculated using the standard mileage rate, based on the number of business miles entered. The rate for 2024 is 67 cents per mile. In addition, the taxpayer can deduct the cost of business parking and tolls. Commuting and other personal automobile expenses such as depreciation, lease payments, maintenance and repairs, gasoline (including gasoline taxes), oil, insurance, parking tickets, traffic fines, or vehicle registration fees are not deductible.

 If you are self-employed and use your vehicle in your business, you can deduct the business part of state and local personal property taxes on motor vehicles on Schedule C. Enter this on the Taxes line on the Schedule C Expenses screen. If you are self-employed and use your vehicle in your business, you can deduct that part of the interest expense that represents your business use of the vehicle. You cannot deduct the part of the interest expense that represents your personal use of the vehicle. Enter the deductible amount on the Other Interest line on the Schedule C Expenses screen.

 If you are an employee, you cannot deduct any interest paid on a vehicle loan. This applies even if you use the vehicle 100% for business as an employee.

 The standard mileage deduction includes depreciation, gas/oil, repairs, insurance, and nontax portion of registration, but not parking, tolls, or business part of registration tax. Taxpayer should have a written record (log or appointment book).

Self-employed taxpayers can use this chart. Don't use this chart if your home is your principal place of business (Out of Scope). This chart can also be used for Armed Forces reservists (Military Certification only), fee-based state or local government officials, and employees with impairment-related work expenses. Employees who do not fit into one of the listed categories may not use this chart.



Home: The place where you reside. Transportation expenses between your home and your main or regular place of work are personal commuting expenses.

Regular or main job: Your principal place of business. If you have more than one job, you must determine which one is your regular or main job. Consider the time you spend at each, the activity you have at each, and the income you earn at each.

Temporary work location: A place where your work assignment is realistically expected to last (and does in fact last) one year or less. Unless you have a regular place of business, you can only deduct your transportation expenses to a temporary work location outside your metropolitan area. For overnight travel expenses, see [IRS Topic 511 Business Travel Expenses](#)

Second job: If you regularly work at two or more places in one day, whether or

not for the same employer, you can deduct your transportation expenses of getting from one workplace to another. If you do not go directly from your first job to your second job, you can deduct the transportation expenses of going directly from your first job to your second job. You cannot deduct your transportation expenses between your home and second job on a day off from your main job.

Schedule D – Capital Gains and Losses



Income>Schedule D/Form 8949; or Keyword: CAP

Schedule D Capital Gains

Stocks, Mutual Funds, Cryptocurrency, Collectibles, etc.
Form 1099-B or broker statements

1

BEGIN

Other Capital Gains Distributions
Capital gains that are not reported on the other forms

BEGIN

Capital Loss Carryover
Unused prior year capital loss

2

BEGIN

Sale of Main Home Worksheet
1099-S/closing documents

See page **D-40**

BEGIN

1099-B Transactions with No Adjustments
Short term and Long Term totals with reported basis and no adjustments

3

BEGIN

PDF Attachments

4

BEGIN

Form 8997 - Initial and Annual Statement of Qualified Opportunity Fund (QOF) Investments

Out of Scope

BEGIN

CONTINUE

1. Information regarding sale of capital assets is found on Form 1099-B, Proceeds From Broker and Barter Exchange Transactions, or similar statement, such as a broker's list of consolidated transactions. Capital transactions entered in this section will complete the appropriate sections of Form 8949, Sales and Other Dispositions of Capital Assets. The totals for each Form 8949 will automatically carry to the correct line of Schedule D, Capital Gains and Losses.
2. See [next page](#).
3. A simplified method to report a summary of capital transactions is available ONLY if the cost basis was reported to the IRS and there are no adjustments to cost basis, capital gain or loss. This entry will carry directly to the correct line of Schedule D. See page [D-34](#).
4. Select PDF Attachments to attach required documents for inclusion with the e-file. Such documents are not restricted to Schedule D related items. **Tax-Aide Best Practice:** Do not attach Form 8453 or related forms/statements. See page [K-14](#) for more details.



Income>Schedule D/Form 8949>PDF Attachments



Transactions involving digital assets (virtual currency), such as a disposition, sale, exchange or transfer, are Out of Scope. However, the tax return is in scope if the taxpayer is able to select No to the digital asset question on Form 1040. See the [Tax-Aide Scope Manual](#) and www.irs.gov/virtualcurrencyfaqs



Return is Out of Scope if net investment income tax (Form 8960) is generated. This occurs when AGI is over \$200,000 (single or HOH), \$250,000 (MFJ or QSS), or \$125,000 (MFS) and there is taxable interest, dividends, capital gains, royalties, rent, or Form 1099-R Box 7 Code D annuities.

Entering Capital Loss Carryovers

Other Capital Gains Data

CANCEL**CONTINUE**

Adjust Section 1250 Amounts

\$

Adjust 28% Gain

\$

Taxpayer Sample Short Term Loss Carryover from 2019 (enter as a **positive** number)

\$

5

Spouse Sample Short Term Loss Carryover from 2019 (enter as a **positive** number)

\$

5

Both Short Term Loss Carryover from 2019 (enter as a **positive** number)

\$

5

Taxpayer Sample Long Term Loss Carryover from 2019 (enter as a **positive** number)

\$

5

Spouse Sample Long Term Loss Carryover from 2019 (enter as a **positive** number)

\$

5

Both Long Term Loss Carryover from 2019 (enter as a **positive** number)

\$

5

5. If the prior year return shows a capital loss, check it for a Capital Loss Carryover Worksheet to see if there are short- or long-term carryover losses to enter on this screen. If TaxSlayer did not carry forward the prior year data and a completed Capital Loss Carryover Worksheet is not available, then manually complete the worksheet to calculate the short- and long-term carryover amounts and then have it quality reviewed. See [Instructions for Schedule D](#), Capital Loss Carryover Worksheet, for a blank worksheet you can print.



For certain low-income taxpayers, capital losses less than \$3,000 (or \$1,500 if MFS) may also carryover.



Compare fields automatically filled with carryover amounts to the prior year return. Also, remember to print the Capital Loss Carryover Worksheet for the taxpayer to keep as part of their records.



T *If the Worksheet produced by TaxSlayer is titled **Capital Loss Carryover Worksheet—Lines 6 and 14**, then note that the years are likely mislabeled and must be incremented by 1 year; i.e., 2023 should be 2024 and 2022 should be 2023. The years are correctly labeled if the worksheet is titled **Worksheet 4-1**.*

Entering 1099-B Transactions with No Adjustments



Income>Schedule D/Form 8949>1099-B Transactions with No Adjustments

A simplified method to report a summary of capital transactions is available ONLY if the cost basis is reported to the IRS and there are no adjustments to cost basis, capital gain or loss. Entries made on this screen will be reported directly on Lines 1a and 8a of Schedule D without the use of Form 8949.

1. Calculate the total proceeds (sale price) and cost or other basis for both short- and long-term transactions.



Generally, the Consolidated Broker Statement will contain the subtotals of Form 1099-B short- and long-term transactions. These subtotals often state the applicable Form 8949 type/checkbox value. Values of A or D indicate that basis was reported to the IRS. However, values of B, E, or X did not have the basis reported.



Separate entries are required for taxpayer, spouse, and joint transactions on married filing jointly returns.

Entering Capital Gains and Losses

See page D-40 for sale of a personal residence. Select **Stocks, Mutual Funds, Cryptocurrency, Collectibles, etc.** from the Schedule D Capital Gains screen to indicate cost basis is not reported to IRS, Form 1099-B was not received, or there is an adjustment to the capital gain or loss. Otherwise, use the simplified summary method discussed above.



If a block of stock (or similar property) was acquired through several different purchases, the sale may be reported on one row as described below.

1. If applicable for Date Acquired, check the Alternate Option box and select one of three options:
 - Various – Short Term (1 year or less)
 - Various – Long Term (more than 1 year)
 - Inherited – Long Term



Do not select Alternate Option for Date Sold. TaxSlayer no longer supports leaving Date Sold blank. Instead, use the date of the latest sale in the summarized transactions and select Adjustment Code M – Reporting Multiple Transactions on a Single Row.

Date Acquired

☒ * **Alternate Option:** If Date Acquired is not known, leave the date blank and select an option here **1**

- Select if Applicable - ▾

- Select if Applicable -

Various - Short Term

Various - Long Term

Inherited - Long Term

Entering Capital Gains and Losses (continued)

Capital Gains Transaction

CANCEL

SAVE & ENTER ANOTHER

CONTINUE

Form belongs to *

☐ Taxpayer Sample

☐ Spouse Sample

☐ Both

Description of Property *

Date Acquired

☐ * Alternate Option: If Date Acquired is not known, leave the date blank and select an option here

MM

DD

YYYY

Date Sold

☐ * Alternate Option:

☐ Check here if a short sale.

MM

DD

YYYY

Sales Price

☐ * Alternate Option: If Sale Price is Expired, leave the sales price blank and select an option here

\$

Select cost basis type *

- Please Select -

1099-B, Box 3 Cost Basis Reported to the IRS

1099-B, Box 3 Cost Basis NOT Reported to the IRS

Did not receive Form 1099-B

2. If investment property is inherited, the capital gain or loss is treated as long-term regardless of how long the property is held. Check the box for Alternate Option for Date Acquired and select **Inherited – Long Term**.

 *Inherited and gifted property are only in scope when the taxpayer provides the basis (and holding period for gifted property). For inherited property, the extent and method to which it is stepped to FMV may depend on how the property was owned and state law, and different rules apply to decedents who died in 2010. See Tax-Aide's [NTTC 4491](#), Income - Capital Gain or Loss lesson, Basis Other than Cost.*

3. Enter the date from Form 1099-B Box 1b
4. Enter the date from Form 1099-B Box 1c
5. Enter the amount from Form 1099-B Box 1d
6. Choose the cost basis type that applies to this transaction.

Entering Capital Gains and Losses (continued)

7. Enter the amount from Form 1099-B Box 1e or provided by taxpayer. If the statement or taxpayer does not provide cost basis, historical data can be used. If **Yahoo Finance** or another external source was used to estimate cost basis, give taxpayer the information showing how the basis was determined; e.g. a printout of historical prices, calculations, etc. If basis can't be determined, use zero (Out of Scope if the taxpayer does not agree). For inherited or gifted property see the caution on the [prior page](#).
8. For most transactions, no adjustment to gain or loss is needed. If one or more adjustments to basis or net capital gain are required, enter the net adjustment amount and mark the reason(s) from the list. You may need to enter an adjustment if the basis provided is incorrect, another situation applies that requires a change to the basis, or if the taxpayer is able to exclude some or all of the capital gain.
9. If summarizing transactions, check the box for Reporting Multiple Transactions on a Single Row. See Note on page [D-34](#).
10. Wash sales are in scope only if reported on Form 1099-B or on a brokerage or mutual fund statement. Enter the code W amount as a positive number.

 For securities reported on a brokerage statement as "Worthless" use the Alternate Option and "Worthless" for the date sold. If securities have any value (even \$1), they are not worthless.



The sale of bonds is only in scope for bonds that mature or are sold with no gain or loss, or are reported on a brokerage statement with capital gain or loss only (no ordinary income/loss).

Cost

- ☐ * **Alternate Option:** If Cost is Expired, leave the cost blank and select an option here

\$

7

Adjustments

Enter any necessary adjustments to Gain or Loss

NOTE: If this entry is to be shown as a loss, please enter a negative sign before the number.

\$

8

If you entered an adjustment amount above, please select all adjustment explanations that apply.

- ☐ B - Form 1099-B with Basis shown in Box 1 e is Incorrect
- ☐ C - Disposed of Collectibles
- ☐ D - Form 1099-B showing accrued market discount in box 1 f
- ☐ E - Form 1099-B or 1099-S with Selling Expenses or Options not Reflected on Form
- ☐ H - Exclude Some/ All of the Gain from the Sale of Your Main Home
- ☐ L - Nondeductible Loss other than a Wash Sale
- ☐ M - Reporting Multiple Transactions on a Single Row **9**
- ☐ N - Received 1099-B/1099-S as a Nominee for the Actual Owner of the Property
- ☐ O - Other Adjustment Not Explained Above
- ☐ Q - Exclude Part of the Gain from the Sale of Qualified Small Business Stock
- ☐ R - Rollover of Gain from QSB Stock, Empowerment Zone, Publicly Traded Securities
- ☐ S - Loss from the Sale of Small Business Stock more than Allowable Ordinary Loss
- ☐ T - Form 1099-B & Type of Gain/Loss shown in Box 2 is Incorrect
- ☐ W - Nondeductible Loss from a Wash Sale **10**
- ☐ X - Exclude Gain from DC Zone Assets or Qualified Community Assets
- ☐ Y - Reporting Gain from QOF Investment in Prior Tax Year
- ☐ Z - Postpone Gain for Investments in QOFs

Entering Capital Gains and Losses (continued)

Exception to Entering Each Transaction on a Separate Row

When a taxpayer's Form 1099-B includes so many transactions that it isn't practical to enter each one into TaxSlayer, use the following procedure (see page [D-34](#) for a simpler reporting option that may apply).

11. Divide the transactions into four categories. The subtotaled amounts may appear on summary page included in the brokerage consolidated statement.
 - a. Short term transactions with basis reported to the IRS – categorized as **Form 8949 type/checkbox A**.
 - b. Short term transactions with basis not reported to the IRS – categorized as **Form 8949 type/checkbox B**.
 - c. Long term transactions with basis reported to the IRS – categorized as **Form 8949 type/checkbox D**.
 - d. Long term transactions with basis not reported to the IRS – categorized as **Form 8949 type/checkbox E**.
 - e. Transactions with basis not reported to the IRS, and the holding period is unknown - categorized as **Form 8949 checkbox/type X**. Out of Scope unless the taxpayer determines the holding period.
12. Enter the total Sales Price, Cost and Adjustments of each category on the capital gain entry screen. See pages [D-34](#) and [D-36](#) for instructions on summarizing transactions.
13. If any of the transactions requires an adjustment to the reported basis, select the reason from the check box that includes that transaction.



*TaxSlayer may generate Form 8453, U.S. Individual Income Tax Transmittal for an IRS e-file Return. **Tax-Aide Best Practice:** Do not attach Form 8453 or brokerage transaction details for inclusion in the electronic return. See page [K-14](#). Inform the taxpayer that the IRS may ask them to send copies of the brokerage statements for transactions with no basis reported to the IRS.*



Common Items Found on the Brokerage Consolidated Statement

Look for all of the following items: (You may or may not find them all.)

- 1099-INT (Summary-NOT detail)
- 1099-DIV (Summary-NOT detail)
- 1099-B (Summary and Detail) and “Cost basis” or “Transaction detail” for sale of stock: Input as capital gains or losses.
- If there are dividends from mutual funds, look for an insert or chart that says what percentage came from federal government interest: Enter on the dividend input screen and select their state (check their state rules).
- The chart should also show what percentage came from municipal bonds from each state: Input exempt interest from states other than theirs by selecting tax-exempt interest income and making the state adjustment (check their state rules).
- Foreign taxes paid: Enter foreign taxes paid on the dividend input screen only if all foreign taxes relate to passive income and the total on all tax statements (1099, etc.) is \$300 or less (\$600 MFJ) ; otherwise, in scope only if certified in International. See page [G-8](#).



Net capital losses greater than \$3,000 (\$1,500 if MFS) will carry forward to future tax years. For certain low-income taxpayers, capital losses smaller than this amount may also carryover. See the capital loss carryover worksheet for the short-term and long-term loss carryover amounts. Print the capital loss carryover worksheet for the taxpayer to keep as part of their records and use when preparing their return next year.

Adjustments to Basis in TaxSlayer

T Enter Capital Gain/Loss Transactions in TaxSlayer

For most transactions, you do not need to adjust the basis. You may need to adjust the basis if the taxpayer received a Form 1099-B or 1099-S (or substitute statement) that is incorrect, is excluding or postponing a capital gain, has a disallowed loss, or in certain other situations. Details are in the table below.

IF THE...	THEN...	Check the box with this description	Adjustment Code that will appear on Form 8949
Taxpayer received a Form 1099-B (or substitute statement) and the basis shown in box 1e is incorrect or not reported to the IRS	- If the basis was not reported to the IRS (box B or E checked): enter the correct basis and no adjustment amount. - If the basis was reported to the IRS (box A or D checked): enter the basis shown on Form 1099-B (or substitute statement) and correct the error by entering an adjustment. Use <i>Worksheet for Basis Adjustment in Column (g)</i> in Instructions for Form 8949, Sale and Other Dispositions of Capital Assets.	Form 1099-B with Basis shown in Box 1e is Incorrect	B
Taxpayer received a Form 1099-B or 1099-S (or substitute statement) and there are selling expenses that are not reflected on the form or schedule...	Enter the proceeds as reported in Box 1d. Enter as an adjustment using a minus sign for any selling expenses paid (and that are not reflected on the form or statement received).	Form 1099-B or Form 1099-S with selling expenses or options not reflected on the form.	E
Taxpayer sold or exchanged their main home at a gain, must report the sale or exchange and can exclude some or all of the gain...	Report the sale or exchange as if the taxpayer were not taking the exclusion. Then enter the amount of excluded (nontaxable) gain as a negative number.	Exclude Some/All of the Gain from the Sale of Your Main Home	H
Taxpayer has a nondeductible loss other than a loss indicated by code W...	Report the sale or exchange and enter the amount of the nondeductible loss as an adjustment. See Nondeductible Losses in the Instructions for Schedule D .	Nondeductible loss other than a Wash Sale* See Glossary for the definition of wash sale.	L
Taxpayer reports multiple transactions on a single row as described in Exception to Reporting each Transaction on a Separate Row...	Enter -0- as the adjustment amount unless an adjustment is required because of another code.	Reporting Multiple Transactions on a Single Row	M
Taxpayer received a Form 1099-B (or substitute statement) and the type of gain or loss (short term or long term) shown in box 2 is incorrect...	Enter transaction with correct term (long or short). Enter -0- as the adjustment amount unless an adjustment is required because of another code.	Form 1099-B and Type of Gain/Loss indicated in Box 2 is incorrect	T
Taxpayer has a nondeductible loss from a wash sale*...	Report the sale or exchange and enter as a positive amount the nondeductible loss as an adjustment.	Nondeductible loss from a Wash Sale* (See Glossary for definition of wash sale)	W
Taxpayer has an adjustment not explained earlier in this column...	Report the appropriate adjustment amount.	Other Adjustment Not Explained Above	O

*Wash sales are in scope only if reported on Form 1099-B or on a brokerage or mutual fund statement.

Adjustments to Basis in TaxSlayer (continued)



Out of Scope Transactions

IF the...	Adjustment Code
Taxpayer received a Form 1099-B showing accrued market discount in box 1f	D
Taxpayer received a Form 1099-B or 1099-S (or substitute statement) as a nominee for the actual owner of the property.	N
The taxpayer is a nonresident alien individual who sold or exchanged an interest in a partnership engaged in a U.S. trade or business	P
Taxpayer sold or exchanged qualified small business stock and can exclude part of the gain.	Q
Taxpayer can exclude all or part of their gain under the rules explained in the Schedule D instructions for DC Zone assets or qualified community assets.	X
Taxpayer is electing to postpone all or part of their gain under the rules explained in the Schedule D instructions for any rollover of gain (for example, rollover of gain from QSB stock or publicly traded securities).	R
Taxpayer had a loss from the sale, exchange, or worthlessness of small business (section 1244) stock and the total loss is more than the maximum amount that can be treated as an ordinary loss.	S
Taxpayer disposed of collectibles (see the Schedule D instructions).	C
Taxpayer is electing to postpone all or part of their gain under the rules explained in the Schedule D instructions for investments in qualified opportunity funds (QOFs)	Z
Taxpayer is reporting their gain from a QOF investment that was deferred in a prior tax year	Y

Capital Gains or Losses Sale of Main Home



Income>Schedule D/Form 8949>Sale of Main Home Worksheet; or Keyword -S

The sale or exchange of a main home must be reported as a Capital Gain or Loss if:

- The taxpayer can't exclude all of their gain from income,
- The taxpayer has a gain and chooses not to exclude it, or
- The taxpayer received a Form 1099-S for the sale or exchange.

 *The taxpayer does not have to report the sale of their main home if they qualify and choose to exclude all of their gain and did not receive Form 1099-S. See [Glossary](#) for a definition of main home. Taxpayers with more than one home cannot choose which home to designate as their main home.*

Generally, if the following two tests below are met, the taxpayer can exclude up to \$250,000 of gain. If both the taxpayer and their spouse meet these tests and file a joint return, they can exclude up to \$500,000 of gain (but only one spouse needs to meet the ownership requirement in Test 1). Reduced exclusions are Out of Scope (see [Pub 523](#), *Selling Your Home, Does Your Home Qualify for a Partial Exclusion of Gain?*).

Test 1: During the 5-year period ending on the date the taxpayer sold or exchanged their home, they owned it for 2 years or more (the ownership requirement) and lived in it as their main home for 2 years or more (the use requirement).

 *Military members may be able to suspend the 5-year period while serving on qualified official extended duty.*

Test 2: The taxpayer hasn't excluded gain on the sale or exchange of another main home during the 2-year period ending on the date of the sale or exchange of their home.

If the taxpayer has a gain that can't be excluded, it is taxable. Any loss is not deductible.

 *Sale of a home received through inheritance or as a gift is Out of Scope unless it has been used as a personal residence by the taxpayer or spouse. The taxpayer must provide the cost basis of the residence and can refer to [Pub 551](#), *Basis of Assets*. Tests 1 and 2 then apply to exclude the gain.*

Death of spouse. If the taxpayer sells their home within 2 years after their spouse dies and has not remarried as of the sale date, they can count any time their spouse owned the home as time they owned it and any time when the home was their spouse's residence as time when it was their residence. In addition, the taxpayer can increase their exclusion amount from \$250,000 to \$500,000 if the taxpayer meets the requirements for Test 1 (including their late spouse's times of ownership and residence, if applicable) and both the taxpayer and their deceased spouse meet the requirement for Test 2.

1. If the taxpayer is required to report the sale and it results in a gain, enter the purchase date, sale date, purchase price, and sales price in the Sale of Home Worksheet (you will enter capital improvements and other adjustments to basis on the next screen).

Sale of Home

CANCEL

1

CONTINUE

Basic Info about the Sale

Date of purchase *

MM ▾

DD ▾

YYYY ▾

Purchase price *

\$

Date of sale *

MM ▾

DD ▾

YYYY ▾

Sale price *

\$

Allowable Depreciation related to the business use or rental of the home

\$

Depreciation taken after 05/06/1997

\$

Capital Gains or Losses Sale of Main Home (continued)



The **Home Sale Worksheet** in the **Colorado Resource Toolbox** can be helpful.



Sale of the home is Out of Scope if there was ever a business use of the home or it was used as rental property, or if there was a basis reduction due to a disaster or rollover of gain under prior law.

2. Enter the number of days the dwelling was used as the main home (separate entry for spouse).
3. Enter the number of days the taxpayer owned the home (separate entry for spouse).
4. If the taxpayer received the 2008 First-Time Homebuyers Credit, select the box. Form 5405, Repayment of the First-Time Homebuyer Credit, will be required to determine how much of the credit must be repaid, limited to the gain on the sale (Out of Scope).
5. If the taxpayer meets the ownership, residence, and look-back requirements, taking the exceptions into account, then the Eligibility Test is met and the taxpayer is eligible for the Maximum Exclusion, select the box (reduced maximum exclusion is Out of Scope; refer to a professional).



The closing disclosure or HUD-1 Settlement Statement will give details about closing costs.

- If the sale must be reported and results in a gain, it will be listed on the appropriate Form 8949 (basis type C or F). The gain will be included with the other capital gains and losses on Schedule D.
- Enter the fees from the purchase of the home that weren't included in the purchase price already entered.

Info about your home

How many days in the last 5 years was the home your main home?

2

How many days in the last 5 years did you own your home?

3

How many days in the last 5 years was the home your spouse's main home?

How many days in the last 5 years did your spouse own your home?

4

☐ Check here if you received the First-time Homebuyers Credit AND you received the credit in 2008 OR you did NOT meet the minimum ownership requirements to exclude repayment of the credit.

5

☐ Check here if you qualify for the Maximum Exclusion or the Reduced Maximum Exclusion.

Adjustments

CANCEL

CONTINUE

Fees you may have paid when you bought your home

Legal fees

Surveys

Title insurance

Fees that the seller owed that you agreed to pay

Other fees

Capital Gains or Losses Sale of Main Home (continued)

- Enter the selling expenses, cost of improvements and other increases or decreases to the basis of the home. See [Publication 523](#), Selling Your Home, for more information about basis. Additions or improvements to a home having a useful life of more than one year increase the basis. Repairs that maintain the home in good condition are not considered improvements and do not increase the basis.

General Adjustments	
Selling expenses	\$
Cost of additions and improvements that you made to your home	\$
Tax assessments that you paid for sidewalks, streets, and other local improvements	\$
Other increases to your basis	\$
Decreases to your basis	\$

- This will calculate the adjusted basis of the home, which will be shown on Form 8949.
- The information will carry to Form 8949 and Schedule D.
- If you've checked the box to exclude the entire gain, Form 8949 will show the adjustment as a negative number in the amount of the net gain, with adjustment code H and basis type F and no net gain/loss.

Example: The taxpayer received a Form 1099-S for the sale of their main home. The taxpayer's adjusted basis in the home is \$150,000. The proceeds from the sale is \$200,000. The taxpayer meets the ownership and use tests. The taxpayer's Form 8949 is shown below.

1	(a) Description of property (Example: 100 sh. XYZ Co.)	(b) Date acquired (Mo., day, yr.)	(c) Date sold or disposed of (Mo., day, yr.)	(d) Proceeds (sales price) (see instructions)	(e) Cost or other basis See the Note below and see <i>Column (e)</i> in the separate instructions.	Adjustment, if any, to gain or loss If you enter an amount in column (g), enter a code in column (f). See the separate instructions.		(h) Gain or (loss) Subtract column (e) from column (d) and combine the result with column (g).
						(f) Code(s) from instructions	(g) Amount of adjustment	
	MAIN HOME	03/04/2019	02/02/2022	200000	150000	H	-50000	6 0

- If the sale resulted in a gain but was not eligible for the exclusion, it will be reported on the appropriate Form 8949 as a gain.

Capital Gains or Losses Sale of Main Home (continued)

A loss on the sale of a main home can't be deducted, but must be reported if Form 1099-S was received. To report the sale,

- Use the Sale of Main Home worksheet or the [Home Sale Worksheet](#) in the [Colorado Resource Toolbox](#) to assist with determining the basis, but the information will NOT carry to Form 8949
- Add a new Capital Gain or Loss Item
- Enter the description of property, dates, sales price and adjusted basis amount
- Select the basis type as "Did not receive Form 1099-B"
- Enter the adjustment of the nondeductible net loss as a positive number to reduce the amount to \$0.

1	(a) Description of property (Example: 100 sh. XYZ Co.)	(b) Date acquired (Mo., day, yr.)	(c) Date sold or disposed of (Mo., day, yr.)	(d) Proceeds (sales price) (see instructions)	(e) Cost or other basis See the Note below and see <i>Column (e)</i> in the separate instructions.	Adjustment, if any, to gain or loss If you enter an amount in column (g), enter a code in column (f). See the separate instructions.		(h) Gain or (loss) Subtract column (e) from column (d) and combine the result with column (g).
						(f) Code(s) from instructions	(g) Amount of adjustment	
	MAIN HOME	02/03/2018	09/04/2022	190000	203800	L 7	13800	

☐ H - Exclude Some/All of the Gain from the Sale of Your Main Home

☒ L - Nondeductible Loss other than a Wash Sale 7

☐ M - Reporting Multiple Transactions on a Single Row

7. Select the adjustment reason as "nondeductible loss other than a wash sale" which will show as adjustment code L. Select other adjustments, if applicable.

Sale of Personal Residence that is NOT the Main Home



Income>Schedule D/Form 8949>Stocks, Mutual Funds, Cryptocurrency, Collectibles, etc.;
or Keyword -S

! The sale of a home is *In Scope* only if it was used as a personal residence by the taxpayer/spouse. It is *Out of Scope* if the home was used as a rental property or for business purposes at any point in the past.

! The sale of a home received through inheritance or as a gift is *Out of Scope* unless it meets the requirements above and the taxpayer provides the cost basis (and the holding period for gifted property). For inherited property, the extent and method to which it is stepped to FMV may depend on how the property was owned and state law, and different rules apply to decedents who died in 2010. See Tax-Aide's **NTTC 4491**, Income – Capital Gain or Loss lesson, Basis Other than Cost.

For sale of the main home, see page **D-40**. See **Glossary** for definition of Main Home.

For sale of a personal residence that is not the main home (e.g. a vacation or 2nd home), any gain is taxable and any loss is not deductible. Follow the steps below to enter directly as a capital gain/loss item.

1. The **Home Sale Worksheet** in the **Colorado Resource Toolbox** can help you determine the adjusted basis. See **Publication 523**, Selling Your Home, Basis Adjustments—Details and Exceptions.
2. Add a new Capital Gain or Loss Item (see navigation note at top of page)
3. Enter the description of property, dates, sales price and adjusted basis amount
4. Select the basis type as “Did not receive Form 1099-B”
5. To record selling expenses not reflected on Form 1099-S enter an adjustment for the expense as a negative number and check the box for adjustment E (see screenshot below). This does not change the cost basis.

If you entered an adjustment amount above, please select all adjustment explanations that apply.

☐ E - Form 1099-B or 1099-S with Selling Expenses or Options not Reflected on Form

☐ L - Nondeductible Loss other than a Wash Sale

6. If there is a loss, eliminate it by entering an adjustment in the amount of the loss as a positive number and check the box for adjustment L (see screenshot above). If adjustments E and L both apply then combine the amounts and check both boxes. Confirm the loss was correctly eliminated by viewing Form 8949 in return PDF to ensure that column (h) is blank (\$0), indicating no loss or gain; an example is below:

1	(a) Description of property (Example: 100 sh. XYZ Co.)	(b) Date acquired (Mo., day, yr.)	(c) Date sold or disposed of (Mo., day, yr.)	(d) Proceeds (sales price) (see instructions)	(e) Cost or other basis See the Note below and see <i>Column (e)</i> in the separate instructions.	Adjustment, if any, to gain or loss If you enter an amount in column (g), enter a code in column (f). See the separate instructions.		(h) Gain or (loss) Subtract column (e) from column (d) and combine the result with column (g).
						(f) Code(s) from instructions	(g) Amount of adjustment	
	125 LAKE RD YC FL	02/03/20XX	09/04/20XX	190000	203800	L	13800	

IRA/Pension and Social Security Distributions



Income > 1099-R, RRB, SSA

There are four items to choose from, and within each item you can make entries for as many documents as needed.

IRA/Pension Distributions

Add or Edit a 1099-R	BEGIN
RRB-1099-R	BEGIN
Social Security Benefits/RRB-1099 1	BEGIN
Nontaxable Distributions 2	BEGIN

1. If Social Security Benefits/RRB-1099 is the only income, then see #12 on page [A-6](#) for instructions on e-filing a \$0 AGI return.
2. Select Nontaxable Distributions to record Qualified Charitable Distributions (QCDs). See page [D-54](#).
 - Do not use this for eligible retired public safety officer (PSO) distributions for health insurance premiums (see #5 on the [next page](#) instead).
 - Qualified Health Savings Account (HSA) funding distributions (HFDs) from an IRA to an HSA are Out of Scope.



Retirement income from a foreign country (other than German or Canadian social security) is only In Scope with International Certification and only if reporting on FINCEN FBAR 114 or Form 8938 is not required.

Form 1099-R Distributions



Income>Form 1099-R, RRB, SSA>Add or Edit a 1099-R; or Keyword: -R



If the taxpayer and/or spouse made voluntary contributions to an IRA or other qualified retirement plan, then see page [G-17](#) for information on additional entries that may be required for Form 1099-R distributions.



See the Box 7 Distribution Codes on page [D-52](#) for scope limitations.



Box 2a will automatically fill in with the amount in Box 1. If a different amount is shown on the document, enter that amount directly. You may need to use the Simplified Method to calculate the taxable amount of the distribution if Box 2a is zero or blank and an amount is shown in Box 9b. See #5 below.

1. If a joint return, choose who the document belongs to.
2. After completing the Simplified Method Worksheet or entering the Public Safety Officer Exclusion for Health Insurance Premiums, the taxable portion of the distribution will carryover to Box 2a. Manual adjustments are required to make sure Box 2a reflects changes due to rollovers, qualified charitable distributions, return of excess contributions, taxable amount from Form 8606, etc.
3. Payer's ID/TIN and the first four letters of their name must be entered accurately. Payer ID/Name mismatch is a common e-file reject.
4. If marked, the taxable amount will not carry to Form 8880, Credit for Qualified Retirement Savings Contributions, line 4 as a current year distribution. See page [G-17](#) and caution above.
5. If Simplified Method is required or if the taxpayer has public safety officer (PSO) health insurance exclusion, then select **Click here for options**. See pages [D-47](#) and [D-48](#).
6. If Box 2b indicates "Taxable amount not determined" or "Total distribution", mark the appropriate box as shown on the document.
7. If Box 4 has an entry, ensure that the tax withheld is entered and is correct.

The screenshot shows the 'Form 1099-R' software interface. At the top, there are buttons for 'CANCEL', 'SAVE & ENTER ANOTHER', and 'CONTINUE'. Below these are two checkboxes: 'Check here if this is a standard 1099-R.' (checked) and 'Check here if this is a substitute 1099-R.' (unchecked). A grey banner with an information icon states: 'Only the amount entered in box 2a will be considered taxable.'

The form is divided into two main sections: 'Whose 1099-R is this?' and '1099-R Information'.

Whose 1099-R is this?

- Recipient ***
 - ☐ Taxpayer Sample (1)
 - ☐ Spouse Sample
- Payer Information**
 - Payer's ID *** (3)
 - Payer Name ***
 - ☐ Check here if foreign address
 - Address (street number & name) ***
 - ZIP code ***
 - City, town, or post office ***

1099-R Information

- 1 Gross Distribution *** (2)
- 2a Taxable Amount** (2)
- ☐ Does not carry to Form 8880 (4)
- Do you need to calculate your taxable amount?** (5)
Click here for options.
- 2b** (6)
 - ☐ Taxable amount not determined
 - ☐ Total distribution
- 3 Capital gain**
- 4 Federal income tax withheld** (7)

Form 1099-R Distributions (continued)

State * - Please Select - ▼ Phone Number * Optional () - - Recipient Information ☐ Check here if foreign address Address (street number & name) * ZIP code * 30904 - 11 City, town, or post office * Augusta State * Georgia ▼ Rollover or Disability 12 ☐ Check here if all/part of the distribution was rolled over, and enter the rollover amount. ☐ Check here to report on Form 1040, Line 1 (Distribution code must be a "3")	5 Employee contributions or insurance premiums 8 \$ 6 Net unrealized appreciation in employer's securities \$ 7 Distribution Code(s) * 9 ☐ IRA/SEP/Simple 8 Other (Not collected) 9a Your percentage of total distribution 9b Total employee contributions 10 \$ 10 Amount allocable to IRR within 5 yearsNot needed for e-filing
---	---

8. Box 5 on the document may be current year's amount of employee contributions or insurance premiums (recovery of cost basis or investment in the contract). If Box 5 is the same as Box 1, none of the distribution is taxable. If the payer has calculated the taxable amount of the pension in Box 2a, generally the difference between Boxes 1 and 2a will appear in Box 5. If Box 5 is the amount of health insurance premiums, (typically only on a CSA 1099-R) you must manually carry the amount to deduct as an Itemized Deduction, use it for the Self-Employed Health Insurance Deduction (if eligible, see page [D-29.1](#)), or use it for the PSO deduction (if eligible, see page [D-47](#)).
9. Box 7 is a required entry – Enter exactly as shown on document. If IRA/SEP/Simple is marked, check to enter exactly as shown on the document. See Distribution Codes Chart on page [D-52](#). The simplified method cannot be used for code "D" or other non-qualified plan distributions.
10. Box 9b shows the total employee contributions and may be needed if Box 2a has no entry, which usually requires Simplified Method Worksheet (see #2 and #5 on the [prior page](#)).
11. To enter an address from a country that does not use postal codes, enter 0 (zero) for the postal code.
12. See page [D-50](#) for additional details on rollovers. If a taxpayer missed the 60-day rollover deadline, then see page [D-46.3](#) for more information.

Form 1099-R Entry Variations (Common Examples)

Example 1 (most common, Fully Taxable Distribution): An amount is shown in Box 1, Box 2a is blank or the same amount as Box 1, the distribution code in Box 7 is "7," and nothing is entered in Box 5 or 9b. The amount in Box 1 is fully taxable. TaxSlayer will transfer the amount in Box 1 to Box 2 and to Form 1040 Line 4b or 5b.

Example 2 (Simplified Method): An amount is shown in Box 1, Box 2a is blank, the distribution code is "7," and an amount is entered in Box 9b. The Simplified Method Worksheet may have to be completed to determine what portion of the amount from Box 9b will be tax free. Click on the text below Box 2a (see #5 on page [D-45](#)) and begin "Simplified Method Worksheet" (see page [D-48](#)). When you have completed the worksheet, return to the 1099-R and complete it. TaxSlayer will transfer the taxable amount to Form 1040 Lines 4a and 4b.

Example 3 (Commercial Annuity): An amount is shown in box 1, box 2a is blank, and box 7 includes code D. This is a nonqualified annuity and the insurer will normally compute the taxable amount, if any. The simplified method cannot be used. The amount in box 5 will probably be the nontaxable amount of the distribution. Have the taxpayer confirm this with the payer, and obtain the correct taxable amount from the payer. If the taxable amount cannot be confirmed, the return is Out of Scope (OOS). Return is also OOS if AGI is greater than the threshold amount for the Net Investment Income Tax (\$200,000 for a single taxpayer or HoH; \$250,000 MFJ or QSS; \$125,000 MFS); see the [Tax-Aide Scope Manual](#).

Example 4 (Payer-calculated tax-free amount): An amount is shown in Box 1, Box 2a is blank or zero, an amount is in Box 5, and the distribution code is "7." Except in the case of a CSF or CSA 1099-R, the amount in Box 5 should be nontaxable and therefore should be subtracted from Box 1 and the result entered in Box 2a.

Example 5 (Disability pension for on-the-job injury): An amount is shown in Box 1, Box 2a is blank or zero, Box 2b "Taxable amount not determined" is NOT checked, and the distribution code is "7" or "3." If this is a disability pension for an on-the-job injury and the taxpayer confirms it is not taxable, enter zero in Box 2. If the retiree is below the employer's minimum retirement age, check the box so the disability pension is reported as wages. If this is a disability benefit from workers' compensation or if the premiums for the disability policy were paid by the employee with after tax money the benefit is generally not taxable, then enter zero in Box 2 (No 1099-R should have been received).

Example 6 (IRA): Box 2b and IRA/SEP/SIMPLE boxes are both checked. Ask the taxpayer if any nondeductible contributions were made to any IRA. If so, see Distribution from Traditional IRA with Basis from Nondeductible Contributions on the [next page](#)

Distribution from Traditional IRA with Basis from Nondeductible Contributions



Deductions>Adjustments>Nondeductible IRAs; or Keyword: 8606

A traditional IRA has basis if nondeductible contributions were made to any traditional IRA. Create **Form 8606**, Part I (Nondeductible Contributions to Traditional IRAs ...) in TaxSlayer to calculate the taxable portion of the distribution (see tip below). You must manually carry the taxable amount from Form 8606, Line 15c to box 2a of the Form 1099-R screen as it won't automatically flow there. Even in a year when there was no distribution, Form 8606 should be included with the return so that any basis is not lost.



If a Qualified Charitable Distribution (QCD) was also made, then it is distributed from the IRA's taxable funds with no impact to basis. Exclude the QCD amount from the "Enter Traditional IRA distributions ..." line on TaxSlayer's Form 8606 screen.



*Complete the **IRA Worksheet** in the **Colorado Resource Toolbox** to receive detailed TaxSlayer Input instructions. This tool is extra helpful if there were multiple IRAs with basis since they will all factor into Form 8606 (even ones with no distributions). TaxSlayer can generate only one Form 8606 per person. A second Form 8606 may be needed if each spouse has basis in their IRAs or if it is an inherited IRA. If the same person needs more than one Form 8606, the first one can be created in TaxSlayer and printed or saved to PDF. Then complete the second Form 8606 and all 1099-R input. The first Form 8606 will need to be attached to the return (the second one will already be included).*

Conversion from a Traditional IRA to a Roth IRA



Deductions>Adjustments>Nondeductible IRAs; or Keyword: 8606

A conversion by rollover from a traditional to a Roth IRA is not a contribution, so it is not subject to IRA contribution limits or the Roth IRA contribution income phaseout. The amount converted is taxable, but not subject to the 10% additional tax for early distributions when properly and timely rolled over. Exclude conversions from impacting the Saver's Credit as described in steps 5 – 7 on page [G-19](#).

The following applies only to the conversion from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA. It does not apply to conversion from other qualified retirement plans to a Roth IRA or designated Roth account. See the **Instructions for Form 8606**, Part II, for more information. If Form 5498 is available, check box 3 to see if a conversion from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA was reported.

- Conversions are most commonly done directly from trustee-to-trustee, which are reported with Form 1099-R, Box 7 Code 2 or Code 7. Form 5329 is not required in either case.
- Otherwise, the conversion rollover must be completed within 60 days unless extended as described on the [next page](#). For a distribution reported with Form 1099-R, Box 7 Code 1, use **Form 5329** to eliminate the 10% penalty (use exception code 99, *More than One Exception Applies*).

If there isn't a basis in Traditional IRAs (nondeductible contributions have not been made):

- Enter the Form 1099-R in TaxSlayer.
- Go to **Form 8606** and enter the amount converted on the "Net amount converted from ..." line.

If there is a basis in Traditional IRAs or a new nondeductible contribution has been made:

- Go to **Form 8606** and enter the amount converted on the "Net amount converted from ..." line.
- Make the additional Form 8606 Part I entries needed to determine the taxable portion of the conversion. See the section at the top of this page, including the tip.
- Enter the Form 1099-R in TaxSlayer, updating Box 2a with the taxable portion per Form 8606.

Missed 60-day Rollover Deadline

There is a self-certification procedure for recipients of retirement plan distributions (such as 401(k)s or IRAs) who inadvertently miss the 60-day time limit for properly rolling these amounts into an IRA or other qualified retirement plan. Eligible taxpayers can qualify for a waiver of the 60-day time limit and avoid possible taxes and penalties on early distributions, if they meet certain circumstances:

- An error was committed by the financial institution making the distribution or receiving the contribution.
- The distribution was in the form of a check and the check was misplaced and never cashed.
- The distribution was deposited into and remained in an account that the taxpayer mistakenly thought was a retirement plan or IRA.
- Taxpayer's principal residence was severely damaged.
- One of the taxpayer's family members died.
- Taxpayer or a family member was seriously ill.
- Taxpayer was incarcerated.
- Restrictions were imposed by a foreign country.
- A postal error occurred.
- The distribution was made due to an IRS levy and the proceeds of the levy have been returned.
- The party making the distribution delayed providing information that the receiving plan or IRA required to complete the rollover despite reasonable efforts to obtain the information.
- The distribution was made to a state unclaimed property fund.

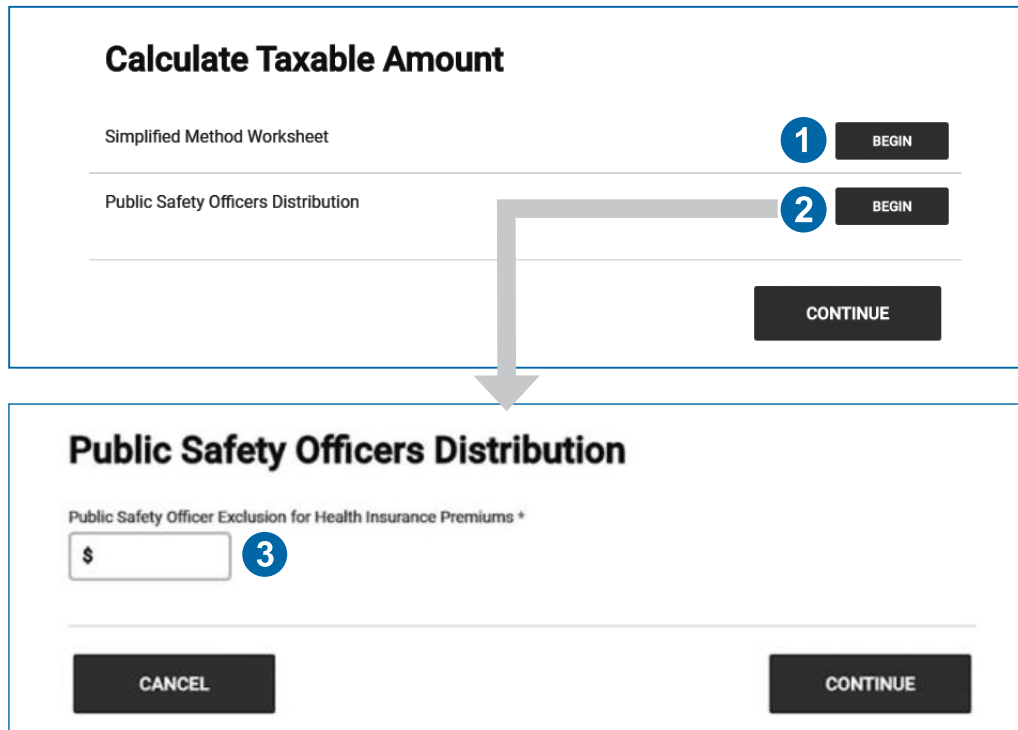
A self-certification is not a waiver by the IRS of the 60-day rollover requirement. However, once self-certified, the taxpayer may report the contribution as a valid rollover unless later informed otherwise by the IRS. The IRS, in the course of an examination, may consider whether a taxpayer's contribution meets the requirements for a waiver. The taxpayer may make the certification to the plan administrator or IRA trustee by using the model letter in the appendix to [Revenue Procedure 2020-46](#) or by a similar letter.

Calculate Taxable Amount: PSO Exclusion and Simplified Method

 *Income>Form 1099-R, RRB, SSA>Add or Edit a 1099-R>Calculate taxable amount; or Keyword: -R*

Special Circumstances

The following screen is displayed after selecting the “Click here for options” link under “Are you a public safety officer or need to use the simplified worksheet to calculate your taxable amount?”



Calculate Taxable Amount

Simplified Method Worksheet 1 **BEGIN**

Public Safety Officers Distribution 2 **BEGIN**

CONTINUE

Public Safety Officers Distribution

Public Safety Officer Exclusion for Health Insurance Premiums *

\$ 3

CANCEL **CONTINUE**

1. Select begin for the Simplified Method Worksheet, including for a taxpayer needing both a retired public safety officer (PSO) health insurance exclusion and a Simplified Method calculation. See page [D-48](#).
2. If the retired PSO does not need a Simplified Method calculation, select the PSO Distribution.
3. Enter the amount of health, LTC, or accident insurance premiums (up to \$3,000) to exclude from an eligible PSO retirement distribution. See [next page](#).

Public Safety Officer (PSO) Exclusion for Insurance Premiums

A public safety officer (PSO) includes a police/law enforcement officer, firefighter, chaplain, or member of a rescue squad or ambulance crew. Eligible PSOs can elect to exclude from their eligible retirement plan's distribution up to \$3,000 to pay the premiums for accident, health, and long-term care (LTC) insurance:

- An eligible PSO is one who retired because of disability or because they reached the normal retirement age set by their employer.
- An eligible retirement plan is the employer plan from which the taxpayer retired as a PSO.
- The premiums must be for coverage of the taxpayer, spouse, or dependents.
- The insurance does not need to be through the retired PSO's former employer; e.g., Medicare is qualifying health insurance even if paid from the taxpayer's or spouse's Social Security benefits.
- Direct payment of premiums by the plan has not been a requirement since December 29, 2022.
- The full amount of LTC premiums can be used for the PSO Exclusion, they are not limited as they would be on Schedule A.
- Only unreimbursed, after-tax premiums qualify.
- If a PSO disability distribution is reported as wages, those taxable wages can be similarly reduced.



See [prior page](#) for how to enter the PSO Exclusion in TaxSlayer.



The amount of premiums used for the PSO Exclusion cannot be used again as an itemized deduction or for the self-employed health insurance (SEHI) Deduction (if eligible, see page [D-29.1](#)).



The definition of a public safety officer entitled to this exclusion is not as broad as the definition of a qualified public safety employee used for the exception to the 10% penalty for early distributions.



If both spouses are eligible retired PSOs, then each can exclude up to \$3,000, but do not double count any premiums.



Following the death of the PSO, this exclusion does not extend to the surviving spouse or dependents.

Calculate Taxable Amount: Simplified Method



Income>Form 1099-R, RRB, SSA>Add or Edit a 1099-R>Click here for options (under Box 2a Taxable Amount); or Keyword: -R

If the taxpayer made after-tax contributions toward a pension, a portion of the annuity payment has already been taxed and isn't taxable now. Generally, if the starting date of the payments was prior to July 2, 1986, the Simplified Method wouldn't apply. If the taxpayer used the 3-year rule, the annuity is fully taxable. If they used the general rule, refer the taxpayer to a professional tax preparer.



You can use the [Annuity/Pension Exclusion Calculator](#) in the [Colorado Resource Toolbox](#) to compute the age(s) when the annuity started. However, the TaxSlayer worksheet shown here should still be created to facilitate carry forward next year. Print the results including the amortization schedule for the taxpayer for future reference and to help ensure that the basis is not over-recovered.

Simplified Method Worksheet

CANCEL**CONTINUE**

Gross distribution amount (from 1099-R)
\$25,000.00

Plan cost at annuity start date
\$ **1**

Starting date of annuity *
MM DD YYYY **2**

☐ Check here if this is a Joint or Survivor Annuity.

Death benefit exclusion
\$

Age of recipient at start date *
If joint or survivor annuity, add ages of recipients

Number of months paid in 2020 *

Amounts previously recovered
\$

Public Safety Officer Exclusion
\$

1. Enter the Plan cost (shown in Box 9b of 1099-R).
2. Enter the annuity start date. If the disability benefits were paid under this plan during the tax year, enter the date beginning after the taxpayer reached minimum retirement age as the annuity start date. The plan administrator should issue two separate 1099-R statements. If not, prorate the amount to be treated as wages based on the annuity start date.

Calculate Taxable Amount: Simplified Method (continued)

3. Enter the age of the taxpayer on the date the pension started – this may be different than the taxpayer's age at the end of that year.

For a joint and survivor annuity, add the ages of both spouses on the start date. For the beneficiary of an employee who died, see [Publication 575](#), Pensions and Annuities.

For a joint and survivor annuity that starts:

- After the death of the employee, use only the survivor's age and do not check the box for Joint and Survivor Annuity.
 - Before the death of either beneficiary, continue with the same exclusion amount after the first death.
4. Enter the amount that could have been recovered tax free in prior years even if not claimed. Look at last year's tax return to find this amount, or calculate the amount using the monthly tax free amount computed by TaxSlayer for the 2024 tax year times the number of months prior to 2024. For annuitants who retired between July 2, 1986 and Dec. 31, 1986, enter zero.
5. If applicable, enter the amount of the PSO exclusion, up to \$3,000, from this distribution. The taxable amount is calculated and carried to Box 2a on Form 1099-R. See page [D-47.1](#).

Simplified Method Worksheet

CANCEL

CONTINUE

Gross distribution amount (from 1099-R)

\$24,000.00

Plan cost at annuity start date

\$

Starting date of annuity *

MM

DD

YYYY

☐ Check here if this is a Joint or Survivor Annuity.

Death benefit exclusion

\$

Age of recipient at start date *

If joint or survivor annuity, add ages of recipients

3

Number of months paid in 2022 *

Amounts previously recovered

\$

4

Public Safety Officer Exclusion

\$

5

CANCEL

CONTINUE

Form CSA 1099-R – Civil Service Retirement Benefits



Income>Form 1099-R, RRB, SSA>Add or Edit a 1099-R; or Keyword: -R

The Office of Personnel Management issues Form CSA 1099-R for annuities paid or Form CSF 1099-R for survivor annuities paid. The CSA-Form 1099-R box numbers reflect the standard numbering on a Form 1099-R. If the taxable amount isn't calculated in Box 2 the Simplified Method must be used.



Any health insurance premiums included in CSA 1099-R Box 5 must be manually carried. See #8 on page [D-46](#).



If you use TaxSlayer's simplified method worksheet, enter a note with the taxpayer's annuity start date, age at the start date, and amounts previously recovered to help next year's preparer. To make a note that will not be transmitted to the IRS but will stay with the file, select the pull-down arrow to the right of the taxpayer's name in top right corner. Choose Notes. Then give the note a name and enter details. This note will be attached to the page where you created it and it will also be accessible from the Client Search List.

Form 1099-R Rollovers and Disability Under Minimum Retirement Age

 *Minimum retirement age generally is the age at which you can first receive a pension or annuity if you aren't disabled. Ask the taxpayer for the minimum retirement age. It may differ between employers.*

1. If any portion was rolled over, check to bring up #2 on the screen to enter the amount. This is required for all Box 7 codes, including code G. However, don't check this box if 100% of the rollover is taxable; e.g. for a Roth conversion rollover with no basis.
2. Ensure that your Box 2a entry excludes any nontaxable portion of the rollover. Then enter the rollover amount here as the difference between Box 1 and Box 2a.
3. Check if Code 3 is in Box 7 and the taxpayer is disabled and under the minimum retirement age of the employer's plan. This will reclassify the disability income as Other Earned Income on Form 1040. It will be considered earned income in the calculation of some credits.

Rollover or Disability

1

☒ Check here if all/part of the distribution was rolled over, and enter the rollover amount.

2

Rollover Amount *
\$

3

☐ Check here to report on Form 1040, Line 1 (Distribution code must be a "3")

 *There is no cost recovery of employee contributions prior to minimum retirement age.*

 *Two 1099-R's should be issued by the plan administrator for the year that minimum retirement age occurs. If not, preparer will have to prorate amount to be treated as wages based on the day the former employee reached the minimum retirement age during the year, then enter as two 1099-R forms into TaxSlayer.*

Rollover – Key Points

- A taxpayer should not receive a Form 1099-R for a trustee-to-trustee transfer from one IRA to another (unless it is a Roth conversion), but should receive a Form 1099-R for a trustee-to-trustee direct rollover from an employer qualified plan to an IRA with code G or H.
- A rollover that involves a distribution of funds to the participant where they redeposit the funds into another IRA, the same IRA, or an employer plan within 60 days isn't taxable unless it is a Roth conversion. Form 1099-R will have either a code 1 or code 7. For a rollover that is not a Roth conversion, subtract the rollover amount from the gross distribution (Box 1) and enter the difference as the taxable amount in Box 2a (see #1 and #2 above). For Roth conversions, see page [D-46.2](#)
- A participant is allowed only one rollover from an IRA to another (or the same) IRA in any 12-month period, regardless of the number of IRAs owned. The limit applies across all of an individual's IRA accounts (traditional, SEP, SIMPLE, and Roth IRAs) and if exceeded, the return is Out of Scope. However, trustee-to-trustee transfers between IRAs and conversions from traditional IRAs to Roth IRAs are not subject to this limit.
- Sometimes a distribution includes both a regular distribution (generally taxable) and a rollover (generally nontaxable). The Form 1099-R Rollover or Disability section is used to input the amount that won't be taxed and Box 2a needs to be adjusted.
- If taxpayer inadvertently missed the 60-day rollover deadline for one of several reasons, they can submit a certification to the trustee, and the amount can be considered a rollover on his tax return (otherwise the return is Out of Scope). See page [D-46.3](#) for details.

Internal Revenue Code 402(c)

Extended rollover period for plan loan offset amounts. Provides that the period during which a qualified plan loan offset amount may be contributed to an eligible retirement plan as a rollover contribution is extended from 60 days after the date of the offset to the due date (including extensions) for filing the Federal income tax return for the taxable year in which the plan loan offset occurs, that is, the taxable year in which the amount is treated as distributed from the plan. Qualified plan loan offset amounts are shown on Form 1099-R, Box 7 Code M.

 *When rolling or converting from pre-tax accounts (e.g. traditional IRAs) to post-tax accounts (e.g. Roth IRAs), the amount will generally be taxable. See page [D-46.2](#).*

Form 1099-R Roth IRA Distributions

The basis of property distributed from a Roth IRA is its fair market value (FMV) on the date of distribution, whether or not the distribution is a qualified distribution.

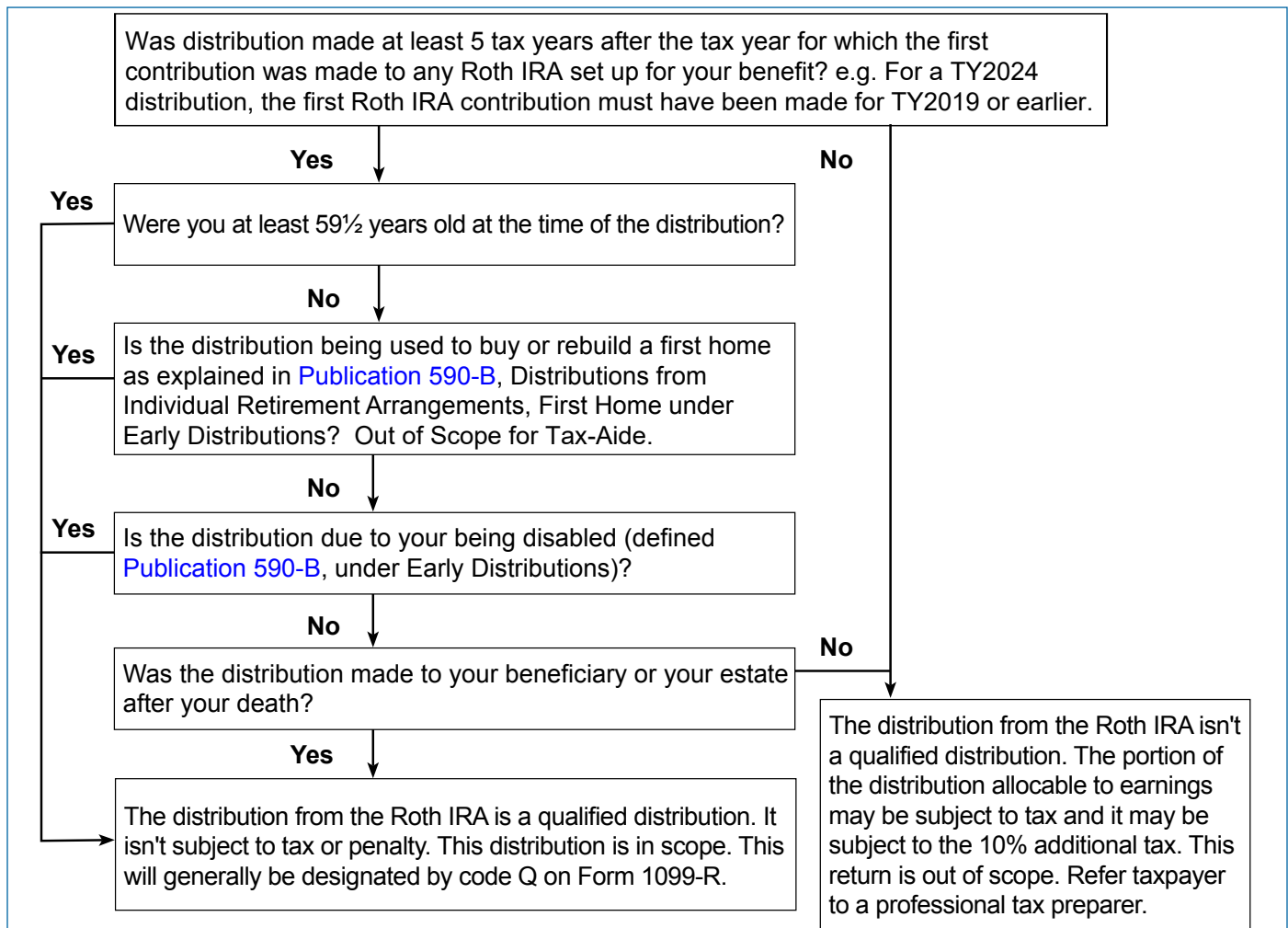
You don't include in your gross income qualified distributions or distributions that are a return of your regular contributions from your Roth IRA(s).

Distributions from a Roth IRA are tax free and may be excluded from income if the following requirements are met:

- The distribution is made after the 5-year period beginning with the first day of the first taxable year for which a contribution was made to a Roth IRA set up for the taxpayer's benefit, and
- The distribution is:
 - Made on or after age 59½, or
 - Made because the taxpayer was disabled, or
 - Made to a beneficiary or to an estate, or
 - To pay certain qualified first-time homebuyer amounts (up to a \$10,000 lifetime limit, Out of Scope for Tax-Aide)

Is the Distribution From Your Roth IRA a Qualified Distribution?

See the list of Roth IRA distribution codes on the [following page](#) that are In Scope and Out of Scope. Use the flowchart below to determine whether the taxpayer has a qualified Roth IRA distribution. Nonqualified distributions are Out of Scope.



Form 1099-R Box 7 Distribution Codes

 If either the taxpayer or spouse also made voluntary contributions to an IRA or other qualified retirement plan, then see the 8880 column in this table and the explanatory footnote on the [next page](#).

Box 7 Dist. Codes	8880	Explanations
1* – Early distribution, no known exception	?	- If some or all of this distribution was rolled over by the taxpayer, then see page D-50. - For amounts not rolled over, a 10% additional tax will be applied unless the taxpayer qualifies for an exception. See page H-7 for a list of exceptions. If the taxpayer qualifies for an exception, go to Form 5329, Additional Taxes on Qualified Plans and Other Tax-Favored Accounts, enter the amount that qualifies for an exception and select the reason for the exception from the drop-down list (see page H-8.1).
2* – Early distribution, exception applies	?	Code 2 applies if taxpayer is under 59 ½ but the payer knows that an exception to the additional tax applies, so Form 5329 is not required. If the IRA/SEP/SIMPLE box is checked, ask the taxpayer if any non-deductible contributions were made. If so, use Form 8606 to calculate the taxable amount (see page D-46.2).
3 – Disability	?	Code 3 is for a disability pension. - If the taxpayer is under the minimum retirement age for the company he retired from, then check the box under Rollover or Disability that says, "Check here to report on Form 1040, Line 1h." This will reclassify the disability income as Other Earned Income and include it for calculation of the earned income credit, the additional child tax credit, and the credit for child and dependent care expenses. - The above no longer applies once the taxpayer reaches the minimum retirement age. - If this is a distribution for a retired public safety officer (PSO) from a plan maintained by the employer from which they retired as a PSO, then the PSO exclusion may apply. See page D-47.1.
4 – Death	?	Code 4 is for a survivor's benefit or an inherited IRA. If it's an inherited IRA and the original owner had a basis (made non-deductible contributions), the beneficiary takes over that basis. See page D-46.2 .
6 – Section 1035 exchange	☒	Code 6 is a tax-free exchange of life insurance, annuity, qualified long-term care insurance, or endowment contract. It does not need to be reported on the tax return, but if it is then enter -0- in Box 2a.
7* – Normal distribution	?	Code 7 is for normal distributions. It may occur in several different situations: - A pension is fully taxable if the amounts in Box 1 and 2a are the same, and Box 2b isn't checked. - If Box 2b is checked and there is an amount in Box 9b, complete the Simplified Method. Be sure to use age at the time of retirement, not current age. See page D-48. - If this is a distribution for a retired public safety officer (PSO) from a plan maintained by the employer from which they retired as a PSO, then the PSO exclusion may apply. See page D-47.1. - If some or all of this distribution was rolled over by the taxpayer, then see page D-50. - If there is no amount (or zero) in Box 2a, check for an amount in Box 5. If this is the same amount as Box 1, the distribution is the taxpayer's own money coming back. None of the distribution will be taxed. - If this is an IRA distribution where any portion was sent directly from the trustee to a charity when the taxpayer was over 70 1/2 years old, then the taxable amount may need to be reduced instead of taking an itemized deduction. See Qualified Charitable Distributions on page D-54. - If the IRA/SEP/SIMPLE box is checked, ask the taxpayer if any non-deductible contributions were made. If so, use Form 8606 to calculate the taxable amount (see page D-46.2).
B – Designated Roth account distribution	!	Code B is for a distribution from a designated Roth account. This code is in scope only if taxable amount has been determined.
D – Annuity payments from nonqualified annuities	☒	Code D is used for a distribution from a private annuity in conjunction with the regular code. In Scope if taxable amount is provided in Box 2a or can be determined. Out of Scope if there is no amount in Box 2a and taxable amount cannot be determined (see page D-46.1 , Example 3). Also out of Scope if the taxpayer's AGI exceeds the net investment income tax threshold amount (\$200,000 for a single taxpayer or HoH; \$250,000 MFJ or QSS; \$125,000 MFS).
5, 8, 9, A, E, K, N, P, R	OOS	These codes are Out of Scope for Tax-Aide (additional codes are OOS for VITA/TCE).

* For Codes 1, 2, and 7, if this was a Traditional IRA to Roth IRA conversion, see page [D-46.2](#) for instructions.

Form 1099-R Box 7 Distribution Codes (continued)

! If either the taxpayer or spouse also made voluntary contributions to an IRA or other qualified retirement plan, then see the 8880 column in this table and the explanatory footnote below.

Box 7 Distribution Codes	8880	Explanations
F – Charitable gift annuity	☑	Code F is used for the annuity payments from a charitable gift annuity. To determine the amount to enter in Box 2a (Taxable amount), subtract the amounts in Box 3 (Capital gain) and Box 5 (Employee contributions) from the Gross distribution (Box 1) and enter that difference in the Form 1099-R screen Box 2a. Also, navigate to Income>Capital Gains and Losses>Additional Capital Gain Distributions and enter the amount in Box 3 as a long-term capital gain.
G – Direct rollover of distribution and direct payment	☑	Code G can be used for a couple of different situations: - a direct rollover from a qualified plan to an eligible retirement plan. If Box 2a, taxable amount, is zero or blank, it won't be taxed. If there is an amount in Box 2a, the direct rollover is fully or partially taxable. See page D-50 for guidance on use of the rollover box. - an employer to report designated Roth nonelective contributions and designated Roth matching contributions. The taxable amount (Box 2a) will be the same as the Gross distribution (Box 1). Do not use the rollover box when reporting these taxable contributions.
H – Direct rollover of a designated Roth account distribution to a Roth IRA	☑	Code H is for a direct rollover of a distribution from a designated Roth account to a Roth IRA. It won't be taxed. Box 2a should be blank or zero (enter as -0-).
J – Early distribution from a Roth IRA	!	In Scope only if in error and distribution is a qualified distribution. See page D-51 to determine if distribution was qualified.
L – Loans treated as deemed distributions	☑	Code L is for loans treated as deemed distributions. This code could possibly be combined with codes 1, 2, 4, 7, or B. For more information on how it is treated see the codes on this chart.
M – Qualified plan loan offset	?	Code M is used for a qualified plan loan offset distribution due to plan termination or severance from employment. The taxpayer has until the due date, including extensions, to rollover any of the amount. Treat the distribution based on the other code included in Box 7: 1, 2, 4, 7 or B.
Q – Qualified distribution from a Roth IRA	!	This distribution isn't taxable. Box 2a should be blank (enter as -0-). TaxSlayer enters the distribution amount on Form 1040 on the IRAs, pensions, and annuities line.
S – Early distribution from a SIMPLE IRA in the first 2 years, no known exception	?	A 25% additional tax will be applied unless the taxpayer qualifies for an exception. See page H-7 for a list of exceptions. If the taxpayer qualifies for an exception, go to Form 5329 and enter the amount of the distribution not subject to the additional tax and select the exception reason from the dropdown list.
T – Roth IRA distribution, exception applies	!	Used if taxpayer is at least 59 ½, has died, or is disabled but the payer doesn't know if the 5-year holding period has been met. In Scope only if it was a qualified distribution. See page D-51 to determine if distribution was qualified.
U – Dividends distributed from an ESOP	☑	Treat just like Code 7.
W – Charges or payments for purchasing qualified long-term care insurance contracts under combined arrangements.	?	This distribution is excludable from gross income. It does not need to be reported on the tax return, but if it is then enter -0- in Box 2a (and if itemizing deductions, reduce the MAGI in the sales tax calculation by the amount in Box 1).
5, 8, 9, A, E, K, N, P, R	OOS	These codes are Out of Scope for Tax-Aide (additional codes are OOS for VITA/TCE).

Explanation of 8880 Column: If the taxpayer or spouse also made voluntary contributions to an IRA or other qualified plan, then additional entries may be required to include or exclude a Form 1099-R distribution for the Saver's Credit. The 8880 column has one of the following three symbols:

- ☑ - Check the "Does not carry to Form 8880" box on the Form 1099-R screen in TaxSlayer.
- ? - Use the chart on page [G-18](#) to determine the additional entries that may be required to adjust Form 8880.
- ! - Use the chart on page [G-18](#) to determine the additional entries required to include a nontaxable Roth distribution on Form 8880.

Form 1099-R Nontaxable Income



Income>1099-R, RRB, SSA>Nontaxable Distributions

1. Qualified Charitable Distribution (QCD) may be used if the person was at least 70½. This makes that portion of the distribution nontaxable.
2. Qualified Health Savings Account funding distribution from an IRA (related to a Form 1099-R) if rolled over, is Out of Scope.
3. Do not use this checkbox as it alone will not produce the required Public Safety Officer (PSO) notation on Form 1040. See Calculate Taxable Amount: PSO Exclusion on page [D-47](#).

1099-R Nontaxable Income

Nontaxable Distribution

If part or all of your 1099-R distribution(s) was for any of the following reasons, please check the appropriate box.

Important: The amount that you enter as the Taxable Amount in Box 2a for each 1099-R will be carried to your return as taxable income. If any of the exclusions apply, do not include the excludable amount in Box 2a for the appropriate 1099-R. Only include in Box 2a the amount that you want reported on your return as taxable income.

Exceptions:

- 1 ☐ Check here to mark this as a Qualified Charitable Distribution (QCD) on your return. Note: The taxpayer must have been at least age 70 1/2 at the time of the distribution.
- 2 ☐ Check here to mark this as a qualified health savings account (HSA) funding distribution (HFD) on your return.
- 3 ☐ Check here if you are an eligible retired public safety officer, and part of your distribution was used to pay the premiums for accident or health insurance, or to pay long-term care insurance.

Qualified Charitable Distributions:

- The QCD can only be made from a traditional IRA.
- The QCD is not included in income.
- The QCD is not allowed as a charitable deduction.
- The QCD counts toward the taxpayer's Required Minimum Distribution.
- It must be a direct distribution from the trustee to the qualified charitable organization.
- The amount of the QCD should be deducted from the gross distribution and the result entered in Box 2a on the Form 1099-R input screen.
- If the IRA includes basis from nondeductible contributions, then the Qualified Charitable Distribution comes from the otherwise taxable IRA funds with no impact to basis. However, see page [D-46.2](#) if the taxpayer received a distribution from the IRA other than the QCD.



A qualified charitable contribution (QCD) can be made by a taxpayer who is age 70 ½ or older at the time of distribution (unchanged). However, the excludable portion of a QCD distribution is reduced by IRA deductions once the taxpayer attains age 70½. This provision applies cumulatively for tax years beginning after 2019 as to both distributions and deductions, separately for taxpayer and spouse. See [NTTC IRA Deduction After Age 70½ and Reduction to Qualified Charitable Distribution](#).



If taxpayers receive or expect to receive a state or local tax credit for their QCD, the amount treated as a QCD may be reduced by the amount of the state or local tax credit. See [Publication 526, Charitable Contributions](#), for details.



Subtract the QCD amount in Box 2a, but do not adjust the amount in Box 16, State Distribution, to match (other than as outlined in the Caution statement above).

Disaster Related Distributions

Disaster-related distributions that are not coronavirus distributions are Out of Scope.

For disaster-related information, refer to:

- Disaster Assistance and Emergency Relief for Individuals and Businesses at www.irs.gov/disasters
- Publication 5396, Fact Sheet for VITA/TCE Sites Impacted by Federally Declared Disasters at www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p5396.pdf
- Publication 5396-A, Job Aid: Using Form 4852 when Missing the Form W-2 or 1099-R for VITA/TCE Volunteers at www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p5396a.pdf
- The requirements to be able to deduct a Casualty Loss (Out of Scope) differ from disaster-related distributions. Use the [NTTC Modified Pub 5396-B Casualty Loss Screening Tool](#) to assist in determining if a Taxpayer affected by a federally declared disaster is In Scope.

Form RRB-1099-R Distributions



Income>Form 1099-R, RRB, SSA>RRB-1099-R; or Keyword: RRB

Railroad Retirement Benefits (RRB) are reported on two forms and require two entry screens. Social Security Equivalent Benefits, Form RRB 1099 Tier 1 (Blue Form) are entered on the Social Security Benefits screen. Treat the benefits reported on the Blue Form just like the information reported on Form SSA-1099. The screenshot below shows the entry screen for Form RRB 1099-R Tier 2 (Green Form).



See [Publication 915](#), *Social Security and Equivalent Railroad Retirement Benefits*, and [Publication 575](#), *Pensions and Annuity Income*, for additional information.

RRB-1099-R		
CANCEL SAVE & ENTER ANOTHER CONTINUE		
Whose RRB-1099-R is this?		
Recipient *		
☐ TAXPAYER EXAMPLE ☐ SPOUSE EXAMPLE		
Payer Information		
Payer's ID *		
Payer Name *		
☐ Check here if foreign address		
Address (street number & name) *		
ZIP code *	City, town, or post office *	State *
Phone Number	* Optional	
Recipient Information		
☐ Check here if foreign address		
Address (street number & name) *		
ZIP code *	City, town, or post office *	State *
RRB-1099-R Information		
3 Total employee contributions		
4 Contributory Amount Paid		
5 Vested Dual Benefit		
6 Supplemental Annuity		
7 Total Gross Paid *		
7a Taxable Amount		
☐ Does not carry to Form 8880		
Do you need to calculate your taxable amount?		
8 Repayments		
9 Federal income tax withheld		
10 Rate of Tax		
11 Country		
12 Medicare Premium Total		
☐ Check here to report on Form 1040, Line 1		

1. A spouse of a railroad retiree receives a spouse annuity and will have a separate RRB-1099-R even though the spouse was not employed by the railroad.
2. Taxable amount may have to be determined using Simplified Method. Railroad retirement pensions which start when the spouse is alive must use the joint and survivor simplified method. Survivor annuities are available for all surviving spouses. The simplified method is **always** needed for a railroad retiree, but it is never needed for the spouse's RRB-1099-R paid to the spouse while the retiree is alive.

Generally, for a joint and survivor annuity, use the combined ages to calculate the taxable amount for the employee's pension. As a reminder, place a note with the combined ages used for carry forward purposes.

For a joint and survivor annuity that starts BEFORE the death of either beneficiary, continue with the same combined age after the first death. For a survivor annuity that starts AFTER the death of the employee, use only the survivor's age.

Form SSA-1099/RRB-1099 Tier 1 Distributions



Income>Form 1099-R, RRB, SSA>Social Security Benefits/RRB-1099; or Keyword: SSA

1. Enter amount from Box 5 of Form SSA-1099 or from Form RRB-1099 - Tier 1 (Blue form) Net Social Security Equivalent Benefits (SSEB).
2. Be sure to check for any tax withheld. This is found in Box 6 of the SSA-1099 and Box 10 of the RRB-1099.
3. Enter the sum of premiums for Medicare Parts A, B, C, and D (carries to itemized deductions). Repeat for spouse. Exclude any premiums instead used for the Public Safety Officer (PSO) exclusion or the Self Employed Health Insurance (SEHI) deduction.
4. If an amount is present in the description of Box 3 on Form SSA-1099, or Boxes 7, 8 and 9 on Form RRB-1099, the taxpayer received benefits attributable to a prior year. If the taxpayer can provide prior year tax returns, complete the Social Security Lump-Sum Payment worksheet on the [next page](#)

(TaxSlayer will reduce the taxable amount of Social Security if the lump-sum method is more beneficial). If prior year returns are not available, the whole amount must be reported in the year it was received.

Social Security SSA-1099/RRB-1099 Tier I

Taxpayer's Social Security Benefit (Generally Box 5 of Form SSA-1099)

1

Taxpayer's Federal Tax Withheld (Amount from Box 6 of Form SSA-1099)

2

Taxpayer's Medicare Premiums

3

Spouse's Social Security Benefit (Generally box 5 of Form SSA-1099)

Spouse's Federal Tax Withheld (Amount from Box 6 of Form SSA-1099)

Spouse's Medicare Premiums

Lump-Sum Payments

4



If both or multiple Forms SSA-1099 or RRB-1099 (Tier 1 Blue Form) were received with the same SSN then combine them to enter together.



If Box 5 of an SSA-1099 or RRB-1099 is a negative amount, then the taxpayer repaid more than was received. Combine the amounts in Box 5 across all Forms SSA-1099 or RRB-1099 received (including for both spouses if filing jointly), to determine the combined net benefit.

- If the combined net benefit is positive, then enter that amount into TaxSlayer.
- If the combined net benefit is a negative amount less than or equal to \$3,000, then it would be a 2% miscellaneous itemized deduction not federally deductible through 2025 (so no entry is required in TaxSlayer for either the combined net benefit or miscellaneous deduction).
- If the combined net benefit is a negative amount in excess of \$3,000, then the return is OOS. Taxpayer may be able to take an itemized deduction or a credit for part of the excess repayments if they were for benefits included in income in an earlier year. However, this deduction or credit is Out of Scope.



Canada and Germany Social Security Benefits (in scope for Tax-Aide): Canada Pension Plan, Quebec Pension Plan and Old Age Security from Canada and Germany are treated like US Social Security. Add amounts (converted to US dollars by the taxpayer) to amounts on the Social Security SSA-1099 screen shown above. See [next page](#) for details.



See the NTTC [Taxable Social Security Guide](#) for a helpful graph to explain the taxation of Social Security benefits.

Canadian and German Social Security Benefits

The following are treated as U.S. Social Security for tax purposes and are in scope for Tax-Aide. Your state's tax treatment may differ.

- Canada: NR4 income codes 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, and 51 (also 86 for TY2021 only)
- Germany: Old-Age, Disability, and Survivors Security



Canada NR4 code 88 and all other foreign pensions are Out of Scope unless counselor and quality reviewer are certified in International.

The taxpayer should have converted this income from Canadian dollars (CAD) or euros (EUR) into U.S. dollars (USD). That should be the gross amount, before any currency conversion costs. Add that to any U.S. Social Security benefit and enter the total as the taxpayer's or spouse's Social Security benefit on TaxSlayer's Social Security SSA-1099 screen shown on the [previous page](#).

If needed, the volunteer can calculate the currency conversion, noting their calculation on the taxpayer's intake form and in a preparer's note in TaxSlayer. Divide the CAD/EUR amount by the applicable yearly average exchange rate from: <https://www.irs.gov/individuals/international-taxpayers/yearly-average-currency-exchange-rates>

The below examples use 2023 rates only because those were the latest at the time of this writing. Choose the rates applicable for the return you are working on.

Example 1, Canada: 2023 yearly average exchange rate: 1.350 CAD to 1 USD

SSA-1099 Box 5 (or RRB-1099 Tier 1)	\$10,000
Canada NR4 income code 46 (Pension Plan): 4,000 CAD / 1.350	\$2,963
Canada NR4 income code 44 (Old Age Security): 5,000 CAD / 1.350	\$3,704
Total to enter in TaxSlayer as Social Security Benefit	\$16,667

Example 2, Germany: 2023 yearly average exchange rate: 0.924 EUR to 1 USD

SSA-1099 Box 5 (or RRB-1099 Tier 1)	\$10,000
German Old-Age Security: 5,000 EUR / 0.924	\$5,411
Total to enter in TaxSlayer as Social Security Benefit	\$15,411

Form SSA-1099 Lump-Sum Distributions



Income>Form 1099-R, RRB, SSA>Social Security Benefits/RRB 1099>Begin Worksheet; or Keyword SSA

Social Security Lump-Sum Payment

CANCEL

CONTINUE

Year the lump sum payment was made for

2022 ▼

1

Filing Status in Earlier Year*

-Please Select- ▼

2

SSA Payments received in Earlier Year

\$

3 **4**

Portion of this years SSA for Earlier year*

\$

Modified Adjusted Gross Income for Earlier Year*

\$

5

Taxable Benefits Reported in Earlier Year

\$

4

1. Enter relevant year, as shown on Form SSA-1099. If more than one year has prior year payments use additional Lump-Sum worksheet.
2. Drop-down menu is available for prior year Filing Status.
3. If the prior year return was MFJ, include Social Security payments received that year by BOTH taxpayer and spouse.
4. Leave the SSA payments received in an earlier year and/or the taxable benefits reported in an earlier year boxes empty if not applicable. All other boxes require entries. The calculation won't be correct without the prior year Modified AGI. The software will determine total taxable Social Security based on these entries.
5. To calculate modified AGI, add the following income to prior year AGI:
 - Tax-exempt interest (Form 1040)
 - Student loan interest deduction (Schedule 1)
 - Foreign earned income exclusion or housing deduction (Form 2555)
 - Exclusion of certain income of bona fide residents of American Samoa (Form 4563) or Puerto Rico
 - Adoption benefits (Form 8839)
 - Qualified U.S. Savings Bond interest (Form 8815)

Schedules K-1



Income > Other Income > K-1 Earnings ; or Keyword: K-1

Schedule K-1

Schedule K-1 Form 1065	1	BEGIN
Schedule K-1 Form 1120S	2	BEGIN
Schedule K-1 Form 1041	3	BEGIN
Schedule E (Page 2) Question		BEGIN

Schedule E (Page 2) Question

☐ Check here if you are reporting losses not allowed in prior years due to the at-risk or basis limitations, passive losses not reported on Form 8582, or unreimbursed partnership expenses 4

CANCEL CONTINUE

Choose the correct option based on the form that the Schedule K-1 comes from. The form number is identified at the top-left of the schedule beneath the words "Schedule K-1," as shown on the next 3 pages.

1. If the taxpayer's Schedule K-1 comes from a Form 1065 (Partnership), see page [D-62](#).
2. If the taxpayer's Schedule K-1 comes from a Form 1120-S (S-Corporation), see page [D-61](#).
3. If the taxpayer's Schedule K-1 comes from a Form 1041 (Estate or Trust) tax return, see [next page](#).
4. This situation is Out of Scope.

Income reported on Schedule K-1 that is **In Scope** includes:

- Interest income
- Dividend income
- Qualified Dividend income
- Net short-term capital gains and losses (Schedule D)
- Net long-term capital gains and losses, including unrecaptured section 1250 gains (Schedule D)
- Tax-exempt interest income
- Royalty income (Schedule E)
- Foreign tax credit
- 199A dividends

If the K-1 includes any deductions, expenses, credits, or other items not listed above, the return is Out of Scope.



Most in scope K-1s will be from a passive entity, and the taxpayer's investment will be at risk. Be sure to select these boxes in the software, if applicable. TaxSlayer may give you a warning if the At-Risk box is left blank.

Schedule K-1 (Form 1041) Instructions and Scope

August 21, 2024 DRAFT - DO NOT FILE

661117

☐ Final K-1

☐ Amended K-1

OMB No. 1545-0092

**Schedule K-1
(Form 1041)**

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

2024

For calendar year 2024, or tax year

beginning

/ / 2024

ending

/ /

**Beneficiary's Share of Income, Deductions,
Credits, etc.**

See back of form and instructions.

**Part III Beneficiary's Share of Current Year Income,
Deductions, Credits, and Other Items**

1	Interest income	11	Final year deductions Short Term Cap Loss Carryover C
2a	Ordinary dividends	D	Long Term Cap Loss Carryover
2b	Qualified dividends		Other Codes OOS
3	Net short-term capital gain		
4	Net long-term capital gain		
4b	28% rate gain OOS	12	Alternative minimum tax adjustment 1
4c	Unrecaptured section 1250 gain		
5	Other portfolio and nonbusiness income OOS		
6	Ordinary business income OOS		
7	Net rental real estate income OOS	13	Credits and credit recapture A Estimated Tax Paid
8	Other rental income OOS	B	Income Tax Withheld
9	Directly apportioned deductions OOS	C-Z	OOS
		14	Other information A Tax-exempt interest
10	Estate tax deduction 2	B 3	Foreign Taxes
		I	Only enter for Sec. 199A REIT dividends, otherwise disregard (see page F-18).
			Codes F, G, H: OOS

* See attached statement for additional information.

Note: A statement must be attached showing the
beneficiary's share of income and directly apportioned
deductions from each business, rental real estate, and
other rental activity.

OOS = Out of Scope; if any item is OOS, then the return is OOS (not unique to Schedules K-1).

1. Disregard Box 12 if AMT does not apply (will not apply if AGI is less than \$133,300 for MFJ or QSS, \$66,650 for MFS, or \$85,700 for all other filing statuses). If AMT applies, the return is Out of Scope.
2. The taxpayer can claim this as a deduction on Schedule A, Line 16, other itemized deductions not subject to 2%, if itemizing. Enter in TaxSlayer on Form 1041 Schedule K-1.
3. Box 14b does not appear in the TaxSlayer Form 1041 K-1 entry screen. Instead make the following entries:
 - a. Enter amounts for Code B in Deductions>Credits>Foreign Taxes Paid, see page [G-8](#).
 - b. Enter in state as needed.

Schedule K-1 (Form 1120-S) Instructions and Scope

July 13, 2024 DRAFT - DO NOT FILE

671124

☐ Final K-1

☐ Amended K-1

OMB No. 1545-0123

Schedule K-1 (Form 1120-S)

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

For calendar year 2024, or tax year

beginning / / 2024

ending / /

Shareholder's Share of Income, Deductions, Credits, etc.

See separate instructions.

Part I Information About the Corporation

A Corporation's employer identification number

B Corporation's name, address, city, state, and ZIP code

C IRS Center where corporation filed return

D Corporation's total number of shares

Beginning of tax year

End of tax year

Part II Information About the Shareholder

E Shareholder's identifying number

F1 Shareholder's name, address, city, state, and ZIP code

F2 If the shareholder is a disregarded entity, a trust, an estate, or a nominee or similar person, enter the individual or entity responsible for reporting:

TIN Name

F3 What type of entity is this shareholder?

G Current year allocation percentage %

H Shareholder's number of shares

Beginning of tax year

End of tax year

Part III Shareholder's Share of Current Year Income, Deductions, Credits, and Other Items

1	Ordinary business income (loss)	13	Credits
	OOS	O	Tax Withheld
2	Net rental real estate income (loss)		Other Codes OOS
	OOS		
3	Other net rental income (loss)		
	OOS		
4	Interest Income		
5a	Ordinary dividends		
5b	Qualified dividends	14	Schedule K-3 is attached if checked ☐
6	Royalties	15	Alternative minimum tax (AMT) items
7	Net short-term capital gain (loss)	1	
8a	Net long-term capital gain (loss)		
8b	Collectibles (28%) gain (loss)		
	OOS		
8c	Unrecaptured section 1250 gain		
9	Net section 1231 gain (loss)	16	Items affecting shareholder basis
	OOS	A	Tax-exempt Interest
10	Other income (loss)	C	Nondeductible expenses
	OOS		Adjust or State as needed
		F	Foreign tax paid or accrued
			Other Codes OOS
11	Section 179 deduction	17	Other information
	OOS	U	
12	Other deductions	V	Only enter for Sec. 199A REIT dividends, otherwise disregard (see page F-18).
H	In Scope only if not itemizing		
	Other Codes OOS		
			Other Codes OOS

2

3

2

OOS = Out of Scope; if any item is OOS, then the return is OOS (not unique to Schedules K-1).

- Disregard Box 15 if AMT does not apply (will not apply if AGI is less than \$133,300 for MFJ or QSS, \$66,650 for MFS, or \$85,700 for all other filing statuses). If AMT applies, the return is Out of Scope.
- No need to enter in TaxSlayer (Box 16 Code C and Box 17 Code U)
- Box 16f does not appear in the TaxSlayer Form 1120-S K-1 entry screen. Instead make the following entries:
 - Enter amounts for Code F in Deductions>Credits>Foreign Taxes Paid, see page G-8.
 - Enter in state as needed.

Schedule K-1 (Form 1065) Instructions and Scope

June 6, 2024 DRAFT - DO NOT FILE

Schedule K-1

(Form 1065)

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

2024

For calendar year 2024, or tax year

beginning / / 2024 ending / /

Partner's Share of Income, Deductions, Credits, etc.

See separate instructions.

Part I Information About the Partnership

A Partnership's employer identification number

B Partnership's name, address, city, state, and ZIP code

C IRS center where partnership filed return:

D ☐ Check if this is a publicly traded partnership (PTP)

Part II Information About the Partner

E Partner's SSN or TIN (Do not use TIN of a disregarded entity. See instructions.)

F Name, address, city, state, and ZIP code for partner entered in E. See instructions.

G ☐ General partner or LLC member-manager ☐ Limited partner or other LLC member

H1 ☐ Domestic partner ☐ Foreign partner

H2 ☐ If the partner is a disregarded entity (DE), enter the partner's:

TIN Name

I1 What type of entity is this partner?

I2 If this partner is a retirement plan (IRA/SEP/Keogh/etc.), check here ☐

J Partner's share of profit, loss, and capital (see instructions):

Beginning

Profit	%	%
Loss		
Capital	%	%

Check if decrease is due to:

☐ Sale or ☐ Exchange of partnership interest. See instructions.

K1 Partner's share of liabilities:

Beginning

Ending

Nonrecourse	\$	\$
Qualified nonrecourse financing	\$	\$
Recourse	\$	\$

K2 Check this box if item K1 includes liability amounts from lower-tier partnerships ☐

K3 Check if any of the above liability is subject to guarantees or other payment obligations by the partner. See instructions ☐

Partner's Capital Account Analysis

Beginning capital account	\$
Capital contributed during the year	\$
Current year net income (loss)	\$
Other increase (decrease) (attach explanation)	\$
Withdrawals and distributions	\$ ()
Ending capital account	\$ If negative, OOS

☐ Final K-1

☐ Amended K-1

651123

OMB No. 1545-0123

Part III Partner's Share of Current Year Income, Deductions, Credits, and Other Items

1	Ordinary business income (loss)	OOS	14	Self-employment earnings (loss)
2	Net rental real estate income (loss)	OOS		
3	Other net rental income (loss)	OOS	15	Credits
4a	Guaranteed payments for services	OOS	O	Tax Withheld
4b	Guaranteed payments for capital	OOS		Other Codes OOS
4c	Total guaranteed payments	OOS	16	Schedule K-3 is attached if checked ☐
5	Interest Income		17	Alternative minimum tax (AMT) items
6a	Ordinary dividends		1	
6b	Qualified dividends		18	Tax-exempt income and nondeductible expenses
6c	Dividend Equivalents		A	Tax-exempt Interest
7	Royalties		B,C	Nondeductible expenses Adjust or State as needed
8	Net short-term capital gain (loss)			Other Codes OOS
9a	Net long-term capital gain (loss)		19	Distributions
9b	Collectibles (28%) gain (loss)	OOS		N/A Disregard
9c	Unrecaptured section 1250 gain	OOS	20	Other information
10	Net section 1231 gain (loss)	OOS	Y	2
11	Other income (loss)	OOS	Z	Only enter for Sec. 199A REIT dividends, otherwise disregard (see page F-18).
12	Section 179 deduction	OOS	21	Foreign taxes paid or accrued
13	Other deductions		4	
H	In Scope only if not itemizing			
	Other Codes OOS			
22	☐ More than one activity for at-risk purposes*			
23	☐ More than one activity for passive activity purposes*			
*See attached statement for additional information.				

Use Only

OOS = Out of Scope; if any item is OOS, then the return is OOS (not unique to Schedules K-1).

- Disregard Box 17 if AMT does not apply (will not apply if AGI is less than \$133,300 for MFJ or QSS, \$66,650 for MFS, or \$85,700 for all other filing statuses). If AMT applies, the return is Out of Scope.
- No need to enter in TaxSlayer (Box 18 Codes B and C, and Box 20 Code Y)
- Disregard the Form 1065 Schedule K-1 if box I2 is checked (indicating that the partner is a retirement plan such as an IRA).
- Box 21 does not appear in the TaxSlayer Form 1065 K-1 entry screen. Instead make the following entries:
 - Enter amounts for Line 21 in Deductions>Credits>Foreign Taxes Paid, see page G-8.
 - Enter in state as needed.

Entering Rental Income



Income>Schedule E; or Keyword: SC



Rental of a personal residence for less than 15 days during the year is not considered a rental activity, is not taxable income, and the expenses are not deductible on Schedule E (In Scope). Residence must have also had at least 15 days of personal use during the year. See [Publication 527](#), Residential Rental Property.

Home rental income is in scope only if preparer and quality reviewer have Military Certification and the taxpayer is active duty military. Taxpayer must provide depreciation amount. See the [Tax-Aide Scope Manual](#) for Form 8582 limitations.

Royalty Income from Form 1099-MISC or a Schedule K-1 with no expenses is in scope. See page [D-69.1](#) for entry examples.

The following are Out of Scope:

- Rental income other than as above.
- Rentals at less than fair rental value.
- Rental activities that are a business.

1. Check the box if the taxpayer had any days of personal use while the property was available for rent. Enter the number of days here.
2. Enter the total rental payments received for the tax year.
3. Enter number of days rented at fair rental value.
4. Check here if the taxpayer actively participated. A rental loss will not appear on Form 1040, unless the taxpayer actively participated. In order to actively participate, the taxpayer must have substantial involvement in managing the rental property, such as making management decisions and arranging for repairs.
5. Use Schedule E to report rental income only when the taxpayer is not a real estate professional (determination of professional status is Out of Scope). Refer taxpayers who are real estate professionals to a professional tax preparer.
6. Select to edit the physical address, type of property, and to report the number of fair rental and personal use days.
7. If Form 4562, Depreciation and Amortization (Including Information on Listed Property), is required, the tax return is Out of Scope.

8. Select to enter rental expenses. See the [next page](#).

9. Select to enter vehicle expenses using the standard mileage rate. The actual expense method is OOS.

☒ Check if personal use **1**

Percent of ownership *

Rental Payments Received (including rental income reported on Form 1099-K)
\$ **2**

Enter the number of days the property was rented at fair rental value
 3

Enter the number of days the property was used for personal purposes
 1

☐ Check here if you are a member of a Qualified Joint Venture

☒ Check if you actively participated **4**

☐ Check here if you are a real estate professional or sold or disposed of the property this year(This will allow ALL losses). **5**

All Investment is At-Risk.

CANCEL

CONTINUE

Schedule E Rentals and Royalties

Currently Editing: Townhouse

Rent and Royalty Basic Information 6	ADD/EDIT
Depreciation 7	BEGIN
Expenses 8	BEGIN
Energy Efficient Commercial Buildings Deduction	BEGIN
Car and Truck Expenses 9	BEGIN
Qualified Business Income Deduction	BEGIN
Part V (Including Form 4835)	BEGIN
CONTINUE	

Entering Rental Income in TaxSlayer (continued)

Ordinary and necessary expenses incurred while holding a property out for rent are deductible expenses. See [Publication 527](#), Residential Rental Property, for details. Enter expenses on this screen.

10. Enter taxpayer-provided depreciation amount here as a positive number.

 *If the property has both personal and rental use days, you must manually compute the portion of the expenses allowable on Schedule E and Schedule A. For example if the house was available for rent for six months, and you paid \$4,000 for Mortgage Interest, you have to manually input \$2,000 on the Mortgage Interest lines on both Schedule E and on Schedule A.*

 *Return is Out of Scope for taxpayers who filed or need to file Form(s) 1099.*

 *Land-only Rental is in scope for Tax-Aide. If income is reported on 1099-MISC, enter the 1099-MISC and attach it to Schedule E. Otherwise, go directly to Schedule E and enter amount as rental income. Related interest and taxes may be deductible on Schedule A.*

Schedule E Rental/Royalty Expense

CANCEL

CONTINUE

Advertising

\$

Travel

\$

Cleaning

\$

Commission

\$

Insurance

\$

Legal Fees

\$

Management Fees

\$

Mortgage Interest

\$

Other Interest

\$

Taxes

\$

Utilities

\$

Additional Expenses

ADD

Prior Unallowed Loss

\$

Amount to Adjust Depreciation Expense or Depletion (DO NOT include land value)

\$

10

CANCEL

CONTINUE

Less Common Income



Federal Section>Income>Other Income

Detailed information for each income type found on subsequent pages.

Less Common Income

Other Income Not Reported Elsewhere **1**

BEGIN

Gambling Winnings - Form W-2G **2**

BEGIN

Other Compensation **3**

BEGIN

Payments from Qualified Education Programs - Form 1099-Q **4**

BEGIN



Income>Other Income>Other Income Not Reported Elsewhere

1. Use Other Income Not Reported Elsewhere and make the appropriate drop-down selection to enter amounts from:
 - Election and poll worker pay
 - Prizes and Awards (non-gambling)
 - Wages earned while incarcerated, but not reported on Form W-2 (goes to Schedule 1, Line 8u)
 - Form 1099-MISC Box 3 (Other Income), (hobby income-activities not for profit are Out of Scope) or Box 8 (Substitute payments in lieu of dividends or interest.)
 - Jury Duty Pay (Not earned income for EIC)
 - Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend
 - Gambling winnings not reported on a Form W-2G
 - Reemployment trade adjustment assistance (RTAA) payments from Form 1099-G, Box 5
 - Other income not entered elsewhere on the return



Income>Other Income>Gambling Winnings W-2G; or Keyword: W2G

2. Gambling winnings are fully taxable, and must be reported as income regardless of if the payer reports them to the taxpayer on Form W-2G. Gambling losses up to the amount of winnings may be deducted as an other itemized deduction on Schedule A. Multiple Forms W-2G from the same payer can be aggregated into a single W-2G entry in TaxSlayer. See NTTC [Gambling Income, Losses, and Expenses](#) for additional guidance.



Income>Other Income>Other Compensation>Household Employee Income; or Keyword: OTHER

3. See page [D-70](#) for additional instructions for using the Other Compensation menu to report Other Gambling Income not reported on W-2G, taxable scholarships and grants, household employee income, prisoner earned income reported on a W-2, Medicaid Waiver Payments (Not Reported on W-2), and foreign compensation.
4. Distributions from qualified education programs are tax free if they aren't more than the beneficiary's adjusted qualified education expenses for the year. Tax-free distributions are not reported on the tax return. See Highlights of Education Tax Benefits in [Tab J](#) for qualified expenses. Taxable distributions from Coverdell Education Savings Accounts (ESAs), Qualified Tuition Programs (QTPs)/529 or Achieving a Better Life Experience (ABLE) accounts are Out of Scope.

Less Common Income (continued)

Cancellation of Debt - Form 1099-C, 982 5	BEGIN
Net Operating Loss Worksheet	BEGIN
Installment Sale Income - Form 6252	BEGIN
Sale of Business Property - Form 4797	BEGIN
Like-Kind Exchanges - Form 8824	BEGIN
K-1 Earnings	BEGIN
Gains and Losses From Section 1256 - Form 6781	BEGIN
Foreign Earned Income Exclusion - Form 2555 6	BEGIN

5. Cancellation of Debt from a credit card and Discharge of Qualified Principal Residence Indebtedness are in scope for preparers with Advanced certifications. All other cancellation of debt reported on Forms 1099-C or 1099-A is Out of Scope. See page [D-71](#).
6. Foreign Earned Income Exclusion is in scope only for those with International certification: United States citizens and resident aliens who live and work abroad may be able to exclude all or part of their foreign salary or wages from their income when filing their U.S. federal tax return. They may also qualify to exclude compensation for their personal services or certain foreign housing costs. See [Publication 54](#), Tax Guide for U.S. Citizens and Resident Aliens Abroad.

 See [Tab I](#), *Earned Income Credit*, [Earned Income Table](#) for examples of other income that may be earned income.

 Qualified State or local tax benefits and qualified reimbursement payments (up to \$50 per month) provided to members of qualified volunteer emergency response organizations are excluded from income.

Form 1099-LTC, Long-Term Care Benefits:

 [Deductions>Adjustments>MA MSAs, Archer MSAs and Long-Term Care Insurance Contracts>scroll to Long Term Care \(LTC\) Insurance Contracts \(Form 1099-LTC\); or Keyword: 8853 or LTC](#)

- Answer the questions based on the information on Form 1099-LTC. Most payments will not be taxable.
- If Box 3 is checked for reimbursement, no reporting is necessary.
- If Box 3 is checked for per diem, benefits received are taxable if they exceed the greater of actual costs or \$410 per day for 2024.

Form 1099-MISC



Income>1099-MISC; or Keyword: MIS

Payer's TIN *

Also may be found in the box labeled Payer's Federal Identification Number

 - **1**

Recipient Information

Also may be found in the box labeled Recipient's Identification Number

Recipient's name *

☐ Check here if foreign address

Address (street number & name) *

123 MAIN ST

ZIP code *

33635 -

City, town, or post office *

Tampa

State *

Florida



Account number

1. Enter the Payer's TIN first to facilitate autopopulation of the Payer's Information. The Payer Information relates to the entity that paid the taxpayer and issued the Form 1099-MISC. In most cases, the Federal ID will be an employer identification number, not an SSN.

On a joint return, indicate if the Form 1099-MISC recipient is the Taxpayer or the Spouse.

Form 1099-MISC (continued)

Income

1. Rents

\$

2. Royalties

\$ 2

3. Other income

\$ 2

4. Federal income tax withheld

\$

5. Fishing boat proceeds

\$ OOS

6. Medical and health care payments

\$ OOS unless it is an MWP (enter MWPs in Box 3)

2. For a Medicaid waiver payment reported in Box 3, enter in Box 3 and see #4 and #5, on the [next page](#). To report strike benefits on the return, do not enter a 1099-MISC. Instead enter as Other Compensation (see #7 in Entering Other Compensation in TaxSlayer, on page [D-70](#)). For other amounts reported in Box 2 (Royalties) or Box 3 (Other Income), see page [D-69.1](#).

Form 1099-MISC (continued)

☐ 7. Payer made direct sales of \$5,000 or more of consumer products to a buyer (recipient) for resale

8. Substitute payments in lieu of dividends or interest

\$ 3

9. Crop insurance proceeds

\$ OOS

10. Gross proceeds paid to an attorney

\$ OOS

11. Fish Purchased for Resale

OOS

12. Section 409A deferrals

\$ OOS

14. Excess golden parachute payments

\$ OOS

15. Nonqualified deferred compensation

\$ OOS

5

☐ Do you want to include Medicaid Waiver payments in the calculation of earned income?

Medicaid Waiver Payment (Box 3)

\$ 4

3. Report Box 8 amount as Other Income>Other Income Not Reported Elsewhere.
4. For a Medicaid waiver payment, also enter the amount here to exclude it from AGI via Schedule 1, Line 8s.
5. A taxpayer may choose to include Medicaid waiver payments in the calculation of earned income for the EIC and the ACTC even when excluded from AGI. Test to see if checking the box to include in earned income is advantageous for the taxpayer after completing all other parts of the return. See the NTTC [Medicaid Waiver Payments Guide](#) if both spouses have MWPs.

Self-employment income generally appears on Form 1099-NEC. If self-employment income was reported on Form 1099-MISC, it should instead be reported in gross receipts on the Schedule C. See [next page](#).



There is usually no income tax withholding on a Form 1099-MISC. But always double check to make sure.

Form 1099-MISC (NTTC Guidance)

For each Form 1099-MISC received, enter the income on the TaxSlayer 1099-MISC, 1099-NEC, or Other Income screen, whichever is appropriate for the type of income received (see examples below). This will direct the income to the correct location, even if different from the paper 1099-MISC.

Examples:

1. Form 1099-MISC has **Box 2 Royalties**, for

- a. **use of property**; e.g., from oil, gas, or mineral properties, etc.: enter in 1099-MISC Box 2 so the income goes to Schedule E.
- b. **self-employed writers, performers, artists, etc.**: enter in Form 1099-NEC Box 1 so the income goes to Schedule C. See page [D-21](#). However, report inherited royalties from these works on Schedule E per 1.a. above.

2. Form 1099-MISC has **Box 3 Other Income**

- a. **non-gambling prizes or awards**: enter in Other Income>Other Income Not Reported Elsewhere (select Prizes and Awards) so the income goes to Schedule 1, Line 8i.
- b. **Olympic and Paralympic medals and USOC prize money** received on account of your participation in the Olympic or Paralympic Games: enter in Other Income>Other Income Not Reported Elsewhere (select Olympic Medals) so the income goes to Schedule 1, Line 8m. The amount may be nontaxable. See page [E-4](#) for details on reporting an adjustment.
- c. **gambling income**; e.g. a lottery prize such as a car, vacation, etc.: enter in Other Income>Other Compensation>Other Gambling Income not reported on W-2G so the income goes to Schedule 1, Line 8b.
- d. **poll / election workers**: see NTTC [Election Workers](#).
- e. **strike benefits**: enter as Other Compensation. See [next page](#).
- f. **misc. other income** that is not self-employment; e.g., honorarium for speech where there is no continuing relationship or expectation of doing again, medical research study participant, certain incentive payments, etc.: enter in 1099-MISC Box 3 so the income goes to Schedule 1, Line 8z. For a Medicaid Waiver Payment (MWP), also see [prior page](#).
- g. **self-employment income**: enter in Form 1099-NEC Box 1 so the income goes to Schedule C. See page [D-21](#).

Entering Other Compensation



Income>Other Income>Other Compensation; or Keyword: OTHER C

1. Scholarships and grants used to pay for tuition, fees and course-related expenses are not taxable. Use this link to report only amounts that were used for nonqualifying expenses. The amount will appear on Form 1040, Schedule 1, line 8r. Taxable scholarship is considered unearned income for most purposes but is considered earned income for determining filing requirement.
2. Enter wages received as a household employee for which the taxpayer did not receive a Form W-2 because the employer paid less than \$2,700 in 2024. The amount will appear on Form 1040, line 1b.
3. Enter the amount received for work while an inmate in a penal institution, in a work release program, or while in a halfway house and reported on a W-2. If not reported on a W-2, then see page [D-65](#) instead.

This entry is made in addition to entering the Form W-2 for this income to remove it from earned income. For purposes of the Earned Income Credit, this isn't considered earned income.

Wages earned while incarcerated will appear on Form 1040, Schedule 1, line 8u.

4. Enter foreign earned income (wages, salaries, etc.) paid by a foreign employer for work performed while the taxpayer lived in a foreign country.
5. For more information, see Entering Medicaid Waiver Payments on page [D-13](#).
6. Gambling income not reported on a Form W-2G entered here will be reported on Schedule 1, line 8b. Also use this screen to enter any gambling losses not covered by Form W-2G reported winnings.
7. Strike Benefits Received entered here will be reported on Form 1040, on the other earned income line.



If Rebate/Patronage Dividends issued by co-ops on Form 1099-PATR Box 1 are for personal use only, the amount is nontaxable and is not entered into TaxSlayer. Enter note on intake sheet and tax return noting it is for personal use only. No other box or use is in scope.

Other Compensation

Scholarships and Grants (Not Reported on W-2) **1**

BEGIN

Fringe Benefits

BEGIN

Household Employee Income **2**

BEGIN

Prisoner Earned Income **3**

BEGIN

Foreign Earned Compensation **4**

BEGIN

Medicaid Waiver Payments (Not Reported on W-2) **5**

BEGIN

Other Gambling Income not reported on W-2G **6**

BEGIN

Section 933 Excluded Income from Puerto Rico

BEGIN

Strike Benefits Received **7**

BEGIN

CONTINUE

Entering Cancellation of Debt

 **Income>Other Income>Cancellation of Debt 1099-C, 982>Cancellation of Debt (Form 1099-C); or Keyword CANC**

Generally, if a debt for which a taxpayer is personally liable is canceled or forgiven, the taxpayer must include the canceled amount in income.

 *A Taxpayer who is a guarantor or surety is not the debtor for purposes of the cancellation of debt and is not responsible for reporting the forgiven income. If a 1099-C is issued, the taxpayer should contact the issuer for a corrected statement.*

 *Be sure to ask if the taxpayer was insolvent or in bankruptcy. The return is Out of Scope if the taxpayer had credit card debt canceled as part of a bankruptcy discharged during the tax year, the taxpayer has subsequently filed bankruptcy, or the taxpayer was insolvent during the tax year.*

1. For cancellation of credit card debt, use the screening sheet (Publication 4731) on the [next page](#) to confirm if the return is in scope. If it is in scope, then enter the Form 1099-C in TaxSlayer (see below).
2. If the Form 1099-C was for mortgage forgiveness on the taxpayer's main home, see page [D-74](#) for instructions, including determining if the return is in scope. For in scope discharge of qualified principal residence indebtedness you will need to complete both the Form 1099-C and the Form 982 screens in TaxSlayer.
3. Enter the information from the Form 1099-C. Be sure to indicate whether the canceled debt was for the taxpayer or the spouse.

Student Loan Debt Forgiveness

 *The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 excludes from gross income amounts related to the discharge of certain student loan debt in 2021 through 2025, applicable to discharges of loans after December 31, 2020. If the taxpayer qualifies to exclude discharged student loan debt, the return is in scope. If the taxpayer has any other type of debt forgiven, or may have been insolvent at the time of the debt forgiveness, the taxpayer should be referred to a professional tax preparer. If discharge of student debt qualifies for exclusion, then no Form 1099-C should be issued. If issued, and taxpayer meets the requirements noted above, the taxpayer should try to obtain a corrected document. If unable, input as Income>Less Common Income> Cancellation of Debt (Form 1099-C) and again in Deductions > Adjustments > Other Adjustments > Other Adjustments Not Listed Above with the description of "Student Loan Forgiveness." For more information see [Publication 970](#), Tax Benefits for Education.*

Cancellation of Debts

Cancellation of Debt (Form 1099-C) **1** **2**

BEGIN

Exclusions (Form 982) **2**

BEGIN

Protective Section 108(i) Election

BEGIN

CONTINUE

Form 1099-C

Form belongs to *

☐ Taxpayer Sample

☐ Spouse Sample **3**

Creditor's name *

Creditor's federal identification number *

-

Amount of debt cancelled *

\$

3

Screening Sheet for Nonbusiness Credit Card Debt Cancellation



Publication 4731

Screening Sheet for Nonbusiness Credit Card Debt Cancellation

Ask if the taxpayer was insolvent or in bankruptcy. The return is Out of Scope if the taxpayer had credit card debt canceled as part of a bankruptcy discharged during the tax year, or the taxpayer was insolvent during the tax year.

Instructions: Use this Screening Sheet for taxpayers with Form 1099-C or other documentation resulting from cancellation of nonbusiness credit card debt and to assist in identifying taxpayers with cancellation of credit card debt issues.

Credit Card Debt

1. Did the taxpayer receive Form 1099-C, Cancellation of Debt, or other documentation (if less than \$600) from a creditor and is the information shown on the form or document correct?

- ☐ **Yes** – Go to Step 2
☐ **No** – Go to Step 6

Note: The creditor is not required to issue a Form 1099-C if the canceled debt is under \$600. However, the taxpayer may be required to report the canceled debt as income regardless of the amount.

2. Was the credit card debt related to a business?

- ☐ **Yes** – Go to Step 6
☐ **No** – Go to Step 3

3. Does box 6 of the Form 1099-C indicate Code A for bankruptcy?

- ☐ **Yes** – Go to Step 6
☐ **No** – Go to Step 4

Note: If box 6 is not marked with a Code A, but the taxpayer has subsequently filed bankruptcy, answer “yes.”

4. Was the taxpayer insolvent* immediately before the cancellation of debt?

- ☐ **Yes** – Go to Step 6
☐ **No** – Go to Step 5

The taxpayer may use the Insolvency Determination Worksheet on the [next page](#) to determine if they were insolvent immediately before the cancellation of debt (determining insolvency is Out of Scope for the volunteer, refer them to a professional preparer if they need assistance with this worksheet).

5. The cancellation of nonbusiness indebtedness or cancellation of debt (the amount in box 2 of Form 1099-C or an amount less than \$600 provided in other documentation) must be reported as ordinary income on Form 1040, Schedule 1 (Other Income). No additional supporting forms or schedules are required for reporting income from canceled credit card debt. Do **not** go to Step 6.

6. This tax issue is outside the scope of the volunteer programs. The taxpayer may qualify to exclude all or some of the discharged debt. However, the rules involved are complex.

Refer the taxpayer to:

- www.irs.gov for the most up-to-date information.
- A professional tax preparer.
- The [Taxpayer Advocate Service](#) (TAS): 1-877-777-4778, TTY/TDD 1-800-829-4059. TAS may help if the problem cannot be resolved through normal IRS channels.
- [Publication 4681](#), Canceled Debts, Foreclosures, Repossessions, and Abandonments (For Individuals)

*If the taxpayer is not in bankruptcy or unable to determine if they are insolvent the credit card debt forgiveness is presumed fully taxable.

Insolvency Determination Worksheet

Determining insolvency is Out of Scope for the volunteer. This sample worksheet is for taxpayer reference only.

Insolvency Determination Worksheet

Assets (FMV)		Liabilities	
Homes	\$	Mortgages	\$
Cars		Home equity loans	
Recreational vehicles, etc.		Vehicle loans	
Bank accounts		Personal signature loans	
IRAs, 401Ks, etc.		Credit card debts	
Jewelry		Past-due mortgage interest, real estate taxes, utilities, and child care costs	
Furniture			
Clothes			
Misc.		Student loans	
Other assets		Other liabilities	
Total Assets:	\$	Total Liabilities:	\$

Total Assets minus Total Liabilities = \$

(Negative amount equals insolvency)

Positive amount equals solvency

Discharge of Qualified Principal Residence Indebtedness

 *This provision has been renewed through tax year 2025. Use these instructions and for additional information see Tax-Aide's **NTTC 4491**, Income - Other Income lesson, Cancellation of Debt (COD) – Principal Residence section.*

Use the job aid on the [following page](#) to determine if the debt forgiveness on the main home is within scope.

Taxpayers may exclude from income certain debt forgiven or canceled debt on their principal residence. This exclusion is applicable to the discharge of “qualified principal residence indebtedness.” If the canceled debt qualifies for exclusion from gross income, the debtor may be required to reduce tax attributes (certain credits, losses, and basis of assets) by the amount excluded.

If a property was taken by the lender (foreclosure) or given up by the borrower (abandonment), the lender usually sends the taxpayer **Form 1099-A**, Acquisition or Abandonment of Secured Property. Form 1099-A will have information needed to determine the gain or loss due to the foreclosure or abandonment. See Foreclosure and Abandonment Key Highlights on page [D-79](#).

- If the debt is canceled, the taxpayer will receive **Form 1099-C**, Cancellation of Debt. If foreclosure/abandonment and debt cancellation occur in the same calendar year, the lender may issue only Form 1099-C, including the information that would be reported on Form 1099-A.

Volunteers may assist taxpayers with the discharge of qualified principal residence indebtedness if the following requirements are met (otherwise the return is Out of Scope):

- The home was never used in a business or as rental property
- The debt was not canceled because the taxpayer filed bankruptcy (Form 1099-C, Box 6, Code A)
- The taxpayer isn't in bankruptcy when he/she comes to the site for assistance
- Form 1099-C doesn't include an amount for interest in Box 3
- The debt must be a mortgage used only to buy, build, or substantially improve the taxpayer's primary residence, i.e., this money was not used to pay off credit cards, medical/dental expenses, vacations, etc.
- The mortgage was secured by the taxpayer's primary residence
- The mortgage was not more than \$750,000 (\$375,000 if Married Filing Separately).

 **To report cancellation of debt from Form 1099-C:** *Income>Other Income>Cancellation of Debt>Cancellation of Debt (Form 1099-C); or Keyword CANC*

 **To exclude debt forgiven on principal residence using Form 982:** *Income>Other Income>Cancellation of Debt>Exclusions*

 **To report the gain or loss from Form 1099-A:** See [Tab D](#), Capital Gains or Losses Sale of Main Home for information on how to enter income.

Screening Sheet for Foreclosures/Abandonments and Cancellation of Mortgage Debt (Page 1)



Publication 4731-A

Screening Sheet for Foreclosures/Abandonments and Cancellation of Mortgage Debt

If the taxpayer is in bankruptcy and has a discharge of qualified principal residence indebtedness, the tax return is Out of Scope.

Instructions: Use this Screening Sheet to assist taxpayers with Form(s) 1099-A and/or 1099-C with cancellation of debt issues.

- Use Part I for taxpayers with only Form 1099-A for a foreclosure or abandonment of their principal residence.
- Use Part II for taxpayers with Form 1099-C, or both Forms 1099-A and 1099-C resulting from cancellation of debt on a home mortgage loan.
- Use [Publication 4731](#), Screening Sheet for Nonbusiness Credit Card Debt Cancellation, for taxpayers with Form 1099-C resulting from cancellation of credit card debt. See page [D-72](#).

Part I – Home Mortgage Loan

1. Did the taxpayer receive Form 1099-A, Acquisition or Abandonment of Secured Property, from their home mortgage lender?

☐ **Yes** – Go to Step 2

☐ **No** – Advise the taxpayer to get the documentation from the home mortgage lender.

2. Did the taxpayer ever use the home in a trade or business or as rental property?

☐ **Yes** – Go to Step 6

☐ **No** – Go to Step 3

3. Is Box 5 of Form 1099-A checked indicating a recourse loan in which the taxpayer is personally liable?

☐ **Yes** – The sales price is the lesser of Box 2 (Balance of principal outstanding) or Box 4 (Fair market value of property) on Form 1099-A, plus any proceeds the taxpayer received from the foreclosure sale.

☐ **No** – The sales price is the amount in Box 2 (Balance of principal outstanding) on Form 1099-A, plus any proceeds the taxpayer received from the foreclosure sale. The taxpayer is not personally liable (nonrecourse loan).

4. Ask the taxpayer for the cost or basis of the home.

Refer to [Publication 523](#), Selling your Home, for further information, if needed.

5. Report the sale of the personal residence on Form 8949, Sales and Other Disposition of Capital Assets, and Schedule D, Capital Gains and Losses.

If the disposition of the property results in a:

Gain – The taxpayer may qualify for the Section 121 exclusion (\$250,000 or \$500,000 if Married Filing Jointly) of the gain on the sale of a principal residence, if all requirements are met.

Loss – The taxpayer cannot claim a loss on the sale or disposition of a principal residence. Use adjustment Code L on Form 8949 to exclude this loss.

See Foreclosure and Abandonment Key Highlights on page [D-79](#) for further information. Do not go to Step 6.

6. These tax issues are outside the scope of the volunteer program.

Refer the taxpayer to:

- IRS website for the most up-to-date information
- A professional tax preparer.
- The [Taxpayer Advocate Service](#) (TAS): 1-877-777-4778, TTY/TDD 1-800-829-4059. TAS may help if the problem cannot be resolved through normal IRS channels.

Additional Resources:

- [Publication 523](#), Selling your Home
- [Publication 525](#), Taxable and Nontaxable Income
- [Publication 4681](#), Canceled Debts, Foreclosures, Repossessions, and Abandonments
- Form 982, Reduction of Tax Attributes Due to Discharge of Indebtedness (and Section 1082 Basis Adjustment) and Instructions

Screening Sheet for Foreclosures/Abandonments and Cancellation of Mortgage Debt (Page 2)

Part II – Home Mortgage Loan

1. Did the taxpayer receive Form 1099-C, Cancellation of Debt, from their home mortgage lender and is the information shown on the form correct?

- ☐ **Yes** – Go to Step 2
☐ **No** – Go to Step 6

Note: Answer “yes” if the taxpayer has received a Form 1099-A and Form 1099-C.

2. Did the taxpayer ever use the home in a trade or business or as rental property?

- ☐ **Yes** – Go to Step 6
☐ **No** – Go to Step 3

3. Does Box 3 of Form 1099-C show any interest or does box 6 show code A indicating bankruptcy?

- ☐ **Yes** – Go to Step 6
☐ **No** – Go to Step 4

Note: If Box 6 is not marked with code A but the taxpayer has subsequently filed bankruptcy, answer “yes.”

4. Ask the following questions to determine if the discharged debt is “qualified principal residence indebtedness.”

- a. Was the mortgage taken out to buy, build, or substantially improve the taxpayer’s principal residence? (**Note:** A principal residence is generally the home where the taxpayer lives most of the time. A taxpayer can have only one principal residence at any one time.)

- ☐ **Yes** – Go to Step 4b
☐ **No** – Go to Step 6

- b. Was the mortgage secured by the taxpayer’s principal residence?

- ☐ **Yes** – Go to Step 4c
☐ **No** – Go to Step 6

- c. Was any part of the mortgage used to pay off credit cards, purchase a car, pay for tuition, pay for a vacation, pay medical/dental expenses, or used for any other purpose other than to buy, build, or substantially improve the principal residence?

- ☐ **Yes** – Go to Step 6
☐ **No** – Go to Step 4d

- d. Was the mortgage amount more than \$750,000 (\$375,000 if Married Filing Separately)?

- ☐ **Yes** – Go to Step 6
☐ **No** – Go to Step 5

5. The discharged debt is “qualified principal residence indebtedness.”

The volunteer should complete the TaxSlayer screens for Form 1099-C (see page [D-71](#)) and Form 982 (see [next page](#)), and file it with the taxpayer’s return. If the residence was disposed of, the taxpayer also may be required to report the disposition (sale) on Form 8949 and Schedule D (see page [D-40](#)). Do **not** go to Step 6.

6. These tax issues are outside the scope of the volunteer program. The taxpayer may qualify to exclude all or some of the discharged debt. However, the rules involved in the mortgage debt relief exclusions are complex.

Refer the taxpayer to:

- IRS website for the most up-to-date information
- A professional tax preparer.
- The [Taxpayer Advocate Service](#) (TAS): 1-877-777-4778, TTY/TDD 1-800-829-4059. TAS may help if the problem cannot be resolved through normal IRS channels.

Additional Resources:

- [Publication 523](#), Selling your Home
- [Publication 525](#), Taxable and Nontaxable Income
- [Publication 4681](#), Canceled Debts, Foreclosures, Repossessions, and Abandonments
- Form 982, Reduction of Tax Attributes Due to Discharge of Indebtedness (and Section 1082 Basis Adjustment) and Instructions

Entering Forgiveness of Qualified Principal Residence Indebtedness



Income>Other Income>Cancellation of Debt 1099-C, 982>Exclusions (Form 982) or Keyword: 982 or CANC

Use the job aid on the preceding two pages to determine if the debt forgiveness on the main home is within scope.

The cancellation of debt must be entered in the Form 1099-C screen in TaxSlayer (see page [D-71](#), Entering Cancellation of Debt). Also, [Form 982](#), Reduction of Tax Attributes Due to Discharge of Indebtedness, must be filed with the taxpayer's return to report the excluded amount of discharged indebtedness and the reduction of certain tax attributes. Following are instructions for completing the Form 982 screens in TaxSlayer:

Reduction of Tax Attributes

Part I: General Information

Form belongs to

☒ TAXPAYER EXAMPLE **1**

☐ SPOUSE EXAMPLE

Amount excluded is due to (check applicable boxes):

☐ Discharge of indebtedness in a title 11 case.

☐ Discharge of indebtedness to the extent insolvent (not in a title 11 case).

☐ Discharge of qualified farm indebtedness.

☐ Discharge of qualified real property business indebtedness.

☐ Discharge of qualified principal residence indebtedness. **2**

Total amount of discharged indebtedness excluded from gross income

\$

3

1. Indicate whether the Form 1099-C was issued to the taxpayer or spouse.
2. Check the box for Discharge of qualified principal residence indebtedness
3. Enter the amount of primary mortgage debt canceled (Form 1099-C, Box 2)

Entering Forgiveness of Qualified Principal Residence Indebtedness (continued)

Part II: Reduction of Tax Attributes

Enter amount excluded from gross income:

Discharge of qualified real property business indebtedness

\$

Elect under section 108(b)(5) to reduce basis. (If you enter anything here, you must write an explanation below)

\$

Any net operating loss

\$

Any general business credit

\$

Any minimum tax credit carryover

\$

Any net capital loss

\$

Basis of nondepreciable and depreciable property (line 10a)

\$

Basis of your principal residence (line 10b)

\$

4

Farm depreciable property used or held for use in business

\$

4. If the taxpayer had a portion of the mortgage debt canceled but kept the home (loan modification or mortgage workout), the basis of the principal residence is reduced as follows:

- In Part II, Reduction of Tax Attributes, on the line for “Basis of your principal residence” (line 10b) enter the smaller of:
 - The amount entered in Part I (see [prior page](#))
 - The basis of your primary residence.

Foreclosure and Abandonment Key Highlights

If the taxpayer disposed of the home due to foreclosure or abandonment, and the lender canceled the remaining mortgage debt:

- No entry is made in Part II, Reduction of Tax Attributes
- Report the gain or loss from Form 1099-A in the Schedule D, Capital Gains section
 - The basis is the taxpayer's adjusted basis in the home
 - The sale price (amount realized) is based on whether the taxpayer is personally liable (recourse loan) or not personally liable (nonrecourse loan) for the debt:
 - If the taxpayer is personally liable, the sale price is the lesser of the balance of the principal mortgage debt outstanding (Form 1099-A, Box 2) or the fair market value (Form 1099-A, Box 4).
 - If the taxpayer isn't personally liable, then the sale price is the full amount of the outstanding debt, as reflected on Form 1099-A, Box 2.
 - For both recourse and nonrecourse loans, add any proceeds the taxpayer received from the foreclosure sale to the amount realized.
 - If the taxpayer ends up with a gain on the sale, some or all of the gain can be excluded under the rules for sale of main home, if the taxpayer qualifies. See page [D-40](#).
 - A loss on the main home can't be deducted. See page [D-43](#).



If foreclosure/abandonment and debt cancellation occur in the same calendar year, the lender may issue only Form 1099-C, including the information that would be reported on Form 1099-A. In that case:

- Use Box 2 of Form 1099-C in place of Box 2 of Form 1099-A
- Use Box 7 of Form 1099-C in place of Box 4 of Form 1099-A

Entering Foreign Earned Income Exclusion



Federal Section>Income>Other Income>Foreign Earned Income Exclusion; or Keyword "2555"



Foreign Earned Income Exclusion is in scope only for preparers with International Certification.

U.S. citizens and U.S. resident aliens are required to report worldwide income on a U.S. tax return.

However, certain taxpayers can exclude income earned while living in foreign countries.

To claim the foreign earned income exclusion, taxpayers must:

- Demonstrate that their tax home is in a foreign country
- Meet either the Bona Fide Residence Test or the Physical Presence Test
- Have income that qualifies as foreign earned income (reported on Form 1040 as taxable wages or as self-employment income)

The foreign earned income exclusion doesn't apply to wages and salaries of U.S. military members and civilian employees of the U.S. government.

For 2024, the maximum foreign earned income exclusion is \$126,500. For MFJ returns, both spouses can claim the exclusion up to the maximum amount per person.

You can't exclude or deduct more than the taxpayer's foreign earned income for the year.

The taxpayer's tax home is the taxpayer's regular or principal place of business, employment, or post of duty, regardless of where the taxpayer maintains a family residence. A taxpayer may have more than one tax home during the year.

Form 2555 General Information

CANCEL

CONTINUE

Form belongs to *

☐ Taxpayer Sample

☐ Spouse Sample

Your Foreign Address

Address (street number & name) *

City, town, or post office *

Foreign State or Province *

Foreign Country *

- Please Select -

Foreign Postal Code *

Entering Foreign Earned Income Exclusion (continued)

To meet the period of stay requirement, the taxpayer must be either:

- A U.S. citizen or U.S. resident alien who is physically present in a foreign country or countries for at least 330 full days during any period of 12 consecutive months, or
- A U.S. citizen or U.S. resident alien from a tax treaty country who is a bona fide resident of a foreign country (or countries) for an uninterrupted period that includes an entire tax year
- A U.S. resident alien who is a citizen or national of a country with which the United States has an income tax treaty in effect and who is a bona fide resident of a foreign country or countries for an uninterrupted period that includes an entire tax year.

Form 2555 Qualifying Test

Taxpayer qualifies under *

☐ Physical Presence Test

☐ Bona Fide Residence Test

CANCEL **CONTINUE**

Form 2555 Physical Presence Test

CANCEL **CONTINUE**

Physical Presence Test Based on 12-Month Period

From *

MM DD YYYY **1**

Ending *

MM DD YYYY **1**

Your Principal Country of Employment During 2019 *

- Please Select -

☒ Check here if there is no travel to report during the period

1. The 12-month period on which the physical presence test is based must include 365 days, part of which must be in 2024. The dates may begin or end in a calendar year other than 2024.

To figure 330 full days, add all separate periods the taxpayer was present in a foreign country or countries during the 12-month period.



Waiver of minimum time requirements (for physical presence and bona fide residence tests): The taxpayer must leave the country because of war, civil unrest, or similar adverse conditions.

Entering Foreign Earned Income Exclusion (continued)

2. If the taxpayer left the principal country of residence during the tax year, enter the information requested for each additional country he or she visited.

If more than one additional country was visited, select **Add Country**. Select **Clear** if the taxpayer did not visit any other countries during their time abroad.

3. Days in the United States are entered in a separate field.
4. If no money was earned in the country to which the taxpayer traveled, enter \$0.

Bona Fide Residence Test

- To meet the bona fide residence test, taxpayers must show that they have set up permanent quarters in a foreign country for an entire, uninterrupted tax year. Simply going to another country to work for a year or more isn't enough to meet the bona fide residence test. A taxpayer must establish a residence in the foreign country.
- If the taxpayer was present in the United States or its possessions during the tax year, enter the information for each trip.

- To add another trip, Select **Add New**

- If the taxpayer did not visit the U.S. or its possessions during the year, select Clear to remove this item

- Don't include income earned while in the United States in the amount of foreign earned income to be excluded ([next page](#)).
- A brief trip to the U.S. will not prevent the taxpayer from being a bona fide resident, as long as the intention to return to the foreign country is clear.

Country One [Clear](#)

Name of Country Including U.S. *

- Please Select -

2

Date Arrived *

MM

DD

YYYY

2

Date Left *

MM

DD

YYYY

2

Total Days: 0

Days in Country

Days in U.S.

3

Income Earned

\$



4

Entering Foreign Earned Income Exclusion (continued)

Form 2555 Foreign Earned Income

CANCEL

CONTINUE

Income Information

Total Wages, Salaries, Bonuses, Commissions, etc

This income does not carry to your tax return as this is only excluding income. You must still enter the income on either a W-2 (If U.S. employer) or within the Foreign Earned Compensation (If Foreign employer or Self-Employed overseas) section of your return.

\$

5

Allowable Share of Income for Personal Services Performed

In a Business (Including Farming) or Profession

\$

Form 2555 Housing/Foreign Income Exclusion

Number of days in your qualifying period that fall within your 2020 tax year *

0

6

☐ Check here if you are claiming the Housing Exclusion or Deduction

CANCEL

CONTINUE

5. Enter the income the taxpayer earned during the tax year for services performed in a foreign country. This income should already have been entered on the tax return as wages, foreign compensation, or net self-employment income.

Amounts paid by the United States or its agencies to its employees don't qualify for the exclusion.

6. Enter the number of days in your qualifying period that fall within the 2024 tax year. Your qualifying period is the period during which you meet the tax home test and either the Bona Fide Residence or the Physical Presence Test.

Tab E: Adjustments to Income

Adjustments to Income



Deductions>Adjustments

DEDUCTIONS

Adjustments

- | | | |
|----------|---|--------------|
| 1 | MA MSAs, Archer MSAs and Long-Term Care Insurance Contracts
Report contributions and distributions—typically reported to you on Form 1099-SA, Form 5498-SA, or Form 1099-LTC | BEGIN |
| 2 | Educator Expenses
Report unreimbursed business expenses (professional development, classroom supplies, etc.) | BEGIN |
| 3 | Armed Forces reservists, qualified performing artists, certain fee-basis government officials, or those with impairment-related work expenses
Report job-related business expenses, vehicle usage, etc. | BEGIN |
| 4 | Health Savings Accounts HSAs
Report HSA contributions (not included on your W-2) and distributions; typically reported to you on Form 1099-SA or 5498-SA | BEGIN |
| 5 | Moving Expenses
Deduction for certain work-related moves | BEGIN |
| 6 | Contributions to SEP, Simple, and Qualified Plans
For self-employed individuals who contributed to personal and/or employee IRAs | BEGIN |
| 7 | Self-Employed Health Insurance Coverage
For self-employed individuals who paid premiums for medical, dental, or qualifying long-term care insurance coverage | BEGIN |

1. In Scope only for Form 1099-LTC, Long-Term Care (LTC) Insurance Contracts. MSAs are Out of Scope.
2. In tax year 2024, eligible educators can deduct up to \$300 for materials and supplies used in the classroom.
3. In scope for Military certification only. See Employee Business Expenses on page [E-5](#).
4. Health Savings Account – select to open Form 8889, Health Savings Accounts. See page [E-10](#).
5. Moving expenses apply to active duty military only. Must be Certified for Military. Check the box near the top of the form to indicate an Armed Forces Permanent Change of Station (PCS) move.
6. Adjustments to income for contributions to Self-employed SEP, SIMPLE, and Qualified Plans – Out of Scope.
7. Self-employed health insurance deduction is in scope (Advanced certification required). Do not enter from this screen. See Schedule C – General Expenses on page [D-28](#) for details.

Adjustments to Income (continued)

- | | | |
|-----------|--|--------------|
| 8 | Penalty on Early Withdrawal of Savings or Certificate of Deposit (CD)
Usually reported to you on Form 1099-INT and/or 1099-OID | BEGIN |
| 9 | Alimony Paid
Only for divorces finalized before Jan. 1, 2019 | BEGIN |
| 10 | Traditional IRA Contributions
You may be able to claim a deduction based on your contributions | BEGIN |
| 11 | Nondeductible IRAs
Report the basis of traditional and Roth IRAs, conversions, nondeductible contributions, and Roth IRA distributions | BEGIN |
| 12 | Student Loan Interest
Usually reported to you on Form 1098-E and eligible for a deduction | BEGIN |
| 13 | Other Adjustments
Jury duty pay, personal property rental expenses, certain attorney fees, etc. | BEGIN |

8. Early withdrawal penalty auto-populates from Form 1099-INT.
9. If the taxpayer paid alimony to more than one person, add a second payee after entering the first. See Alimony Requirements on page [E-14](#) for post-2018 divorces.
10. Taxpayers have until the tax filing deadline (not including extensions) to make traditional IRA contributions.
11. Part III of Form 8606 Nondeductible IRAs is Out of Scope. Parts I and II are in scope for Tax-Aide.
12. Taxpayers may deduct up to \$2,500 in student loan interest they paid. See Student Loan Interest Deduction at a Glance on page [E-17](#).
13. Select **Other Adjustments** for:
 - **Jury duty pay** (Schedule 1, line 24a) turned over to employer.
 - **Olympic medal** (Schedule 1, line 24c). If your adjusted gross income is not more than \$1,000,000 (\$500,000 if married filing separately), the value of Olympic and Paralympic medals and USOC prize money reported on Schedule 1, line 8m, is nontaxable (see page [D-69.1](#)). Enter the nontaxable amount here as an adjustment.
 - **Other adjustments not listed above** (Schedule 1, line 24z). Enter Description and Amount to report a miscellaneous adjustment to income; e.g., as described in NTTC [Form 1099-K Payments](#) or NTTC [Election Workers](#). Combine multiple adjustments into a single entry with their total entered in Amount.

Employee Business Expenses

1. Check the box to indicate that the taxpayer is a member of a Reserve Component.
2. Enter parking fees, tolls, and transportation, including trains, buses, etc., that **didn't** involve overnight travel or commuting to and from work.
3. Enter travel expense while away from home overnight, including lodging, airfare, car rental, etc. **Don't** include meals.

The amount of expenses that can be deducted is limited to the:

- actual lodging costs, limited to the federal per diem rate.
- federal per diem rate for incidental expenses.
- standard mileage rate (for car expenses) plus any parking fees, ferry fees and/or tolls.

4. Enter meal expenses at the federal per diem rate.

Select **Continue** and enter vehicle information and mileage from the menu on the next screen.

Form 2106 Information

CANCEL

CONTINUE

Personal Information

Form belongs to *

☒ Taxpayer Sample

☐ Spouse Sample

Occupation *

☒ Check here if you are a member of a Reserve Component of the United States, including National Guard and reserves, a performing artist, or qualifying government employee. **1**

☐ Check here to Prorate Expenses for Minister/Clergy.

Other Expenses

Entry of auto expenses will be available once you "Continue"

Parking fees, tolls, and transportation, including train, bus, etc., that **did not** involve overnight travel or commuting to and from work

\$

2

Travel expense while away from home overnight, including lodging, airplane, car rental, etc. **Do not** include meals

\$

3

Business expenses not included above or in vehicle expenses. **Do not** include meals

\$

Amount paid by employer (not on W-2 Box 1)

\$

Meal Expenses

Enter your meal expenses. The program will automatically take 50% of these expenses

\$

4

Amount Employer paid for meals

\$

If you are an employee subject to the Department of Transportation (DOT), enter your expenses here and the program will automatically take 80% of your expenses

\$

Amount Employer paid for meals subject to DOT

\$

CANCEL

CONTINUE



Form 2106, Employee Business Expenses, is in scope for Military certification only.



Military reservists who must travel more than 100 miles away from home to attend a drill or reserve meeting may deduct their travel expenses as an adjustment to income. Entertainment expenses are not allowed.

Moving Expenses



Moving expenses apply to active duty military only. Must be certified for Military.

Form 3903 (Moving Expenses)

CANCEL

CONTINUE



Beginning in 2018, only moving expenses while a member of the Armed Forces on active duty and, due to a military order, you move because of a permanent change of station can be deducted. If you do not qualify for moving expenses on your federal return, you may be able to deduct the moving expenses on your state return.

Enter number of miles from your OLD home to your NEW work place

0

Enter number of miles from your OLD home to your OLD work place

☐ If an EMPLOYEE, check here if you did work full time in the general area of your NEW work place for AT LEAST 39 weeks during the 12 months right after your move

☐ If SELF-EMPLOYED, check here if you did work full time in the NEW general area for AT LEAST 39 weeks during the first 12 months AND a total of AT LEAST 78 weeks during the 24 months right after your move.

1

Check here if this move qualifies as a military permanent change of address move.

Enter the amount you paid for transportation and storage of household goods and personal effects

\$

Enter the total amount the government paid you for the expenses listed on lines 1 and 2 that is not included in the wages box (box 1) of your W-2 form. This amount should be shown in box 12 of your Form W-2 with code P

\$

2



Reminder: Your **moving** trip is the one-way trip you took **from your old home directly to your new home**. It does not include househunting trips or sightseeing trips you took along the way. Include expenses paid for both you and your household.

How much was spent on lodging?

\$

3

How much was spent on parking fees and tolls?

\$

Did you use your own vehicle for your moving trip? *

☐ Yes

☐ No

4

Additional travel expenses (airfare, train tickets, etc) for you and your household

\$

☐ Check here if the reimbursements are for the SPOUSE.

1. Check the box to indicate a Permanent Change of Station (PCS) move.
2. Enter amount from Form W-2, Box 12, code P.
3. Enter lodging costs. You can't deduct the cost of unnecessary side trips or lavish and extravagant lodging.
4. If yes, enter number of miles or the taxpayer's actual amounts for gas and oil if they maintained receipts. Don't enter both.

Moving Expenses (continued)

You can deduct the expenses of moving your household goods and personal effects, including expenses for hauling a trailer, packing, crating, in-transit storage, and insurance. You can't deduct expenses for moving furniture or other goods you bought on the way from your old home to your new home. You can include only the cost of storing and insuring your household goods and personal effects within any period of 30 consecutive days after the day these goods and effects are moved from your former home and before they are delivered to your new home.



You can deduct the expenses that are more than your reimbursements in the year you paid or incurred the expenses.



21 cents per mile driven for medical or moving purposes for the year.



You can't deduct the following items as moving expenses.

- *Any part of the purchase price of your new home.*
- *Car tags.*
- *Driver's license.*
- *Expenses of buying or selling a home (including closing costs, mortgage fees, and points).*
- *Expenses of entering into or breaking a lease.*
- *Home improvements to help sell your home.*
- *Loss on the sale of your home.*
- *Losses from disposing of memberships in clubs.*
- *Mortgage penalties.*
- *Real estate taxes.*
- *Refitting of carpet and draperies.*
- *Return trips to your former residence.*
- *Security deposits (including any given up due to the move).*
- *Storage charges except those incurred in transit and for foreign moves.*

Educator Expenses



Deductions>Adjustments> Educator Expenses; or Keyword: EDUCA

Don't rely on this table alone. Refer to [Publication 529](#), Miscellaneous Deductions, for more details.

Question	Answer
What is the maximum benefit?	\$300 (If the taxpayer and spouse are both eligible educators, they can deduct up to \$600, but neither can deduct more than their own expenses up to \$300).
Who can claim the expense?	Eligible Educators — an eligible educator is a kindergarten through grade 12 teacher, instructor, counselor, principal, or aide who worked in a school for at least 900 hours during a school year.
What are qualifying expenses?	Qualifying expenses include ordinary and necessary expenses paid in connection with books, supplies, equipment (including computer equipment, software, and services), and other materials used in the classroom. Qualified expenses include amounts paid or incurred for personal protective equipment, disinfectant, and other supplies used for the prevention of the spread of coronavirus. Additionally, professional development expenses are allowed unless reimbursement is offered by the school but not accepted.
What are nonqualifying expenses?	Expenses for home schooling or nonathletic supplies for courses in health or physical education.
What other issues apply?	Taxpayer must reduce qualified expenses by • Excludable U.S. series EE and I savings bond interest from Form 8815 • Nontaxable qualified tuition program earnings or distributions • Nontaxable distribution of earnings from a Coverdell education savings account • Any reimbursements received for expenses that weren't reported on the Form W-2 education.



Professional development expenses include courses related to the curriculum in which the educator provides instruction.



The deduction amount is indexed for inflation and may change in future years.

Self-Employed Health Insurance (SEHI) Deduction



Income>Schedule C>General Expenses>Health Insurance; or Keyword: HEA



Do not enter self employed health insurance data on this screen. Instead enter the qualifying health insurance and LTC insurance premiums (limit based on age) on the Schedule C - Expenses screen in the software (see page D-28). The SEHI deduction will flow to Schedule 1 with any excess taken to Schedule A. See page D-29.1 for more details, including related scope and examples.

1. Enter total amount of premiums paid here for health insurance
2. Enter the net profit from Schedule C in the field below the insurance payment amounts (the adjustment amount cannot be greater than the net profit from the business). TaxSlayer will automatically subtract the adjustment for $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE tax.
3. LTC premiums limited by age for 2024:

- Age 40 or under: \$470
- Age 41 to 50: \$880
- Age 51 to 60: \$1,760
- Age 61 to 70: \$4,710
- Age 71 and over: \$5,880



Calculations with Premium Tax Credit are Out of Scope with respect to the self-employed health insurance deduction. Exception: return remains in scope if the allowable SEHI deduction limit is fully met by eligible non-Marketplace insurance, such as LTC insurance, Medicare, etc. See caution on page D-29.1.



For taxpayers who are itemizing deductions, test to see if claiming the health insurance on Schedule A yields a better result. See page D-29.2.

Self Employed Health Insurance Deduction

CANCEL

CONTINUE

Belongs To:

☒ Taxpayer

☐ Spouse

Enter total payments made during the year for health insurance coverage established under your business for you, your spouse, or your dependents.

- Do NOT enter any amounts you have already entered as an expense on either Schedule C or Schedule F.
- Do not include payments for any month you were eligible to participate in a health plan subsidized by your employer or your spouse's employer

\$ **1**

Enter your net profit and any other earned income from the trade or business under which the insurance plan is established.

If the business is an S corporation, enter wages from S Corp *

\$ **2**

Complete the remainder of this form if any of the following apply to you:

- You have more than one source of income subject to SE tax
- You are filing form 2555
- You are using amount paid for qualified long-term care insurance to figure your deduction.

Enter the amount of qualified long-term care premiums

\$ **3**

Enter the total of all net profits from: Schedule C, Schedule C-EZ, Schedule F, Schedule K-1 (Form 1065) and any other income allocable to the profitable businesses. Do not include any net losses.

\$

Enter the amount, if any, from Schedule 1 (Form 1040), Line 28, self employed attributed to SEP plan, the same trade or business in which the insurance plan is established.

\$

Enter your wages from an S corporation in which you are more than 2% shareholder and in which the insurance plan is established.

\$

Enter the amount from Form 2555 attributable to profits from business income with a plan established or wages from and S corporation.

\$

Health Saving Accounts (HSA)



Deductions>Adjustments>Health Savings Accounts HSAs; or Keyword: HSA



Don't rely on this document alone. Refer to HSA references to provide assistance. See pages [E-12](#) and [E-13](#) for TaxSlayer entry details. Below is general information on HSA eligibility and Form 8889.



Publication 4885

Screening Sheet for Health Savings Accounts (HSA)

Instructions: This Screening Sheet will help you identify HSA issues that are within the scope of the VITA/TCE program. Use the Determine HSA Eligibility section to determine if taxpayer is eligible for an HSA; use Part I for contributions/ deduction; use Part II for distributions. **References:** [Publication 969](#), Form 8889 and Instructions

Determine HSA Eligibility (To set up an HSA or make contributions to an HSA)

To qualify: An individual must meet **all** the following requirements:

- Be covered under a high deductible health plan (HDHP) on the first day of any month of the year.
- Have no other health coverage except for allowable "other health coverage." ([Publication 969](#), "Other health coverage")
- Not be claimed as a dependent on someone else's tax return. ([Publication 969](#), "Qualifying for an HSA")
- Not be covered by Medicare (but the individual can be HSA eligible for the months before being covered by Medicare)

Note: If the taxpayer doesn't qualify, but contributions have been made to an HSA, the taxpayer should be referred to a professional tax preparer.

PART I – HSA Contributions and Deduction

STEP 1

If eligible, were contributions made to an HSA? (Does not include employer contributions.)

YES – Complete Form 8889, Part I, lines 1 and 2. Go to Step 2.

NO – Go to Part II, below.

STEP 2

Was the taxpayer enrolled in the same HDHP coverage for the **entire** year?

(Answer Yes, if last-month rule applies, and see [Form 8889 Instructions](#))

Caution: If line 2 is more than line 13, the taxpayer must withdraw the excess contribution to avoid an additional tax. If the excess is not timely withdrawn, refer the taxpayer to a professional tax preparer. (Refer to [Form 8889 Instructions](#), line 13).

For **YES** and **NO**: Complete Form 8889, Part I, lines 3-13. **Lines 4 and 10 are Out of Scope.**

NO – Refer to [Form 8889 instructions](#) for additional information on completing line 3.

PART II – HSA Distributions

STEP 1

Did the taxpayer receive distributions from the HSA trustee (whether or not Form 1099-SA received)?

YES – Complete Form 8889 Part II, Line 14a, 14b, if applicable, and 14c. Go to Step 2.

NO – STOP, do not complete Part II.

STEP 2

Did the taxpayer use all or part of the distribution to pay or get reimbursed for qualified medical expenses during the year that were incurred after the HSA was established and were for qualified persons?

YES – Enter the amount on line 15 and complete line 16. Go to Step 3.

NO – Enter zero on line 15 and complete line 16. Go to Step 3.

STEP 3

If any part of the distribution is taxable, was the distribution made after the taxpayer died, became disabled or turned 65?

YES – Check box on line 17a and complete 17b.

NO – Taxpayer will be subject to an additional 20% tax.

Health Saving Accounts (HSA) (continued)



Don't rely on this document alone. Refer to HSA references to provide assistance.

How will you know if the taxpayer has an HSA issue?

- The Interview/Intake & Quality Review Sheet has the Yes or Unsure HSA box checked.
- The taxpayer's (or spouse's) Form W-2 will contain code W in box 12 for employer contributions.
- The taxpayer (or spouse) has a Form 1099-SA with an X in the box showing distributions from an HSA.
- The taxpayer (or spouse) may receive Form 5498-SA for their HSA contributions. If taxpayers don't have this form they can provide the information regarding HSA contributions based on their records.



Contributions to an employee's HSA account through a Section 125 (cafeteria) plan are treated as employer contributions and aren't deductible. Such contributions are included as part of the code W amount in Form W-2 Box 12.

Health Saving Accounts (HSA) (continued)



Deductions>Adjustments>Health Savings Accounts HSAs; or Keyword: HSA

2024 Contribution Limits

- Family Plan: \$8,300
- Self only Plan: \$4,150
- Add \$1,000 if the owner is age 55 or over at end of year

1. Add a second Form 8889 if taxpayer and spouse have separate HSAs.
2. Select the appropriate HDHP coverage for the individual. Self-only or family. This determines the maximum HSA contribution limits.



Select family if taxpayer had family coverage on Dec 1 or if married and either spouse had family coverage at any time in the tax year. Otherwise select the coverage that was in effect the longest.

"Check here if you and your spouse have separate HSAs" only appears if family coverage is selected. Only check this box if both spouses had contributions to their own separate HSAs. If checked, adjustments to Form 8889 Lines 3 and 6 are mandatory (see #10 and #11 on [next page](#)).

3. Employee contributions are entered here. Contributions by relatives and friends are considered to be made by taxpayer. Don't include employer contributions or contributions through a pre-tax cafeteria plan. The account holder needs to tell you how much was put in the HSA, because the Form 5498-SA may not have been received prior to preparing the return.
4. Enter number of months you had a Health Savings Account, a high deductible policy and no other major medical policy (including Medicare) and could not be claimed as dependent. Enter "12" if "12 month rule" applies (you were eligible on December 1st and will continue coverage for the full next year).

FORM 8889

Health Savings Accounts (HSAs)

Use your Form 1099-SA or 5498 SA to complete the sections that apply to your situation. [here](#)

CANCEL

CONTINUE

Form belongs to:

☐ TAXPAYER EXAMPLE

1

☐ SPOUSE EXAMPLE

Select the type of coverage you had under a high-deductible health plan. *

Family

2

☐ Please select if you and your spouse had separate HSAs.

Form 5498-SA (HSA Contributions)

Complete this section if "HSA" was selected on Box 6 of your 5498-SA.

HSA contributions made for 2023 (including those made on January 1st - April 15th, 2024)

\$

3

Number of months you were considered an eligible individual this tax year

Select

4

Amount you and your employer contributed to your Archer MSAs for 2023

\$ Out of Scope

Adjustment to Box 12 Code W

\$

Qualified HSA funding distributions from an IRA or Roth IRA

\$ Out of Scope

Health Saving Accounts (HSA) (continued)

5. Enter HSA distributions here. Ask the taxpayer for Form 1099-SA, with the HSA box checked. If not an HSA distribution, refer the taxpayer to a professional tax preparer.
6. Enter amount spent on qualifying expenses not reimbursed by insurance. See list on [next page](#).
7. If Form 8889 Line 2 exceeds Line 13, there are excess contributions. Enter excess contributions (plus earnings) here if they were timely withdrawn; see caution below.



If the excess contributions and earnings are not withdrawn by the due date of the return, including extensions, then the return is Out of Scope.

8. If the taxpayer meets one of exceptions to the 20% additional tax, check this box. The exceptions are that the account beneficiary dies, becomes disabled, or turns age 65.
9. If no adjustments to calculated amounts are needed, stop here.
10. Only answer Yes when an adjustment needs to be entered. An adjustment to Line 3 is required for:
 - Account owner had changes in coverage or eligibility during the year. See Instructions for Form 8889 and Caution below.
 - Married couples where each spouse had contributions to their own separate HSAs and they had family HDHP coverage at any time during the year. If they had 12 months of family coverage, enter \$8,300 in the first adjustment box. Otherwise see [Instructions for Form 8889](#) and Caution below.
11. If "Check here if you and your spouse have separate HSAs" was checked, then this entry for the Line 6 adjustment is mandatory. If they had family coverage for all 12-months, then the \$8,300 limit can be split between the spouses however they'd like. Otherwise see [Instructions for Form 8889](#) and the Caution below.
12. Always answer No. An entry is not needed in the age 55 or older box. This is a calculated amount.



The scenarios that require adjustments as indicated in 10 and 11 above require complex calculations as described in the [Instructions for Form 8889](#). If the volunteer is not trained on the scenario encountered, they should refer the taxpayer to a professional preparer.

Form 1099-SA (HSA Distributions)

Complete this section if "HSA" was selected on Box 5 of your 1099-SA.

HSA distributions received during 2023
(including those made on January 1st - April
15th, 2024)

\$

5

Distributions used for qualified medical
expenses

\$

6

Distributions you received in 2023 that you
rolled over into another HSA, including any
excess contributions (and the earnings on those
excess contributions) included in Line 1 of your
1099-SA that were withdrawn by the date your
return was due.

\$

7

Did you receive any distributions that meet the
exceptions to the additional 20% tax?

☐ Yes

8

☐ No

HSA Adjustments 9

Complete this section if it applies to you. This will help us adjust
any amounts that are auto-carried by the program.

Did you change your coverage during the tax
year? Note: Also answer Yes if you and your
spouse have separate HSAs?

☐ Yes

10

☐ No

Did you and your spouse have separate HSAs
with family coverage under a high deductible
health plan?

☐ Yes

11

☐ No

Did you and your spouse have separate HSAs
with family coverage under a high-deductible
health plan and you were age 55 or older at the
end of the tax year?

☐ Yes

12

☐ No

Health Saving Accounts (HSA) (continued)

Qualifying Medical Expenses

Except for health insurance premiums, qualifying expenses include all medical and dental expenses deductions allowed on Schedule A. Additional items are considered “qualified medical expenses” and may be reimbursed by HSAs, Archer MSAs, Health FSAs, and HRAs. Specifically, the cost of menstrual care products is now reimbursable. These products are defined as tampons, pads, liners, cups, sponges or other similar products. In addition, over-the-counter products and medications are now reimbursable without a prescription. The purchase of personal protective equipment (PPE), such as masks, hand sanitizer and sanitizing wipes, for the primary purpose of preventing the spread of coronavirus are also eligible to be paid or reimbursed. The cost of home testing for COVID-19 is also an eligible medical expense.

Only these insurance premiums can be included:

- Long-term care insurance premiums subject to limits see. See page [F-9](#).
- Health care continuation coverage such as coverage under COBRA,
- Health care coverage while receiving unemployment compensation, and
- Medicare and other health care coverage if the taxpayer was 65 or older (other than premiums for a Medicare supplemental policy, often called Medigap coverage).

Alimony Requirements (Instruments Executed After 1984 and Before 2019)



Deductions>Adjustments>Alimony Paid; or Keyword: ALIM and Income>Alimony Received; or Keyword ALIM

Payments ARE defined as alimony if all of the following are true:	Payments aren't alimony if any of the following are true:
Payments are required by a divorce or separation instrument.	Payments aren't required by a divorce or separation instrument.
Payer and recipient spouse don't file a joint return with each other.	Payer and recipient spouse file a joint return with each other.
Payment is in cash or cash equivalents (including checks or money orders).	Payment is: • Not in cash, • A noncash property settlement, • Spouse's part of community income, or • To keep up the payer's property.
Payment isn't designated in the instrument as not alimony.	Payment is designated in the instrument as not alimony.
Spouses legally separated under a decree of divorce or separate maintenance aren't members of the same household.	Spouses legally separated under a decree of divorce or separate maintenance are members of the same household.
Payments aren't required after death of the recipient spouse.	Payments are required after death of the recipient spouse.
Payment isn't treated as child support.	Payment is treated as child support.
These payments are deductible by the payer and includible in income by the recipient.	These payments are neither deductible by the payer nor includible in income by the recipient.



Alimony paid pursuant to a divorce or separation instrument executed on or before December 31, 2018, is deductible by the payer and includible in income by the recipient. For divorce or separation agreements executed after Dec 31, 2018, or executed before 2019 but later modified, if the modification expressly states the repeal of the deduction for alimony payments applies to the modification, alimony is not deductible for the spouse who makes the payments and will not be included in income for the spouse that receives the payment. State tax law may vary.

IRA Deduction



Deductions>Adjustments>Traditional IRA Contributions; or Keyword: IRA D

For 2024, the maximum combined traditional IRA deduction or Roth contribution is \$7,000 (\$8,000 if age 50 or older).

IRA Deduction

CANCEL

Enter amount of IRA Contribution made by Taxpayer
(Generally this is from a Traditional IRA):
(This deduction may be limited. To see the deductible amount, go to the "Summary/Print" tab located on the left menu after continuing through this page.)
If you entered over \$6,000 (\$7,000 if age 50 or older), visit Form 5329, Part III to report any excess contribution amount for the current year.

\$|

Enter amount of IRA Contribution made by Spouse
(Generally this is from a Traditional IRA):
(This deduction may be limited. To see the deductible amount, go to the "Summary/Print" tab located on the left menu after continuing through this page.)
If you entered over \$6,000 (\$7,000 if age 50 or older), visit Form 5329, Part III to report any excess contribution amount for the current year.

\$

☐ Check here if contributions were made to a non-working spouse's IRA.

If checked above, select the non-working spouse

Taxpayer

Taxpayer Retirement Plan 1

☐ Taxpayer has a retirement plan.

☐ Taxpayer DOES NOT have a retirement plan

Spouse Retirement Plan 1

☐ Spouse has a retirement plan.

☐ Spouse DOES NOT have a retirement plan

1. Check if the taxpayer's or spouse's Form W-2, Box 13 has Retirement plan checked.



The IRA Deduction may be limited based on Modified AGI and if taxpayer or spouse is covered by a retirement plan at work. For more information, see www.irs.gov/retirement-plans/ira-deduction-limits



If the total of traditional and Roth IRA contributions exceed the lesser of total compensation or the allowable limit, the taxpayer must withdraw the excess plus earnings before the filing deadline (including extensions). If not, a penalty will apply and the return will be Out of Scope.

IRA Deduction (continued)



Starting in 2020, the long-standing 70½ age limit for making contributions to traditional IRAs is eliminated. Contributions for the current tax year can be made until the filing deadline, generally April 15 of the year following the tax year. Your filing status has no effect on the amount of allowable contributions to your traditional IRA. However, if during the year either you or your spouse was covered by a retirement plan at work, your deduction may be reduced or eliminated, depending on your filing status and income. See [Publication 590-A](#), Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements, for details.



Deductible IRA contributions after age 70 1/2 may impact QCD amounts on a cumulative basis. See NTTC [IRA Deduction After Age 70½ and Reduction to Qualified Charitable Distribution](#).



If a taxpayer receives Medicaid waiver payments that are excluded from gross income, then those amounts may increase the amount of nondeductible IRA contributions they can make, but not above the IRA contribution limit shown on the [prior page](#).



If traditional IRA contributions entered on the IRA Deduction screen are not allowed as a deduction, TaxSlayer will carry them to Form 8606 as nondeductible contributions. The only way to know is to check the return PDF for this form. If Form 8606 was created, then see #2 below for additional required entries.



Compensation for purposes of an IRA contribution includes wages, salaries, commissions, net profit from self-employment, taxable alimony and separate maintenance, certain taxable non-tuition fellowship and stipend payments and nontaxable combat pay.



Contributions to a Roth IRA can be made at any age, but no deduction can be taken.

Entering IRA Contributions



If eligible, the software will calculate a Retirement Savings Contributions Credit after IRA contributions are entered. Be sure to enter any applicable retirement plan distributions. See page [G-17](#) for more information on this credit.



Follow the applicable navigation based on the type of IRA contribution:

- To enter **deductible** Traditional IRA contributions: Deductions>Adjustments>Traditional IRA Contributions; or Keyword: IRA D. See [prior page](#).
- To enter **non-deductible** (Traditional or Roth IRA) contributions:
 1. Deductions>Credits>Credit for Qualified Retirement Savings Contributions>Enter Any Current Year Traditional or Roth IRA Contributions (Do not re-enter Traditional IRA contributions already reported in the IRA Deduction menu); or Keyword: 8880. See #3 on page [G-19.1](#).
 2. If the contribution was to a non-deductible Traditional IRA (not a Roth IRA), then also report the increase in basis by entering the contribution at: Deductions>Adjustments>Nondeductible IRAs; or Keyword: 8606. If taxpayer already had a basis from prior nondeductible contributions, then also manually carry forward their prior basis by entering the amount from their last Form 8606 line 14 into TaxSlayer. No other 8606 entries are needed unless there are also distributions from the IRA. See page [D-46.2](#).

Student Loan Interest Deduction at a Glance



Deductions > Adjustments > Student Loan Interest Deduction; or Keyword: STU



This table is only an overview of the rules. For details see [Publication 970](#), Tax Benefits for Education.

Feature	Description
Maximum benefit	Taxpayers can reduce their income subject to tax by up to \$2,500.
Loan qualifications	Taxpayer must be legally liable for the loan. • must have been taken out solely to pay education expenses, and • can't be from a related person or made under a qualified employer plan.
Student qualifications	• The student must be the taxpayer, spouse, or a person who was the taxpayer's dependent when the loan was taken out, or could've been a dependent except that they filed MFJ, had gross income over the exemption amount, or the taxpayer could be claimed as a dependent. • The student must have been enrolled at least half-time in a program leading to a degree, certificate or other recognized educational credential.
Time limit on deduction	Taxpayer can deduct interest paid during the remaining period of the student loan.
Phaseout	The amount of deduction depends on the taxpayer's modified adjusted gross income and filing status.

If student loan interest is paid by someone who isn't legally liable for it, the payment is treated as made by the person who's legally liable, and the person legally liable is allowed to take the adjustment. Student loan interest is generally reported to the taxpayer on Form 1098-E. For payments made after March 27, 2020, and before January 1, 2026, do not deduct as interest on a student loan any interest paid by an employer under an educational assistance program.



Taxpayer cannot claim the deduction if filing status is Married Filing Separately or if the taxpayer or spouse (if MFJ) is claimed as a dependent.



For Student Loan Forgiveness, see page [D-71](#).

Student Loan Interest and Secure Act of 2019

The SECURE Act of 2019 allows a distribution from a Section 529 education savings account of up to \$10,000 total (not annually) to be applied to the principal or interest for any qualified student loan for the designated beneficiary or sibling of the designated beneficiary effective for distributions made after December 31, 2018.



Any interest paid with a Section 529 plan distribution cannot also be taken as a student loan adjustment to income on Form 1040. Always ask if a 529 plan distribution was applied to student loan interest before entering this adjustment, even if the taxpayer did not receive a Form 1099-Q. If so, reduce the amount from Form 1098-E accordingly when entering as a student loan interest deduction in the Adjustments section of TaxSlayer. Also note this on the Form 1098-E.

Tab F: Deductions

Standard Deduction

This chart provides the standard deduction amounts for tax year 2024.

Standard Deduction Chart for Most People*

If the taxpayer's filing status is...	Their standard deduction is ...
Single or married filing separate return	\$14,600
Married filing joint return or qualifying surviving spouse	\$29,200
Head of household	\$21,900

*Don't use this chart if the taxpayer was born before January 2, 1960, or is blind, or if someone can claim the taxpayer as a dependent (or their spouse if married filing jointly). (See the chart on the [following page](#).)

Persons Not Eligible for the Standard Deduction

Your standard deduction is zero and you should itemize any deductions you have if:

- Your filing status is married filing separately, and your spouse itemizes deductions on his or her return. It doesn't matter who files first.
- You are filing a tax return for a short tax year because of a change in your annual accounting period (Out of Scope)
- You are a nonresident or dual-status alien during the year. You are considered a dual-status alien if you were both a nonresident and resident alien during the year (Out of Scope).
- If you are a nonresident alien who is married to a U.S. citizen or resident alien at the end of the year, you can choose to be treated as a U.S. resident. (See [Publication 519](#), U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens.) If you make this choice, you can take the standard deduction. See [Tab L](#), including footnote 8 on page [L-7](#).



If you can be claimed as a dependent on another taxpayer's return (such as your parents' return), your standard deduction may be limited.

Standard Deduction Chart and Worksheet

Standard Deduction Chart for People Born Before January 2, 1960 or Who are Blind

Don't use this chart if someone can claim you (or your spouse if filing jointly) as a dependent. Use the second worksheet below. **Note:** Blind is defined in the [Glossary](#).

Standard Deduction Chart for People Who Were Born Before January 2, 1960, or Were Blind		
Don't use this chart if someone can claim you, or your spouse if filing jointly, as a dependent. Instead, use the worksheet below.		
☐ You were born before January 2, 1960. ☐ You are blind. ☐ Spouse was born before January 2, 1960. ☐ Spouse is blind.		
Enter the total number of boxes checked ▶ 		
IF your filing status is ...	AND the number in the box above is ...	THEN your standard deduction is ...
Single	1	\$ 16,550
	2	18,500
Married filing jointly	1	\$ 30,750
	2	32,300
	3	33,850
	4	35,400
Qualifying surviving spouse	1	\$ 30,750
	2	32,300
Married filing separately*	1	\$ 16,150
	2	17,700
	3	19,250
	4	20,800
Head of household	1	\$ 23,850
	2	25,800
* You can check the boxes for spouse if your filing status is married filing separately and your spouse had no income, isn't filing a return, and can't be claimed as a dependent on another person's return.		

Standard Deduction Worksheet for Dependents

Use this worksheet only if someone else can claim you (or your spouse if filing jointly) as a dependent.

1. Check if: ☐ You were born before January 2, 1960. ☐ You are blind. ☐ Spouse was born before January 2, 1960. ☐ Spouse is blind.	}	Total number of boxes checked 1.	
2. Is your earned income * more than \$850? ☐ Yes. Add \$450 to your earned income. Enter the total. ☐ No. Enter \$1,300.		}	 2.
3. Enter the amount shown below for your filing status. • Single or married filing separately—\$14,600 • Married filing jointly—\$29,200 • Head of household—\$21,900	}	 3.	
4. Standard deduction. a. Enter the smaller of line 2 or line 3. If born after January 1, 1960, and not blind, stop here and enter this amount on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 12. Otherwise, go to line 4b 4a. b. If born before January 2, 1960, or blind, multiply the number on line 1 by \$1,550 (\$1,950 if single or head of household) 4b. c. Add lines 4a and 4b. Enter the total here and on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 12 4c.			
* Earned income includes wages, salaries, tips, professional fees, and other compensation received for personal services you performed. It also includes any taxable scholarship or fellowship grant. Generally, your earned income is the total of the amount(s) you reported on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 1z, and Schedule 1, lines 3, 6, 8r, 8t, and 8u minus the amount, if any, on Schedule 1, line 15.			

Interview Tips – Itemized Deductions

These interview tips will assist you in determining whether a taxpayer's itemized deductions are more than their standard deduction amount. It may be more advantageous for a taxpayer to itemize their deductions if the amount is larger than the allowable standard deduction amount. Consider having the taxpayer complete the NTTC [Itemized Deductions Worksheet](#) if itemizing deductions may be more beneficial.

Step	Probe/Ask the taxpayer:	Action
1	Do you have expenses in the following categories: medical and dental expenses, taxes you paid, home mortgage interest you paid, gifts to charity, gambling losses and expenses incurred in gambling activities (to the extent of gambling winnings) and work related expenses for disabled individuals that enables them to work. Note: Casualty and theft losses are Out of Scope.	If YES , go to Step 2. If NO , generally speaking, you should take the standard deduction if eligible.
2	Were the medical and dental expenses paid by an employer under a pre-tax plan (not included in Box 1 of the taxpayer's Form W-2) or were the expenses reimbursed by an insurance company?	If YES , you can't deduct reimbursed expenses. Go to Step 4. If NO , you can claim these expenses. Go to Step 3.
3	Were the medical and dental expenses more than 7.5% of your adjusted gross income? Note: You can include medical and dental bills you paid for: • Yourself and your spouse • All dependents you claim on your return • Your child whom you don't claim as a dependent because of the rules for children of divorced or separated parents • Any person you could have claimed as a dependent on your return except that person received \$5,050 or more of gross income or filed a joint return • Any person you could have claimed as a dependent except that you, or your spouse if filing jointly, can be claimed as a dependent on someone else's 2024 return	If YES , you can claim qualified expenses. Go to Step 4. If NO , you can't deduct these expenses. Go to Step 4. For more information refer to Publication 502 , Medical and Dental Expenses
4	Were the following taxes you paid imposed on you: state and local general sales tax, state or local income tax, real or personal property taxes? Note: The itemized deduction for the total amount of these taxes is limited to \$10,000 (\$5,000 MFS) per return. This limit does not apply to foreign income taxes.	If YES , go to Step 5. If NO , you can't claim this expense as a deduction because you weren't obligated to pay the taxes. Go to Step 6.
5	Did you pay these taxes during this tax year?	If YES , you can claim these expenses and go to Step 6. If NO , you can't deduct taxes for this year that were paid in another year. Go to Step 6.
6	Are you legally liable for a home mortgage loan?	If YES , go to Step 7. If NO , you can't take an interest expense for a mortgage for which you aren't legally liable. Go to Step 12.
7	Was the mortgage a secured debt on a main or second home? For more information refer to Publication 936 , Home Mortgage Interest Deduction	If YES , go to Step 8. If NO , you can't take an interest expense. Go to Step 12.
8	Did you pay the mortgage interest in this tax year?	If YES , go to Step 9. If NO , you can't take the mortgage interest deduction. Go to Step 12.

Interview Tips – Itemized Deductions (continued)



No matter when the indebtedness was incurred, interest on home equity loans and lines of credit is deductible only if the borrowed funds are used to buy, build, or substantially improve the taxpayer's main or second home that secures the loan.

Step	Probe/Ask the taxpayer:	Action
9	Are either (a) or (b) true? a. All mortgages were taken out on or before October 13, 1987. This grandfathered debt does not have a limitation on how the proceeds were used. b. All mortgages taken out after October 13, 1987 were used exclusively to buy, build, or substantially improve the home and these mortgages plus any grandfathered debt had total balances of not more than \$750,000 (\$375,000 if married filing separately) at all times during the tax year.	If YES , your mortgage interest is fully deductible. See caution above and Note 5. Go to Step 10. If NO , follow the flowchart, "Is My Home Mortgage Interest Fully Deductible" in Publication 936 , Home Mortgage Interest Deduction, to determine what is deductible. See caution above and Note 5. Go to Step 10.
10	Did you pay premiums in 2024 for qualified mortgage insurance for a home acquisition debt that was issued after 2006?	If YES , you may be able to take a deduction on your state return. However, this does not affect the Federal return. Go to Step 11. If NO , go to Step 11.
11	Did you pay points to obtain a home mortgage (on a main home or second home or home improvement loan or to refinance your home)?	If YES , follow the "Are My Points Fully Deductible This Year" flowchart in Publication 936 . See Notes 1 and 2 and then go to Step 12. If NO , go to Step 12.
12	Did you make a cash contribution to a qualified organization?	If YES , you must have a written record as described in Publication 526 , Charitable Contributions, and then go to Step 13. If NO , go to Step 13.
13	Did you make a noncash donation to a qualified organization? Note: Generally the value of a donation is the lesser of your cost or fair market value.	If YES , advise the taxpayer that generally he or she must have a written receipt from that particular organization. Go to Step 14. See Note 3. If NO , go to Step 14.
14	Is the total of all noncash donations \$5,000 or less?	If YES , see Note 4 for more details. If NO , this is Out of Scope for Tax-Aide.



1: If you refinanced in an earlier year, and weren't eligible to take all the points in that year, you can add in this year's portion of those prior year points.



2: If in Step 9 you determined that your deductible mortgage interest is limited, then your deductible points are also limited. See [Publication 936](#), Part II, Claiming your deductible points.



3: For noncash donations less than \$250, you are not required to have a receipt where it is impractical to get one (for example if you leave property at a charity's unattended drop site).



4: For more details on charitable contributions, see [Publication 526](#), Charitable Contributions. To search for qualified organizations see www.irs.gov/TEOS.



5: A Homeowner Assistance Fund (HAF) payment is a qualified disaster relief payment and is not included in the homeowner's gross income. Eligible homeowners who received a Homeowner Assistance Fund (HAF) payment may use a safe harbor to calculate the homeowner's itemized deduction for qualified mortgage interest expenses and/or qualified real property tax expenses, as applicable. See [Revenue Procedure 2021-47](#) details.

Entering Schedule A – Itemized Deductions



Deductions>Itemized Deductions>Medical, Dental, and Vision Expenses; or Keyword: MED

Itemized Deductions

Choose to Itemize or Take the Standard Deduction ¹

Select whether to itemize your deductions or take the standard deduction. Your selection may override the program's suggestion

BEGIN

Medical, Dental, and Vision Expenses ²

Out-of-pocket expenses, medical travel, and long-term care premiums

BEGIN

Mortgage Interest and Expenses

Mortgage interest and points reported or not reported on Form 1098

BEGIN

Qualified Mortgage Interest Worksheet on Loans > \$750,000

BEGIN

Taxes You Paid ³

Property taxes, state and local taxes, sales tax deduction, and other taxes

BEGIN

Gifts to Charity

Cash and noncash donations, prior-year carryover and donation limits

BEGIN

Employee Business Expenses

Employee expenses, reimbursements, and vehicle expenses

BEGIN

Unreimbursed Employee Business Expense

Professional dues, work supplies, and job search expenses. For state income tax reporting purposes only

BEGIN

Other Itemized Deductions

Estate taxes, gambling losses, state-only deductions, investment fees and expenses, and other specialized deductions

BEGIN

Less Common Deductions

BEGIN

1. If MFS and spouse itemizes, taxpayer must also itemize. Standard deduction can't be used. It doesn't matter which spouse files first. Select **Use Standard or Itemized Deduction** then select the option **Must itemize because spouse itemized**.
2. Select to enter unreimbursed medical expenses. Do not include any health or Long-Term Care (LTC) insurance premiums used for the Public Safety Officer (PSO) exclusion or the Self-Employed Health Insurance Deduction.
3. Select to enter taxes not entered elsewhere in the software.



Personal protective equipment, such as masks, hand sanitizer and sanitizing wipes, for the primary purpose of preventing the spread of coronavirus are deductible medical expenses. The cost of home testing for COVID-19 is also an eligible medical expense.

Schedule A – Medical Expenses

Schedule A Deductible and Nondeductible Medical Expenses			
You can include:		You can't include:	
• Bandages • Birth control pills prescribed by your doctor • Body scan • Braille books • Breast pump and supplies • Capital expenses for equipment or improvements to your home needed for medical care (see Worksheet A, Capital Expense Worksheet, in Pub. 502) • Diagnostic devices • Expenses of an organ donor • Eye surgery (to promote the correct function of the eye) • Fertility enhancement, certain procedures • Guide dogs or other animals aiding the blind, deaf, and disabled • Hospital services fees (lab work, therapy, nursing services, surgery, etc.) • Lead-based paint removal • Legal abortion • Legal operation to prevent having children such as a vasectomy or tubal ligation • Long-term care (LTC) and qualified services and LTC insurance contracts • Meals and lodging provided by a hospital during medical treatment • Medical services fees (from doctors, dentists, surgeons, specialists, and other medical practitioners) • Medicare premiums (not Medicare tax)	• Medical and hospital insurance premiums • Nursing services • Oxygen equipment and oxygen • Part of life-care fee paid to retirement home designated for medical care • Physical examination • Pregnancy test kit • Prescription medicines (prescribed by a doctor) and insulin • Psychiatric and psychological treatment • Social Security tax, Medicare tax, FUTA, and state employment tax for worker providing medical care (see Wages for nursing services below) • Special items (artificial limbs, false teeth, eyeglasses, contact lenses, hearing aids, crutches, wheelchair, etc.) • Special education for mentally or physically disabled persons • Stop-smoking programs • Transportation for needed medical care • Treatment at a drug or alcohol center (includes meals and lodging provided by the center) • Wages for nursing services • Weight loss, certain expenses for obesity	• Baby sitting and childcare • Bottled water • Contributions to Archer MSAs (see Pub. 969) • Diaper service • Expenses for your general health (even if following your doctor's advice) such as—Health club dues—Household help (even if recommended by a doctor)—Social activities, such as dancing or swimming lessons—Trip for general health improvement • Flexible spending account reimbursements for medical expenses (if contributions were on a pre-tax basis) • Funeral, burial, or cremation expenses • Health savings account payments for medical expenses • Operation, treatment, or medicine that is illegal under federal or state law • Life insurance or income protection policies, or policies providing payment for loss of life, limb, sight, etc. • Maternity clothes	• Medical insurance included in a car insurance policy covering all persons injured in or by your car • Medicine you buy without a prescription • Nursing care for a healthy baby • Prescription drugs you brought in (or ordered shipped) from another country, in most cases • Nutritional supplements, vitamins, herbal supplements, "natural medicines," etc., unless recommended by a medical practitioner as a treatment for a specific medical condition diagnosed by a physician • Surgery for purely cosmetic reasons • Toothpaste, toiletries, cosmetics, etc. • Teeth whitening • Weight-loss expenses not for the treatment of obesity or other disease

For more information refer to [Publication 502](#), Medical and Dental Expenses.



You can't include in medical expenses amounts you pay for controlled substances that aren't legal under federal law, even if such substances are legalized by state law.

Entering Schedule A – Medical Expenses

1. If taxpayer has medical insurance through the Marketplace, remember to adjust the total premium after the PTC is calculated. Increase for APTC repayment (Schedule 2, line 1a), decrease for additional PTC (Schedule 3, line 9).

2. To enter multiple expenses of a single type, click on the small calculator icon beside each line. Enter the first description, the amount, and Continue. Enter the information for the next item. They will be totaled on the input line and carried to Schedule A.

3. Enter number of miles. Standard mileage rate for medical purposes is 21 cents per mile driven for tax year 2024.

Qualified long-term care premiums up to the amounts shown below can be included as medical expenses on Schedule A, or in calculating the self-employed health insurance deduction.

- Age 40 or under: \$470
- Age 41 to 50: \$880
- Age 51 to 60: \$1,760
- Age 61 to 70: \$4,710
- Age 71 and over: \$5,880

The limit on premiums is based on age of the insured person.

Schedule A - Medical Deductions

CANCEL

CONTINUE

Medical and dental insurance

\$|

1

i

Note: We automatically pull over the following

- Medicare premiums paid on your SSA-1099 (Social Security) and RRB-1099.
- Self employed health insurance you have already entered.
- Do not include medical/dental premiums deducted from your pay through a cafeteria plan (pre-taxed).

Amount paid to doctors/dentists

\$

≡

Prescriptions

\$

2

≡

X-Rays, lab work, etc

\$

≡

Nursing help (not for healthy baby or housework)

\$

≡

Hospital care (including meals and lodging)

\$

≡

Medical aids (hearing aids, crutches, wheelchairs, etc)

\$

≡

Medical mileage driven (in miles)

3

≡

Other medical expenses

\$

≡

Add/Edit Qualified Long-Term Care Premiums

ADD PREMIUMS

CANCEL

CONTINUE

 Medical and dental floor percentage is 7.5%.

 Some senior residences as part of a life-care arrangement have an amount in the entry fee and monthly cost which is a medical expense. The residence should document that amount. Taxpayers can include in medical expenses the cost of medical care in a nursing home, home for the aged or similar institution. This includes the cost of meals and lodging if a principal reason for being there is to get medical care. This can also include qualified long-term care such as maintenance and personal care services if conditions are met as described under Qualified Long-Term Care Services in [Pub. 502](#).

 You can include parking fees and tolls under Other medical expenses even when you use the standard mileage rate.

 Lodging for the purpose of obtaining medical care away from home is limited to \$50 per person per night, up to \$100 per day. See [Publication 502](#), Medical and Dental Expenses.

Entering Schedule A – Taxes you Paid



Deductions>Itemized Deductions>Taxes You Paid; or Keyword: TAX



The itemized deduction for state and local taxes and sales and property taxes is limited to a combined total deduction of \$10,000 (\$5,000 if Married Filing Separately).

BACK

CONTINUE

Property Taxes

Additional real estate taxes for non-business property

1

\$

Personal property taxes

2

\$

State and Local Taxes

Additional state and local income tax paid

3

\$

Prior-year 4th quarter states estimates paid after Dec. 31, 2022

\$

4



I want to input my state and local sales tax

1. Real estate taxes reported on Form 1098 can be entered on the Mortgage Interest and Expenses screen. Amounts entered there will be added to entries made here in the Real Estate Taxes box.
2. Enter vehicle license registration fee if based on value (ad valorem) under Personal Property taxes.
3. Enter amount paid with last year's state return and any other state and local income tax payments not entered elsewhere. Mandatory contributions to state disability, paid family leave programs, and certain other state programs qualify as state income taxes and should be included in the additional state and local income tax box if not automatically carried there by TaxSlayer. Sometimes these amounts are reported on Form W-2, Box 14. See [Instructions for Schedule A](#) for details.
4. Always add a sales tax worksheet when itemizing deductions for states that have sales tax. Check the **I want to input my state and local sales tax** box and then select **Add sales tax you paid**. See page [F-12](#) for details.

Other Taxes

Add other taxes you paid that don't fit into any other categories.

5



Add other taxes

Modified Adjusted Gross Income

Calculated Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI)

6

\$45000

Amount to adjust the calculated MAGI by

7

\$

5. If taxpayers wish to deduct their foreign income taxes (instead of claiming a credit), select **Add other taxes** and describe as "Foreign Income." This is not subject to the \$10,000 (\$5,000 if Married Filing Separately) limit.
6. Calculated MAGI is an auto populated field.
7. Enter any nontaxable income that should be added for sales tax calculation purposes. See page [D-4](#) for examples of nontaxable income. Also see the [Sales Tax Deduction Worksheet](#) in the [Colorado Resource Toolbox](#), or the NTTC [General Sales Tax Deduction Income Worksheet](#).

If taxpayers purchased or sold a home in the tax year, they may not be able to deduct all Real Estate Taxes. See [Publication 17](#), "Real Estate Taxes" section, for more information.

Taxes you cannot deduct: utilities, fees/licenses (drivers, marriage, dog); assessments for improvements that increase property value; assessments for services to the property (sewer, trash collection, etc.).

 *The following items aren't deductible on Schedule A: Federal income and excise taxes, Social Security or Medicare taxes, federal unemployment (FUTA), railroad retirement taxes (RRTA), customs duties, federal gift taxes, per capita taxes, or foreign real property taxes.*

Entering Schedule A – Sales Tax Deduction



TaxSlayer will automatically select the greater of sales tax or state and local income tax.

1. It is generally simpler to adjust MAGI to let TaxSlayer calculate the sales tax deduction (see #7 on [prior page](#)). However, you can instead calculate this using the IRS [sales tax deduction calculator](#) with the aid of the [Sales Tax Deduction Worksheet](#) in the [Colorado Resource Toolbox](#) or the NTTC [General Sales Tax Deduction Income Worksheet](#). Enter any non-taxable income item in either the worksheet or the IRS calculator, but not both.

Use the override button to enter the amount calculated instead of completing the remaining fields on this screen.

State and Local Sales Tax Override

If you know the total amount of your state and local sales taxes (from receipts), you can enter the full amount instead of individual transactions.

Total Amount Paid

\$|

Sales Tax Deduction

Tell us about your sales tax deduction.



To calculate your sales tax deduction, complete the information below. If you would rather enter the deduction amount from your receipts, select the 'Override' button below.

OVERRIDE **1**

ZIP Code *

Number of days you've lived in this ZIP code during the last tax year *

2

2. Enter the ZIP code and number of days for TaxSlayer to calculate the deduction.

Entering Schedule A – Sales Tax Deduction (continued)

3. Leave the local and general sales tax fields blank if you want the software to use the default rates.
4. Enter the amount of sales tax for specified large items purchased during the year (such as a motor vehicle) in the general sales taxes paid box. See [Instructions for Schedule A](#) for details.
5. TaxSlayer includes a link here to the IRS [sales tax deduction calculator](#).



Leave rates blank for the system to use default rates. Enter a value to override your percentage.

Local general sales tax percent

3

State general sales tax percent

3



The calculation using the IRS tables do not take into account sales tax paid on large purchases such as a car or boat. Enter the sales tax amount paid on single purchases such as cars, trucks, RV's, and boats.

Sales tax paid on large purchases

Enter the taxes paid on items over \$1000, such as vehicles or large appliances

\$ 4

*[Click here](#) to view the IRS sales tax deduction calculator. 5

Entering Schedule A – Mortgage Interest Paid



Deductions>Itemized Deductions>Mortgage Interest and Expenses

For mortgage acquisition debt secured after December 15, 2017, the amount of interest you can deduct is on no more than \$750,000 of debt used to buy, build, or substantially improve your principal home and a second home (\$375,000 in the case of married taxpayers filing separate tax returns) for tax years 2018 through 2025. See "Qualified Home" in [Publication 936](#) for requirements related to a second home.

If the taxpayer secured a mortgage for acquisition debt on or before December 15, 2017, the new tax law doesn't change the amount of the deductible mortgage interest (also applies if such debt is refinanced after 12/15/17, limited to the mortgage balance at the time of refinancing). Deductible interest remains limited to mortgage interest on up to \$1 million (\$500,000 MFS).

Points from refinancing must be spread over the life of the mortgage unless used to remodel (see section in [Publication 936](#), Home Mortgage Interest Deduction, labeled "Points"). Enter loan origination fee from closing statement as points not reported on Form 1098 if not included as points on Form 1098.

MORTGAGE INTERESTS AND EXPENSES
Mortgage Interest and Expenses
Let's get started with some basic info.

BACK

CONTINUE

Did you receive a Form 1098? * **1**

☐ Yes

☐ No

BACK

CONTINUE

1. Select **Yes** if the mortgage interest was reported on Form 1098, or **No** if not.

If there are multiple mortgages, make separate Mortgage Interest and Expenses entries.



The deduction for home equity debt is disallowed as a mortgage interest deduction unless the home equity debt was used to build, buy, or substantially improve the taxpayer's qualified residence.



A reverse mortgage is a loan where the lender pays you (in a lump sum, a monthly advance, a line of credit, or a combination of all three) while you continue to live in your home. With a reverse mortgage, you retain title to your home. Depending on the plan, your reverse mortgage becomes due with interest when you move, sell your home, reach the end of a preselected loan period, or die. Because reverse mortgages are considered loan advances and not income, the amount you receive isn't taxable. Any interest (including original issue discount) accrued on a reverse mortgage isn't deductible until you actually pay it (usually when you pay off the loan in full). Also, a deduction of interest may be limited because a reverse mortgage generally is subject to the limit on home equity debt, which is not deductible unless the proceeds are used to buy, build, or substantially improve the home that secures the loan. If loan proceeds were used for a mixture of qualified and nonqualified purposes, then the taxpayer should be referred to a professional preparer.

Entering Schedule A – Mortgage Interest Paid (continued)

FORM 1098

Mortgage Interest Information

Let's get some details from your Form 1098.

BACK

CONTINUE

Before we begin, was the money from this loan used exclusively on this home?

☐ Yes, I've only used the loan to purchase, build, or upgrade the home it is secured by

☐ No, I've used some or all of this loan on something other than the home it's secured by

Form 1098 Information

If a box is empty on your Form 1098, leave it blank below.

Lender's name *

1 - Mortgage interest received from payer/borrower

\$ 3

2 - Outstanding mortgage principal

\$

3 - Mortgage origination date

MM/DD/YYYY

4 - Refund of overpaid interest

\$ 4

5 - Mortgage insurance premiums

\$ 5

6 - Points paid on purchase of principal residence

\$ 6

☐ 7 - Address of property securing mortgage is the same as payer's/borrower's address.

8 - Address or description of property securing mortgage

Country

United States

Address (street number & name)

Apartment, suite, unit number, etc.

ZIP code

City

State

Select

9 - Number of properties securing the mortgage

10 - Other

☐ Real estate taxes

7

☐ Other

☐ None - box 10 is blank

11 - Mortgage acquisition date

MM/DD/YYYY

- If you selected No, then the deduction for home mortgage interest may be limited. See Is My Home Mortgage Interest Fully Deductible? in [Publication 936](#).
- Enter the amount from Form 1098, Box 1.
- Amounts in Box 4 may be taxable (if so, enter the taxable portion on the Other Income screen). See the [NTTC 4491](#), Income – Other lesson, Expense Recoveries. The [Taxable Refund and Recovery Calculator](#) in the [Colorado Resource Toolbox](#) can help determine the taxable portion of the recovery, if any.
- Private mortgage insurance premiums are not deductible for 2024 at the time this publication was printed.
- Enter the deductible portion of Box 6 here. See third paragraph on the [prior page](#).
- Real estate taxes entered here will be added to any real estate taxes entered on the Taxes You Paid screen.

Entering Schedule A – Charitable Contributions



*Deductions>Itemized
Deductions>Gifts to Charity; or
Keyword: CHAR*

1. Enter amounts given by cash or cash equivalent under Cash Gifts to Charity. See [Publication 526](#) for definitions.
2. Enter the value of noncash items (including miles (14 cents per mile) driven in service to a charity) donated under Noncash Gifts to Charity. Be careful to list them separately. The \$500 limit applies to the total, not each noncash contribution.
3. If noncash contributions are greater than \$500, Form 8283, Noncash Charitable Contributions must be completed. This is Out of Scope for noncash contributions greater than \$5,000 (\$500 for a motor vehicle, boat, or airplane).



Although you can't deduct the value of your services given to a qualified organization, you may be able to deduct some volunteer expenses you pay in giving services to a qualified organization. The amounts must be:

- *Unreimbursed;*
- *Directly connected with the services;*
- *Expenses you had only because of the services you gave; and*
- *Not personal, living, or family expenses.*

Gifts to Charity

Cash Gifts to Charity

1

BEGIN

Non-Cash Gifts to Charity

2

BEGIN

Non-Cash Donations (more than \$500)

3

BEGIN

Limitation on Charitable Contributions Deduction

BEGIN

Declaration of Appraiser

BEGIN

Donee Acknowledgement

BEGIN

CONTINUE

Charity Cash Contributions



To group all cash contributions as one single entry, select the "Override" button below.

OVERRIDE

Charity Name *

Description

Date of Donation *

MM ▼ DD ▼ YYYY ▼

Amount Donated *

\$

CANCEL

CONTINUE

These types of donations are not deductible: political; country club/fraternal lodge; chambers of commerce; raffle, bingo, or lottery tickets; tuition; value of time/services; gifts to lobby groups; civic leagues, social clubs; labor unions, homeowners association dues.

To check if an organization is eligible to receive tax-deductible charitable donations, use the IRS [Tax Exempt Organization Search Tool](#).

Entering Schedule A – Other Itemized Deductions



No miscellaneous itemized deductions will be allowed for job expenses and certain miscellaneous deductions subject to the 2% limitation. These expenses may be deductible on state returns.



Deductions>Itemized Deductions>Other Itemized Deductions

1. Gambling losses and expenses incurred in gambling activities up to the amount of winnings are deducted here. You can't deduct gambling losses that are more than the taxpayer's winnings.
2. A retired taxpayer who contributed to the cost of an annuity or pension can exclude from income a part of each payment received as a tax-free return of the investment. If the retired taxpayer dies before the entire investment is recovered tax free, any unrecovered investment can be deducted on the retired taxpayer's final income tax return in the unrecovered investment pension box (applicable after the death of the second person for a joint and survivor annuity). Use the [Annuity/Pension Exclusion Calculator](#) in the [Colorado Resource Toolbox](#) to determine the remaining unrecovered contributions that may be deducted.

Schedule A - Other Itemized Deductions

CANCEL

CONTINUE

Amortizable premium on taxable bonds

\$

Federal estate tax on income in respect to a decedent

\$

Gambling losses to the extent of gambling winnings (Do not re-enter losses entered in the W-2G income menu)

\$

1

Impairment-related work expenses

\$

Repayment under claim of right (if greater than \$3000)

\$ OOS

Unrecovered investment in pension

\$

2

Tax Return Preparation

\$

Safe Deposit Box Rental

\$

Investment Fees and Expenses

\$



Unrecovered Investment in pension = Total Employee Contribution less amount recovered using Simplified Method prior to death.



Nondeductible expenses: commuting; home repair; rent; loss from sale of home; personal legal expenses; lost/misplaced cash or property; fines/penalties; safe deposit box rental; tax return preparation; investment fees and expenses.

Qualified Business Income (QBI) Deduction



If taxable income before the QBI deduction (adjusted gross income line less standard/itemized deduction) exceeds \$383,900 for married filing joint returns and \$191,950 for all other returns, and the return also includes any of the following, then it is Out of Scope:

- *Section 199A dividends reported in Form 1099-DIV Box 5,*
- *Section 199A dividends reported on a Schedule K-1, or*
- *QBI from Schedules C or E*

See [Publication 334](#), *Tax Guide for Small Business*, for additional information.

Tab G: Nonrefundable Credits

Nonrefundable Credits



Federal Section>Deductions>Credits

1. Select for Form 1116, Foreign Tax Credit. See page [G-8](#).

2. Select for Form 2441, Child and Dependent Care Expenses. See Child and Dependent Care Credit Expenses on page [G-12](#) and Screening Sheet on page [G-13](#).

3. Select for Form 8863 Education Credits. For complete education credit information refer to [Tab J](#), Education Benefits.

4. Select for Form 8880, Credit for Qualified Retirement Savings Contributions. Complete this screen if taxpayer (or spouse) made any contributions to a qualified retirement plan. See page [G-17](#).

5. Select for Form 5695, Residential Energy Credits. See Residential Energy Credits on page [G-20](#).

6. See page [I-8](#), Disallowance of Certain Credits.

7. EIC checklist is not required for VITA/TCE.

8. If taxpayer qualifies for the credit for the elderly or the disabled, open Schedule R. See Credit for the Elderly or the Disabled – Screening Sheet on page [G-22](#).

Credits

1 Foreign Tax Credits

Form 1116

BEGIN

2 Child and Dependent Care Credit

Form 2441

BEGIN

3 Education Credits

Form 1098-T

BEGIN

4 Credit for Qualified Retirement Savings Contributions

Form 8880

BEGIN

5 Residential Energy Credits

Form 5695

BEGIN

6 Claiming Refundable Credits after Disallowance

Form 8862

BEGIN

7 EIC Check-list

Due diligence form claiming EIC

BEGIN

8 Credit for the Elderly or the Disabled

Schedule R

BEGIN



Various Out of Scope credits have been excluded from this screenshot.



Nonrefundable credits can't exceed the taxpayer's federal income tax.

Child Tax Credit (CTC)

 Make sure the taxpayer's credit hasn't been disallowed previously. If previously disallowed, see [Form 8862](#), *Information To Claim Certain Credits After Disallowance*, on page I-8.

 Use the [Qualifying Child or Relative Resource Tool](#) or the [Dependent Qualification Calculator](#) in the [Colorado Resource Toolbox](#) to determine all the benefits for a taxpayer.

This is a credit intended to reduce tax. This part of the credit isn't refundable. The credit is up to \$2,000 per qualifying child and calculates automatically by TaxSlayer based on entries in the Basic Information screens.

Qualifying child:

1. Under age 17 at the end of the tax year.
2. A U.S. citizen or U.S. national¹ or resident alien of the United States. See [Tab L](#), Resident/NR Alien.
3. Child must be claimed as your dependent.²
4. Your:
 - a. child, adopted child, stepchild, eligible foster child, or a descendant of any of them
 - b. sibling, half sibling, stepsibling, or a descendant of any of them (for example, your niece or nephew)
5. Didn't provide over half of his or her own support.
6. Lived with the taxpayer for more than half of the tax year.³
7. Must have a Social Security number that is valid for employment issued before the due date of the return, including extensions.

 *If the taxpayer is able to claim the dependent under the rules for divorced and separated parents, he or she is the only parent entitled to claim the child tax credit or additional child tax credit.*

Schedule 8812 (Form 1040), Credits for Qualifying Children and Other Dependents, is intended to be filed by all taxpayers claiming the child tax credit, the additional child tax credit, or the credit for other dependents. See [Tab C](#), Dependents, for additional information (including definitions and special rules relating to an adopted child, foster child, or qualifying child of more than one person).

Footnotes

1. A national is an individual who, although not a U.S. citizen, owes his or her allegiance to the United States. U.S. nationals include American Samoans and Northern Mariana Islanders who chose to become U.S. nationals instead of U.S. citizens. If you are a U.S. citizen or U.S. national and your adopted child lived with you all year as a member of your household, that child meets the citizen test.
2. Refer to the tables in [Tab C](#), Dependents, for the rules governing who may be claimed as a dependent.
3. A child is considered to have lived with you for all of the current tax year if the child was born or died in the tax year and your home was this child's home for more than half the time he or she was alive. Temporary absences for special circumstances, such as for school, vacation, medical care, military service, or incarceration, count as time lived at home. If applicable, see [Publication 501](#), Kidnapped child (under Residency Test).

Additional Child Tax Credit (ACTC) – General Eligibility

The child tax credit is generally a nonrefundable credit; however, certain taxpayers may be entitled to a refundable additional child tax credit:

- Taxpayers with more than \$2,500 of taxable earned income may be eligible for the additional child tax credit if they have at least one qualifying child.
- Taxpayers with three or more children may also be eligible for additional child tax credit regardless of their income.
- Limited to \$1,700 per qualifying child.



The IRS cannot issue refunds before mid-February for returns that claim the earned income credit (EIC) or the ACTC.



Taxpayers may not file an amended return to retroactively claim the additional child tax credit for a qualifying child if a valid SSN for the child is issued after the due date of the tax return.



(International Certification only) If you claim the foreign earned income exclusion, the housing exclusion, or the housing deduction on Form 2555, you can't claim the additional child tax credit.



See [Disallowance of Certain Credits](#) on page [I-8](#), if the taxpayer received a letter saying they had to complete Form 8862.

Table 1: Does Your Qualifying Child Qualify You for the Child Tax Credit or Credit for Other Dependents?

Remember to apply the steps for each dependent. To claim the child tax credit and/or the credit for other dependents, you can't be a dependent of another taxpayer.

Step	Probe/Ask the taxpayer:	Action
1	Is this person your qualifying child dependent? See page C-5 , Table 1: All Dependents	If YES , go to Step 2. If NO , you can't claim the child tax credit for this person. This person may qualify for the credit for other dependents, go to Table 2.
2	Did the child have an SSN, ITIN, or adoption taxpayer identification number (ATIN) issued on or before the due date of your return (including extensions)? (Answer "Yes" if you are applying for an ITIN or ATIN for the child on or before the due date of your return (including extensions).)	If YES , go to Step 3. If NO , you can't claim the child tax credit or the credit for other dependents for this child.
3	Was the child a U.S. citizen, U.S. national, or U.S. resident alien? (See Pub. 519 , U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens, for the definition of a U.S. national or U.S. resident alien. If the child was adopted, see Exception to citizen test, below.)	If YES , go to Step 4. If NO , you can't claim the child tax credit or the credit for other dependents for this child.
4	Was the child under age 17 at the end of 2024?	If YES , go to Step 5. If NO , you can claim the credit for other dependents for this child.
5	Does this child have a Social Security Number valid for employment issued before the due date of the return (including extensions)?	If YES , you can claim the child tax credit for this person. Use Schedule 8812 to calculate the credit. If NO , you can claim the credit for other dependents for this child.

Modified Adjusted Gross Income Limits

- Married filing jointly - \$400,000
- All other filing statuses - \$200,000

Children of Divorced or Separated Parents

If the noncustodial parent can claim the child as a dependent, the noncustodial parent can also claim the child as a qualifying child for the child tax credit, the credit for other dependents, or the additional child tax credit.

Exception to Citizen Test

If you are a U.S. citizen or U.S. national and your adopted child lived with you all year as a member of your household, that child meets the citizen test.

Credit for Other Dependents

There is a \$500 credit for other dependents who do not qualify for the child tax credit, such as children who are age 17 and above, dependents with other relationships (such as elderly parents), or children who do not have a valid SSN. The dependent must be a U.S. citizen, U.S. national, or resident of the U.S. The dependent must have a valid identification number (ATIN, ITIN, or SSN). Taxpayers cannot claim the credit for themselves or their spouse.



Dependents who are not U.S. citizens or U.S. nationals, but are residents of Canada or Mexico do not qualify for either the Child Tax Credit or the Credit for Other Dependents.



If previously disallowed, see [Form 8862](#), Information To Claim Certain Credits After Disallowance, on page I-8.

Table 2: Does Your Qualifying Relative Qualify You for the Credit for Other Dependents?

Step	Probe/Ask the taxpayer:	Action
1	Is this person your qualifying relative dependent? See Tab C , Dependents, Table 2: Qualifying Relative Dependents.	If YES , go to Step 2. If NO , you can't claim the credit for other dependents for this person.
2	Did your qualifying relative have a SSN, ITIN, or ATIN issued on or before the due date of your 2024 return (including extensions)? (Answer "Yes" if you are applying for an ITIN or ATIN for the qualifying relative on or before the return due date (including extensions).	If YES , go to Step 3. If NO , you can't claim the credit for other dependents for this person.
3	Was your qualifying relative a U.S. citizen, U.S. national, or U.S. resident alien?	If YES , you can claim the credit for other dependents for this person. If NO , stop. You can't claim the credit for other dependents for this person.

Entering Form 1116 – Foreign Tax Credit



Deductions>Credits Menu>Foreign Tax Credit; or Keyword: 1116

Form 1116 - Foreign Tax Credit

In order to claim a credit for any foreign taxes paid without filing Form 1116, you must answer Yes to all of the following questions:

- Is all of your gross foreign source income Passive Category Income such as interest and dividends?
- Was all of that interest and dividend income reported to you on Form 1099-INT, Form 1099-DIV, or Schedule K-1?
- If you had dividend income from shares of stock, did you hold those shares for at least 16 days?
- Is the total of your foreign taxes less than or equal to **\$300**
- Were all of your taxes:
 - A. Legally owed and not eligible for a refund; AND
 - B. Paid to countries that are recognized by the United States; AND
 - C. Paid to countries that do not support terrorism?

Foreign tax credit not over **\$300**

Note: Only enter an amount if you answered Yes to all the questions above.

1

If you are needing to file Form 1116 because you are not making the election above, complete Form 1116 Foreign Tax Credit.

GO TO FORM 1116

Both the tax return preparer and quality reviewer must have International certification to prepare Form 1116. Omitting the reporting of some foreign taxes paid/withheld to remain under the limit for the Simplified Limitation Election is not permitted.

ONLY the Simplified Limitation Election to Claim the Foreign Tax Credit Without Filing Form 1116 is in scope for Advanced certification. To be eligible for this election, all of the following must be true:

- the total of all foreign taxes paid/withheld is \$300 (\$600 if MFJ) or less,
- all foreign source income is passive category (such as interest and dividends), and
- taxpayer meets the other requirements as explained in [Instructions for Form 1116](#).

1. Foreign taxes from Form K-1 should be entered here. Make entries for amounts on Forms 1099-INT and 1099-DIV on those screens, not here (TaxSlayer will include these entries in the foreign tax credit calculation).



If the taxpayer has a carryback or a carryforward of unused foreign tax the return is Out of Scope.

Foreign income tax is also eligible to be claimed on Schedule A as an itemized deduction. While that is an option, foreign tax claimed as a credit is generally more advantageous for taxpayers.

Entering Form 1116 – Foreign Tax Credit (continued)

Foreign tax credit		
Section 951A income	Out of scope	BEGIN
Foreign branch income	Out of scope	BEGIN
Passive income	2	BEGIN
General limited income	2	BEGIN
Section 901(j) income	Out of scope	BEGIN
Income resourced by treaty	Out of scope	BEGIN
Lump-sum distributions	Out of scope	BEGIN

2. Passive and General limited income are in scope with International or Puerto Rico Level II certification only. Select the appropriate category. General limited income includes wages and self-employment income. If taxpayer has income in more than one category or from more than one country, another form can be added later.

Passive income	
Country of residence *	- Please Select - 3
☐ Are you reporting income that passed through a mutual fund or other regulated investment company (RIC) on a country-by-country basis?	
☐ Do you have passive income that is treated as general category income because it is highly taxed?	
Carryback or Carryover	\$ ≡
Reduction in Foreign Taxes	\$ ≡
Adjustments	\$ ≡
Reduction of credit for international boycott operations	\$
Type of Income	
Credit is claimed for taxes paid or accrued	
☒ Paid 4	
☐ Accrued	

3. Select country of residence
4. Indicate whether the foreign tax was actually paid during the tax year (paid) or if the tax was billed in one year but paid in another (accrued). A taxpayer using the cash basis can choose to use either the cash or accrual method to determine the foreign tax credit. However, if the accrual method is chosen, the taxpayer must continue to use the accrual method for the foreign tax credit on all future returns.

Entering Form 1116 – Foreign Tax Credit (continued)

Foreign Country or U.S. possession	
- Please Select -	5
Qualified Dividends/Capital Gains Taxed at 0% from Country	
\$	
Qualified Dividends/Capital Gains Taxed at 15% from Country	
\$	
Qualified Dividends/Capital Gains Taxed at 20% from Country	
\$	
Gross income from sources within the country of the specified type (Do not include income excluded by Form 2555, Foreign Earned Income)	
\$	6
Expenses Directly Allocable to Income	\$
Other Deductions	\$

5. Select the country that imposed the tax.
6. Enter the gross income (not the tax) of this category type where indicated. Enter income from this category type only, not total income. Do not enter any income excluded by Form 2555.

Gross income from sources within the country of the specified type (Including any income excluded by Form 2555, Foreign Earned Income)	
\$	7
Home mortgage interest	
\$	8
Other interest expense	
\$	

7. Enter the gross income of this category type where indicated. Enter income from this category type only, not total income. Include any income excluded by Form 2555, but only if that income is of the category selected (passive or general income).
8. If your gross foreign source income (including income excluded on Form 2555) does not exceed \$5,000, you can allocate all your interest expense to U.S. source income. Otherwise, deductible home mortgage interest (including points and qualified mortgage insurance premiums) is apportioned using a gross income method. See [Instructions for Form 1116](#).

Entering Form 1116 – Foreign Tax Credit (continued)

Losses from foreign sources		
\$		
Date paid or accrued *		
MM	DD	
YYYY	9	
Foreign taxes paid or accrued in foreign currency		
Tax Withheld on Dividends (in Foreign Currency)	\$	☐
Tax Withheld on Rents/Royalties (in Foreign Currency)	\$	☐
Tax Withheld on Interest (in Foreign Currency)	\$	☐
Other Foreign Taxes (in Foreign Currency)	\$	☐
Foreign taxes paid or accrued in U.S. dollars 11		
Dividends		
\$		
Rents and royalties		
\$		
Interest		
\$		
Other taxes		
\$		
CANCEL	CONTINUE	

- 9.** Enter the date the tax was paid or accrued.
- 10.** Select the itemized amounts boxes to enter taxes paid in foreign currency in the appropriate category.
- 11.** Enter the taxes paid (in U.S. dollars) in the appropriate category.

 Generally, you must enter the amount of foreign taxes, in both the foreign currency denomination(s) and as converted into U.S. dollars, that relate to the category of income checked (Passive or General limited income).

Child and Dependent Care Expenses

Use the screening sheet on the [next page](#) to determine if a taxpayer qualifies for either or both of:

- The Credit for Child and Dependent Care Expenses
- The exclusion from income of dependent care benefits shown in Box 10 of Form W-2

 *If Dependent Care Benefits are listed in Box 10 of a Form W-2, Wage and Tax Statement, then the taxpayer **MUST** complete Form 2441, Child and Dependent Care Expenses. If Form 2441 isn't completed, the Box 10 amount is added as taxable wages automatically by TaxSlayer.*

Who is a qualifying person?

- A qualifying child who was under the age of 13 when the expenses were incurred and who can be claimed as a dependent, see the caution below.

 *Only the custodial parent may claim the child and dependent care credit even if the child is being claimed as a dependent by the noncustodial parent under the rules for divorced or separated parents.*

- Any person who was incapable of self-care* whom the taxpayer can claim as a dependent or could've been claimed as a dependent except that the person had gross income of more than \$5,050 or filed a joint return or that the taxpayer or spouse, if married filing jointly, could be claimed as a dependent on someone else's 2024 return.
- A spouse who was physically or mentally incapable of self-care*.

*Incapable of self-care - persons who can't dress, clean, or feed themselves. Also, persons who must have constant attention to prevent them from injuring themselves or others.

- The qualifying person must live with the taxpayer more than 1/2 the year.

See [Publication 503](#), Child and Dependent Care Expenses, for special rules regarding divorced or separated parents or parents who live apart.

Qualified work-related expenses

- Expenses must be paid for the care of the qualifying person to allow the taxpayer and spouse, if married, to work or look for work.
- The care includes the costs of services for the qualifying person's well-being and protection.
- Expenses to attend kindergarten or a higher grade aren't an expense for care. Expenses for before-school care and after-school care qualify.
- Expenses for summer day-camp are qualifying, but those for overnight camp aren't.

Refer to [Tab C](#), Dependents, for the rules governing who may be claimed as a dependent.

 *If the qualifying child turned 13 during the tax year, the qualifying expenses include amounts incurred for the child while under age 13 when the care was provided.*

 *Dependent care benefits can include amounts paid for items other than the care of your child (such as food and schooling) only if the items are incidental to the care of the child and can't be separated from the total cost.*

Screening Sheet – Child & Dependent Care Expenses

Step	Probe/Ask the taxpayer:	Action
1	Was the care for one or more qualifying persons? See prior page for definition.	YES – Go to Step 2 NO – You CAN'T claim the child and dependent care credit
2	Did you (and your spouse if applicable) have earned income ¹ during the year? Refer to the Earned Income Table in Tab I , Earned Income Credit.	YES – Go to Step 3 NO – You CAN'T claim the child and dependent care credit
3	Did you pay the expenses ² to allow you to work or look for work? See prior page for qualifying expenses.	YES – Go to Step 4 NO – You CAN'T claim the child and dependent care credit
4	Were your payments made to someone you or your spouse could claim as a dependent?	YES – You CAN'T claim the child and dependent care credit NO – Go to Step 5
5	Were your payments made to your spouse or to the parent of your child who is your qualifying person? Answer NO if your qualifying child is a disabled person over age 13.	YES – You CAN'T claim the child and dependent care credit NO – Go to Step 6
6	Were your payments made to your child who was under the age of 19 at the end of the year?	YES – You CAN'T claim the child and dependent care credit NO – Go to Step 7
7	Are you single?	YES – Go to Step 10 NO – Go to Step 8
8	Are you filing a joint return?	YES – Go to Step 10 NO – Go to Step 9
9	Do you meet the requirements to be considered unmarried? ³	YES – Go to Step 10 NO – You CAN'T claim the child and dependent care credit, but must complete Form 2441 for the exclusion if you had an amount in Form W-2, box 10
10	Do you know the care provider's name, address, and identifying number? Or did you make a reasonable effort to get this information? (See Due Diligence in Publication 503 .)	YES – Go to Step 11 NO – You CAN'T claim the child and dependent care credit
11	Did you have only one qualifying person and will exclude at least \$3,000 of dependent care benefits?	YES – You CAN'T claim the child and dependent care credit, but must still complete Form 2441 for the exclusion NO – You CAN claim the child and dependent care credit. Fill out Form 2441

Footnotes

¹Your spouse is treated as having earned income for any month that he or she is a full-time student, or physically or mentally not able to care for himself or herself. (Your spouse also must live with you for more than half the year.) If the taxpayer's spouse died during the year and he/she files a return as a surviving spouse, the taxpayer may, but isn't required to, take into account the earned income of the spouse who died during the year.

²If you had expenses that met the requirements for 2023, except that you didn't pay them until 2024, you may be able to claim those expenses in 2024.

³All of the following requirements must be met to be considered unmarried:

- You file a return apart from your spouse,
- Your home is the home of the qualifying person more than half the year,
- You paid more than half the cost of keeping up your home for the year, and
- Your spouse doesn't live in your home for the last 6 months of the year.

Entering Child and Dependent Care Expenses



Deductions>Credits Menu>Child and Dependent Care Credit; or Keyword 2441

1. Enter the information for the care provider.
You'll be able to add additional providers later.



The tax return can't be filed electronically without a valid Employer Identification Number or Social Security Number for the child care provider.



If the taxpayer's filing status is Married Filing Separately (MFS), then before the screen shown to the right, you will be prompted to answer:

Do all of the following apply to you?

- You did not live with your spouse during the last 6 months of the tax year.
- Your home was the qualifying person's main home for more than half of the tax year.
- You paid more than half the cost of keeping up that home during the tax year.

If you answer No to the above, then:

- The taxpayer generally can't take the credit.
- The taxpayer may still be able to take the exclusion from income of dependent care benefits shown on Form W-2, Box 10.
- You will be prompted to enter Additional Spouse Income. See [Instructions for Form 2441, Part III](#).



When figuring this credit, foreign earned income, the foreign housing exclusion, and any amount earned while incarcerated or on work release are excluded from earned income.

Care Provider Information 1

Let's get started with some basic information about the care provider.

Provider's identification number *

EIN v

☐ Provider did not give identification

Provider's Name *

Country *

United States v

Address (street number & name) *

ZIP code *

 -

City, town, or post office *

State *

Select v

☐ The provider is my household employee

Provider's Phone Number

Entering Child and Dependent Care Expenses (continued)

Recipient(s) of Care from Example Care Provider

How much did you pay for the care provided to each individual?

Dependents **2**

Select all dependents who received care from Example Care Provider and enter how much you paid for each individual.

☐ FirstName1 LastName1

☒ FirstName2 LastName2

Amount Paid

\$0.00

☐ FirstName3 LastName3

[Don't see who you're looking for? Add a dependent here](#)

Qualified Individuals (Not Listed on Form 1040) **3**

Select all qualifying individuals who received care from Example Care Provider and enter how much you paid for each individual.

[Don't see who you're looking for? Add/edit qualifying individuals](#)



See page [G-12](#) for definitions of qualifying person and qualified work-related expenses.



It is possible a qualifying person could have no expenses and a second qualifying person could have expenses exceeding \$3,000. You should enter \$0 for the one person and the actual amount for the second person. Having a second qualifying person will increase the limit for this credit from a maximum of \$3,000 up to a maximum of \$6,000.

- Check the boxes for each dependent that is a qualifying person and enter the total amount of qualified work-related expenses **paid to this provider** for each. For a qualifying person with no expenses, check their box too and enter \$0 for their expenses (see note above).
- If you had a qualifying person that is not a dependent, then click the link at the bottom of this section to add them for this credit. After adding the additional qualifying individual(s), check the box(es) next to their name(s) and enter the total amount of qualified work-related expenses **paid to this provider** for them. For a qualifying person with no expenses, check their box too and enter \$0 for their expenses (see note above).



A taxpayer/spouse that is a qualifying person would also be added here even though they are already listed on Form 1040. See page [G-12](#), Who is a qualifying person?

Child and Dependent Care Provider Summary

[+ Add a provider](#) **4**

Care provider name	EIN/SSN	Amount Paid	Benefits
Example Care Provider	12-1234XXX	\$X,XXX	\$X



- Select this link to add any additional care providers and then repeat 1 – 3 above. Select **CONTINUE** after adding all providers and entering qualified work-related expenses paid to each.

Entering Child and Dependent Care Expenses (continued)

5. Only enter dependent care benefits not reported on a Form W-2.
6. This section will only be displayed if you answered Yes to the question above it. Enter the number of months that the taxpayer (and spouse if filing jointly) were unable to work due to being disabled or enrolled as a full-time student.

 Both spouses must have earned income in order to claim the credit. TaxSlayer will multiply the number of months unable to work by \$250 (\$500 if more than one qualifying person was entered) and add that to the earned income for the taxpayer (or spouse) when calculating this credit.

 If your spouse died during the year and you file a joint return as a surviving spouse, you may, but aren't required to, take into account the earned income of your spouse who died during the year.

 If this is a joint return between a surviving spouse and a deceased spouse, and the surviving spouse did not remarry, then enter 12 for the number of months the deceased spouse was unable to work. This ensures that the deceased spouse's earned income does not eliminate or reduce this credit.

Child Care Questions

Dependent Care Benefits

Did you receive any dependent care benefits from your employer that are not reported on your W-2? *

☐ Yes

☐ No

5

Disabled or Full-Time Student Exception

Were you or your spouse unable to work due to being disabled or enrolled as a full-time student? *

☐ Yes

☐ No

Disabled or Full-Time Student Exception 6

Please enter how many months of 20xx that you were unable to work.

Months unable to work

0

Please enter how many months of 20xx that you were unable to work.

Spouse months unable to work

0

Delayed Care Payments

Did you pay any care expenses for 20py in 20xx? *

☐ Yes

☐ No

Child and Dependent Care Credit Summary 7

Tax Credit Amount	Eligible Expenses	Employer Paid Benefits
\$X,XXX	\$X,XXX	\$X,XXX



7. TaxSlayer's final screen for this credit summarizes the results of its calculations. Select the pencil icon (edit) if you need to adjust any entries.

Retirement Savings Contributions Credit – Screening Sheet



This credit is also known as the Saver's Credit.

Step	Probe/Ask the taxpayer:	Action
1	Did you make a voluntary contribution or deferral to an IRA or other qualified plan for 2024? ¹	YES – Go to Step 2 NO – Not qualified for credit
2	Is AGI \$38,250 or less (\$57,375 if head of household, \$76,500 if married filing jointly)?	YES – Go to Step 3 NO – Not qualified for credit
3	Were you born before January 2, 2007?	YES – Go to Step 4 NO – Not qualified for credit
4	Are you being claimed as a dependent on someone else's tax return for 2024?	YES – Not qualified for credit NO – Go to Step 5
5	Were you a full-time student ² during 2024?	YES – Not qualified for credit NO – Qualified for credit

Footnotes

¹Plans that qualify are listed on Form 8880. Answer yes if the taxpayer will make a qualifying IRA contribution for tax year 2024 by the due date of the return.

²You were a student if during any part of 5 calendar months of 2024 you:

- Were enrolled as a full-time student at a school, or
- Took a full-time, on-farm training course given by a school or a state, county, or local government agency. **Note:** A school includes technical, trade and mechanical schools. It does not include on-the job training courses, correspondence schools, or schools offering courses only through the Internet.

Important Reminders for Retirement Savings Contributions Credit

- Form 8880, Credit for Qualified Retirement Savings Contributions, is used to claim this credit.
- Be sure to look at the taxpayer's Form(s) W-2. An entry in box 12 or an "X" in the Retirement box is an indicator that the taxpayer may be eligible for this credit. A full description of all codes used in box 12 can be found in Instructions for Forms W-2 and W-3, Transmittal of Wage and Tax Statements.
- An entry in box 14 on the Form W-2 may also indicate a contribution to a state retirement system. In TaxSlayer, if the contribution qualifies (contribution must be voluntary; i.e., optional), from the drop down menu in Box 14 of Form W-2, select **Retirement (Not in Box 12) Carry to Form 8880**. If these are treated as employer contributions they aren't eligible for the credit. See [Instructions for Form W-2](#).
- If the taxpayer seems to qualify for the credit, be sure to visit the Form 8880 entry screen in the Credits Menu and address any necessary questions there.
- A contribution to a traditional or Roth IRA qualifies for this credit, but may not appear on any taxpayer document. Remember to review the expenses section of the Form 13614-C, Intake/Interview and Quality Review Sheet, and ask taxpayers if they made any IRA contributions.
- Some distributions reduce the eligible contributions for this credit. In addition to distributions for the current year as shown on Forms 1099-R, Distributions From Pensions, Annuities, Retirement or Profit-Sharing Plans, IRAs, Insurance Contracts, etc., be sure to ask about distributions from the two prior years or between January 1 and the tax filing deadline.
- See [next page](#) for details regarding which distributions reduce the eligible contributions for this credit.
- If taxpayer (or spouse if MFJ) is a full-time student, be sure to mark it in the Personal Information Section in the software. This credit is not available to full-time students.

Retirement Savings Contributions Credit (continued)

Qualifying Contributions for the Retirement Savings Contributions (Saver's) Credit

Verify total contribution amounts with the taxpayer. Total IRA contributions cannot exceed the lesser of total compensation or the annual limit. See page [E-15](#).

- Enter deductible contributions to a traditional IRA made by the filing deadline on the Traditional IRA Contributions screen. TaxSlayer will automatically carry these entries to Form 8880.
- Enter the following on the Form 8880 screen for them to be counted as qualifying contributions for the Saver's Credit. See page [G-19.1](#).
 - Contributions to a Roth IRA or a nondeductible traditional IRA made before the filing deadline.
 - Contributions to an Achieving a Better Life Experience (ABLE) account made by the designated beneficiary by December 31st of the tax year.
- TaxSlayer will automatically carry the following taxpayer or spouse's Form W-2 entries to Form 8880 as qualifying contributions for this credit:
 - Box 12 entries of D, E, F, G, H, S, AA, BB, EE
 - Box 14 amounts for voluntary retirement contributions that are marked as "Qualifies for Form 8880"



Internal Revenue Code Section 414(h)(2) provides that any plan established by a governmental unit, where the contributions of employing units are designated employee contributions, but the employer "picks up" the contributions, the contributions are treated as employer contributions, not voluntary contributions made by the employee. They do not qualify for the credit.

Certain Distributions Reduce Eligible Contributions for the Saver's Credit

If the taxpayer or spouse had qualifying contributions and meet the eligibility criteria on the [prior page](#), then these contributions must be reduced by the **gross amount** of *certain* distributions. If filing jointly, include distributions for both spouses, even if only one had qualifying contributions. TaxSlayer automatically carries all current tax year distributions entered into the Form 1099-R or RRB-1099-R screens to Form 8880, Line 4, since it cannot identify which are relevant. However, TaxSlayer only carries the **taxable amount** of the distribution.

Steps 1-5 of the following chart will help you determine if a distribution is includible or excludible for Form 8880. Steps 6 and 7 address what additional entries may be needed for an excludible distribution. Steps 8 and 9 address what additional entries may be needed to for an includible distribution.



If adjustments are required for more than one distribution, then combine them to arrive at a net adjustment, keeping in mind if each adjustment is negative or positive.

Step	Evaluate Distribution	Action
1	Was the distribution received in the two prior tax years, in the current tax year, or up to the due date of the return (including extensions)?	YES – Go to Step 2. NO – STOP (disregard for Form 8880).
2	Did the Form 1099-R Box 7 Distribution Code include any of the following codes: 6, D, F, G, H, L, or U? If Box 7 had more than one code, then answer Yes if either code is in this list.	YES – Go to Step 6. NO – Go to Step 3.
3	Was the distribution from an IRA, plan or annuity for which contributions would be eligible for the Retirement Savings Contributions Credit? Answer without regard to if the distribution was taxable. Includes: • Traditional or Roth IRAs, or ABLE accounts, • 401(k), 403(b), governmental 457(b), 501(c)(18)(D), SEP, SIMPLE, or the federal TSP, • Qualified retirement plans, as defined in section 4974(c)?	YES – Go to Step 4. NO – Go to Step 6.

Retirement Savings Contributions Credit (continued)

4	Was the distribution from either: • a military retirement plan (other than the federal Thrift Savings Plan (TSP)), or • a pension for which <u>contributions were mandatory and no voluntary contributions were allowed</u>, such as some defined benefit and government pensions? Note: Answer Yes for Form RRB-1099-R distributions as voluntary contributions were not allowed.	YES – Go to Step 6. NO – Go to Step 5.
5	Was the distribution any of the following: • not taxable as the result of a rollover* or a trustee-to-trustee transfer, • rolled over* or converted* to your Roth IRA or designated Roth account, • a loan from a qualified employer plan treated as a distribution, • a return of contributions made during the tax year (with any income allocable to such contributions) on or before the due date (including extensions) for the tax year, • dividends paid on stock held by an employee stock ownership plan under IRC section 404(k), • from an inherited IRA by a nonspousal beneficiary • a return of excess contributions or deferrals (and income allocable to such contributions or deferrals)?	YES – Go to Step 6.* NO – Go to Step 8.* * If only a portion of the distribution was rolled over or converted, then exclude that portion and evaluate the remaining portion separately using this list. If the overall distribution is only partially includible, then do not go to Step 6 or 8; instead follow the instructions in the note below.
6	The distribution is excludible from the Saver's Credit. This and the next step address the required TaxSlayer entries. Was the distribution received in the current tax year?	YES – Go to Step 7. NO – STOP (disregard for Form 8880).
7	Is the checkbox for "Does not carry to Form 8880" available on TaxSlayer's Form 1099-R or RRB-1099-R screen? See #4 on page D-45.	YES – Check the box. STOP. NO – On the Form 8880 screen, enter a negative manual adjustment equal to the taxable amount of the distribution. See #2 on the next page. STOP.
8	The gross amount of the Distribution is fully includible for the Saver's Credit. This and the next step address the required TaxSlayer entries. Was the distribution received in the two prior tax years (before the current tax year) or between January 1st and the tax filing deadline (including extensions)?	YES – Enter distribution on the Form 8880 screen as shown in #1 on the next page. STOP. NO – Go to Step 9.
9	Is the taxable amount of the distribution less than the gross distribution amount? If yes, then an adjustment is needed since TaxSlayer only carries the taxable amount to Form 8880. Examples include non-taxable Roth distributions, IRA distributions reduced for a QCD, etc.	YES – On the Form 8880 screen, enter a positive manual adjustment equal to the nontaxable portion of the distribution. See #2 on the next page. NO – STOP.



If only part of a distribution is excludible (due to a partial rollover or partial Roth conversion):

- *If the distribution is for the current tax year, then do not check the box for "Does not carry to Form 8880." Instead, calculate the required manual adjustment as:

$$(\text{gross distribution}) - (\text{taxable amount}) - (\text{amount of rollover or Roth conversion}).$$
The calculated adjustment may be positive or negative. Enter the adjustment on the Form 8880 screen as shown in #2 on the [next page](#).*
- *If the distribution was instead received in the two prior tax years (before the current tax year) or between January 1st and the tax filing deadline (including extensions), then enter a positive manual adjustment equal to the includible portion of the distribution. See #1 on the [next page](#).*

Retirement Savings Contributions Credit (continued)

Making Entries on the Retirement Savings Contributions Credits Screen

Retirement Savings Contributions Credits

TAXPAYER

Enter Any Qualifying Retirement Distributions in 20xx, or 20py (current year distributions reported are already included)

\$

1

Enter as a negative number any current year distributions reported as income that should not be included on Line 4 of the 8880. For example, Military Retirement should be entered as a negative number here.

\$

2

Enter Any Current Year Traditional or ROTH IRA Contributions (Do not re-enter Traditional IRA contributions already reported in the IRA Deduction menu)

\$

3

Elective Deferrals from W-2(s)

\$0.00

Enter any Elective Deferrals to a 401(k) or other Qualified Plan not reported on a W-2

\$



Deductions>Credits Menu>Retirement Savings Credit Form 8880; or Keyword SAVE or 8880

For Married Filing Jointly returns, enter data in the applicable section on this screen: Taxpayer or Spouse. TaxSlayer will total #1 and #2 across both Taxpayer and Spouse and flow this sum to line 4 of Form 8880 for both. Entries for #3 are not totaled and separately flow to line 1 of Form 8880 for Taxpayer or Spouse.

1. Enter any includible distributions from the two prior tax years as well as distributions between January 1 and the tax filing deadline (including extensions). Distributions entered on Forms 1099-R or RRB-1099-R are already included by TaxSlayer and should not be re-entered on this screen. Exception (not supported by TaxSlayer): Don't include your spouse's prior year distributions with yours if you and your spouse didn't file a joint return for the year the distribution was received.
2. If a manual adjustment to the amount TaxSlayer carries to Line 4 of Form 8880 is required, then enter the (combined) adjustment where indicated. See the chart on page [G-18](#) for instructions on how to determine if an adjustment is needed for a distribution, and if so, how to calculate the adjustment. This field is labeled: "Enter as a negative number any current year distributions reported as income that should not be included on Line 4 of the 8880..."



Even though the field label on the screen only mentions negative adjustments, a positive value should instead be entered if a positive adjustment is required.

3. Enter any contributions to Roth IRAs, nondeductible traditional IRAs, or ABLE accounts where indicated. Do not re-enter deductible traditional IRA contributions already reported on the Traditional IRA Contributions screen. For nondeductible IRA contributions, you must also report the increase in basis by entering them at: Deductions>Adjustments> Nondeductible IRAs; or Keyword: 8606.

Retirement Savings Contributions Credit (continued)

Examples of Includible/Excludible Distributions and Required Adjustments to Form 8880

The below table lists eleven example 1099-R distributions. Assume for each that the distribution was received in the current tax year and that the Box 1 Gross Distribution is \$5,000. The last column indicates if the distribution is includible or excludible on Form 8880, Line 4 and what adjustment is needed (if any). Any required adjustments would be entered in TaxSlayer as shown in #2 on the [prior page](#).

#	Box 2a Taxable Amount*	Box 7 Dist. Code(s) and additional information	Required Exclusion or Adjustment
1	5,000	7, IRA/SEP/SIMPLE is checked	Includible, no adjustment needed
2	2,000	7, IRA/SEP/SIMPLE is checked, \$3000 was rolled over to another IRA	Partially includable, adjustment calculated at \$0 (so no adjustment is needed)
3	5,000	7, Military pension	Excludible, no adjustment needed, but must check the "Does not carry to Form 8880" checkbox
4	3,728	7D (dist. from nonqualified annuity), or D4 (dist. from nonqualified annuity, death benefit)	Excludible, no adjustment needed, but must check the "Does not carry to Form 8880" checkbox
5	0	6, Section 1035 exchange	Excludible, no adjustment needed, recommended to check the "Does not carry to Form 8880" checkbox
6	4,000	7, plan that allowed voluntary contributions reduced via the simplified method	Includible, +1,000 adjustment needed
7	4,000	7, plan that did not allow voluntary contributions reduced via the simplified method	Excludible, -4,000 adjustment needed (checkbox for "Does not carry to Form 8880" not available)
8	0	Q (qualified distribution from a Roth IRA)	Includible, +5,000 adjustment needed
9	2,000	1B (early dist. from a designated Roth account)	Includible, +3,000 adjustment needed
10	4,000	7, IRA/SEP/SIMPLE is checked, taxable amount was reduced for a \$1,000 QCD	Includible, +1,000 adjustment needed
11	2,000	7, IRA/SEP/SIMPLE is checked, taxable amount was reduced for a \$1,000 QCD and a \$2,000 rollover to another IRA	Partially includable, +1,000 adjustment needed

* Box 2a amount as entered in TaxSlayer (may or may not correspond to amount printed on the Form 1099-R)

Calculation of the Retirement Savings Contribution Credit

For qualifying taxpayers, the Saver's Credit is calculated using a percentage of their eligible contributions reduced by certain distributions. The percentage applied depends on their 2024 filing status and AGI:

Credit Rate (as % of your contribution*)	AGI for Married Filing Jointly	AGI for Head of Household	AGI for Single, Married Filing Separately, or Qualifying Surviving Spouse
50%	not more than \$46,000	not more than \$34,500	not more than \$23,000
20%	\$46,001 - \$50,000	\$34,501 - \$37,500	\$23,001 - \$25,000
10%	\$50,001 - \$76,500	\$37,501 - \$57,375	\$25,001 - \$38,250
0%	more than \$76,500	more than \$57,375	more than \$38,250

* Contribution after reducing for certain distributions, if applicable. TaxSlayer will limit credit as needed based on tax liability.

Residential Energy Credits



Deductions>Credits>Residential Energy Credits; or Keyword: ENER



This provision has been extended through December 31, 2032.

Form 5695, Residential Energy Credits, is used to calculate and claim the residential energy credits.

Part I, Residential Clean Energy Credit, taxpayers may be eligible to claim an energy credit for solar panels, solar water heaters, fuel cell property expenditures, wind turbines, geothermal heat pump property expenditures, and battery storage technology expenditures. This part of the form is Out of Scope. Taxpayers that have these expenses should be referred to a professional tax preparer.

Part II, Energy Efficient Home Improvement Credit, this credit is non-refundable and has no lifetime limit. This part of the form has a maximum total yearly credit of \$3,200, comprised of separate \$1,200 and \$2,000 limits as described on the [next page](#).



To qualify for this credit, improvements must satisfy energy efficiency requirements and home energy audits must meet guidelines. For more information see:

- **Form 5695** and **Instructions for Form 5695**
- **ENERGY STAR: Federal Tax Credits** and **Climate Zone Finder for Windows, Doors, and Skylights**
- **IRS Energy Efficiency Requirements FAQ** and **Fact Sheet FS-2024-15**

Residential Energy Credits (continued)

Part II, Energy Efficient Home Improvement Credit – Key Points:

- A \$1,200 aggregate yearly credit limit applies across any combination of building envelope components, home energy audits, and residential energy property:
 - Qualified energy efficiency improvements (building envelope components) having an expected lifespan of at least 5 years (installation labor costs don't qualify for this part of the credit):¹
 - exterior doors (30% of costs up to \$250 per door, up to a total of \$500);
 - exterior windows and skylights (30% of costs up to \$600); and
 - insulation materials or systems and air sealing materials or systems (30% of costs).
 - Home energy audits (30% of costs up to \$150)².
 - Residential energy property (30% of costs, including labor, up to \$600 for each item):³
 - central air conditioners;
 - natural gas, propane, or oil water heaters;
 - natural gas, propane, or oil furnaces and hot water boilers; and
 - improvements to or replacements of panelboards, subpanelboards, branch circuits, or feeders that were installed with building envelope components or qualified energy property and in a manner consistent with the National Electric Code, and have a load capacity of at least 200 amps.
- A separate \$2,000 aggregate yearly credit limit applies across all heat pump water heaters, heat pumps, and biomass stoves and biomass boilers (30% of costs, including labor):³
 - electric or natural gas heat pump water heaters;
 - electric or natural gas heat pumps; and
 - biomass stoves and biomass boilers.

Additional Requirements to Qualify for the Energy Efficient Home Improvement Credit:

- Improvements must be placed into service by the taxpayer during the tax year.
- Systems and materials must be new, not used.
- Improvements must be for an existing home or for an addition to or renovation of an existing home, and not for a newly constructed home. The home must be located in the United States.
- When calculating the credit, taxpayers need to reduce the purchase price by any subsidies or rebates received. See General Questions, Q4, on page 7 of [IRS Fact Sheet FS-2024-15](#).

Footnotes:

1. Improvements must be installed in or on the taxpayer's main home that they owned and is located in the U.S. If the price paid included installation labor without a breakout of the labor, the taxpayer must make a reasonable allocation between the cost of the qualifying property and the nonqualifying labor costs of the installation. Volunteers cannot make this allocation, but can use a reasonable allocation provided by the taxpayer.
2. Home energy audits include an inspection and written report for the taxpayer's main home located in the U.S. (includes renters). These must be conducted and prepared by or under the supervision of a Qualified Home Energy Auditor. See [Instructions for Form 5695](#), Home energy audits, for additional requirements.
3. Listed energy property must have been installed in a home located in the U.S. and used as a residence by the taxpayer (includes renters; includes second homes).

Screening Sheet – Credit for the Elderly or the Disabled

Figure A. Are You a Qualified Individual?

Use the following chart to determine if the taxpayer is eligible for this nonrefundable credit:

Step	Probe/Ask the taxpayer:	Action
1	Were you married at the end of the tax year?	YES – Go to Step 2 NO – Go to Step 4
2	Did you live with your spouse at any time during the year?	YES – Go to Step 3 NO – Go to Step 4
3	Are you filing a joint return with your spouse? Answer YES if you qualify to be considered unmarried and file as Head of Household.	YES – Go to Step 4 NO – You aren't a qualified individual and can't take the credit for the elderly or the disabled
4	Are you a U.S. citizen or resident alien? ¹	YES – Go to Step 5 NO – You aren't a qualified individual and can't take the credit for the elderly or the disabled
5	Were you 65 or older at the end of the tax year?	YES – You are a qualified individual and may be able to take the credit for the elderly or the disabled unless your income exceeds the limits in Figure B NO – Go to Step 6
6	Are you retired on permanent and total disability?	YES – Go to Step 7 NO – You aren't a qualified individual and can't take the credit for the elderly or the disabled
7	Did you reach mandatory retirement age before this year? ²	YES – You aren't a qualified individual and can't take the credit for the elderly or the disabled NO – Go to Step 8
8	Did you receive taxable disability benefits this year?	YES – You are a qualified individual and may be able to take the credit for the elderly or the disabled unless your income exceeds the limits in Figure B NO – You aren't a qualified individual and can't take the credit for the elderly or the disabled

Footnotes

¹If you were a nonresident alien at any time during the tax year and were married to a U.S. citizen or resident alien at the end of the tax year, see the Qualified Individual section of the [Instructions for Schedule R](#), Credit for the Elderly or the Disabled. If you and your spouse choose to treat you as a U.S. resident alien, answer “yes” to this question.

²Mandatory retirement age is the age set by your employer at which you would have been required to retire, had you not become disabled.

Screening Sheet – Credit for the Elderly or the Disabled (continued)

Figure B. Income Limits		
IF you are...	THEN you generally can't take the credit if...	
	Your adjusted gross income (AGI) is equal to or more than...	OR the total of your nontaxable Social Security and other nontaxable pension annuities or disability income is equal to or more than...
single, head of household, or qualifying surviving spouse with dependent child	\$17,500	\$5,000
married filing a joint return and both spouses qualify in Figure A	\$25,000	\$7,500
married filing a joint return and only one spouse qualifies in Figure A	\$20,000	\$5,000
married filing a separate return and you lived apart from your spouse for all of 2024	\$12,500	\$3,750

 **Be sure to include the taxpayer's total Social Security benefits, regardless of the taxability, to ensure the correct calculation of the credit. The software does not calculate this credit automatically. If the taxpayer appears to qualify for the credit, refer to the navigation path below and answer the questions.**

Entering the Credit for the Elderly or the Disabled



Deductions>Credits>Credit for the Elderly or Disabled Schedule R; or Keyword: ELD

Schedule R Retired/Disability Question

Choose one

- ☐ Both spouses were 65 or older.
- ☐ Both spouses were under 65, but only one spouse retired on permanent and total disability.
- ☐ Both spouses were under 65 and both retired on permanent and total disability.
- ☐ One spouse was 65 or older and the other spouse was under 65 and retired on permanent and total disability.
- ☐ One spouse was 65 or older, and the other spouse was under 65 and NOT retired on permanent and total disability.

Statement of Disability

IF

- You filed a physician's statement for this disability for 1983 or an earlier year

OR

- You filed or got a statement for tax years after 1983 and your physician signed line B on the statement,

AND

- Due to your continued disabled condition, you were unable to engage in any substantial gainful activity in 2022.

☐ Check this box only if this entire statement is true. **1**

1. Check the box if the statements above regarding the taxpayer's disability are true. Not checking the box does not prevent the taxpayer from claiming the credit. However, they must obtain a physician's statement for their records. See the [Instructions for Schedule R](#) for a sample statement.

Physician's Statement Needed



Because you did not meet both qualifications on the previous page, the IRS requires you to obtain another physician's statement. Your physician must complete the statement for Schedule R and you must retain it for your records.

Entering the Credit for the Elderly or the Disabled (continued)

Income

Taxable disability income

\$

2

Other pension, annuity, or disability benefit that is excluded from income under any other provision of law (DO NOT re-enter non-taxable income already reported such as Social Security Benefits)

\$

3

2. Enter the taxpayer's taxable disability income, if any, (such as from Form 1099-R) where indicated.
3. Enter pension, annuity or disability benefits excluded from income as indicated. Do not enter Social Security benefits. Enter Social Security income in the Social Security SSA-1099 screen in TaxSlayer.

Tab H: Other Taxes, Payments, and Refundable Credits

Other Taxes

Other Taxes		
Self-Employment Tax Reported on Schedule SE	1	BEGIN
Alternative Minimum Tax Reported on Form 6251	Out of scope	BEGIN
Tax on Unreported Tip Income Reported on Form 4137		BEGIN
Tax on Early Distribution Reported on Form 5329		BEGIN
Household Employment Tax Schedule H	Out of scope	BEGIN
Repayment of First-Time Homebuyer Credit Reported on Form 5405		BEGIN
Tax For Certain Children Who Have Unearned Income Reported on Form 8615	2	BEGIN
Child's Interest/Dividend Earnings Reported on Form 8814	3	BEGIN
Net Investment Income Tax (Individuals, Estates, & Trusts) Reported on Form 8960	Out of scope	BEGIN
Uncollected Social Security and Medicare Tax on Wages Reported on Form 891	Out of scope	BEGIN

1. See Self-Employment Tax (and Church Employee or Notary Income) on the [next page](#)
2. In scope only for Native Americans receiving per capita payments and Alaska residents receiving permanent fund dividends.
3. In scope only for Alaska residents receiving permanent fund dividends.



TaxSlayer provides all the forms and schedules you need in order to figure and report these taxes, and in most cases, performs the calculations.

Other Taxes (continued)

Self-Employment Tax (and Church Employee or Notary Income)

 Self-employment tax is Social Security and Medicare taxes collected primarily from individuals who work for themselves. This tax applies no matter how old the taxpayer is and even if they are already getting Social Security or Medicare. The self-employment tax rate on net earnings is 15.3% (12.4% Social Security tax plus 2.9% Medicare tax).

 Other Taxes>Self-Employment Tax; or Keyword: SELF

TaxSlayer uses the net profit from Schedule C to calculate self-employment (SE) tax on Schedule SE, and then carries it to Schedule 2, line 4 (and also carries the deduction for one-half of SE tax to Schedule 1, line 15)

 Navigate to this screen only if you need to make the adjustments to SE tax shown in #4 or #5 below.

☒ Is your only source of income is subject to the Self-Employed tax and Church Employee Income.

Enter your church employee income from Form W-2 *

This is the amount you've already added to your W-2s that you want TaxSlayer Pro to treat as Church Employee Income

\$

4

Enter exempt notary income

This is income you've already added to your tax return that you want TaxSlayer Pro to treat as exempt income

\$

5

4. You must pay SE tax if you had wages of \$108.28 or more from a church or qualified church-controlled organization that is exempt from employer Social Security and Medicare taxes as reflected on Form W-2 with blanks or \$0 in boxes 3 – 6 (Out of Scope for members of the clergy where special rules may apply). Check the box above #4 and then enter the amount of church employee income from Form W-2, box 1. See [Instructions for Schedule SE](#) for more details.

5. Enter the net profit from a Notary's business on the SE Tax input screen so that SE tax is not computed.

Unreported Social Security and Medicare Tax

Unreported Social Security and Medicare Tax comes from Form 4137, Social Security and Medicare Tax on Unreported Tip Income, not reported on Form W-2, Wage and Tax Statement. Form 4137 is also used to remove this tax on tips that were unreported because they were less than \$20 per month.

 Federal Section>Income>W-2>Unreported tips (on W-2 below line 10); or Keyword "W-2".
If unreported because tips were less than \$20 per month, also enter at Other Taxes>Tax on Unreported Tip Income; or Keyword: 4137

Other Taxes (continued)

Form 5405 – Repayment of the First-Time Homebuyer Credit (FTHBC)



Other Taxes>Repayment of First-Time Homebuyer Credit; or Keyword: FIR

Form 5405 - First-Time Homebuyer Credit and Repayment

If you're Married Filing Jointly, both of you need to fill out a Form 5405 with individual repayment amounts.

Form belongs to *

- ☐ Taxpayer
☐ Spouse

Did the home stop being your primary residence during the year you're filing taxes for? *

- ☐ Yes
☒ No **6**

Repayment of Credit

☐ Check here if you purchased your home in 2008. **7**

For Jointly filed tax returns, you each have to enter your portion of the credit separately.
For example, if you received a \$7,500 credit and you split that in half, technically, you each got \$3,750. That's what you're each responsible for paying back.

Please enter 1/2 of the full credit amount you claimed on Form 5405 for 2008. (This amount would have been 10% of the purchase price up to either \$7,500 or \$8,000) *

\$

Enter 1/2 of the full amount repaid with your prior year tax returns

\$

We automatically calculate your required payment amount based on the total credit you received. If you would like to override the amount that is already calculated, enter that amount here

\$

7

*[Click here](#) to visit the IRS First Time Homebuyer credit account look-up tool.

6. When the answer to this question is "No," the repayment will be included on Line 10 of Schedule 2 and TaxSlayer will correctly not print Form 5405. If taxpayer died during the tax year, then select "Yes" and:
 - a. For Type of Disposition/Change check the box for "The taxpayer who claimed the credit died."
 - b. The deceased is not required to repay this credit. If credit was originally claimed on a joint return, then the surviving spouse must continue to repay their half of the credit.
7. Use the [First-Time Homebuyer Credit Account Look-up tool](#) on IRS.gov to determine the amount of the repayment.

Taxpayers who purchased a home in 2008 and received the First Time Homebuyer Credit (maximum \$7,500 loan) started repayments in 2010 and must enter the repayment on Form 5405, Repayment of the First-Time Homebuyer Credit. (See [Form 5405 instructions](#) for when it is required.) Repayment ends in 2024. The FTHBC is repaid as an additional tax over this 15-year period. The remainder is due when the property ceases to be the taxpayer's principal residence, but limited to the gain on the sale (this situation is Out of Scope).

A separate Form 5405 is required for each taxpayer and spouse who was party to the loan in 2008. If one of them died in 2023, then see #6 above.

Other Taxes (continued)

Form 8615, Tax for Certain Children Who Have Unearned Income (Kiddie Tax)

Do you have to use **Form 8615** to figure your child's tax on your child's tax return?

Step	Probe / Ask the Taxpayer	Action
1	Was the child's unearned income, including taxable scholarships and grants, more than \$2,600?	YES – Go to Step 2 NO – Don't use Form 8615 to figure the child's tax.
2	Is the child required to file a tax return for the tax year? See Chart B - For Children and Other Dependents on page A-4 .	YES – Go to Step 3 NO – Don't use Form 8615 to figure the child's tax.
3	Was the child under age 18 at the end of the tax year?	YES – Go to Step 8 NO – Go to Step 4
4	Was the child age 18 at the end of the tax year?	YES – Go to Step 7 NO – Go to Step 5
5	Was the child under age 24 at the end of the tax year?	YES – Go to Step 6 NO – Don't use Form 8615 to figure the child's tax.
6	Was the child a full-time student during the tax year?	YES – Go to Step 7 NO – Don't use Form 8615 to figure the child's tax.
7	Did the child have earned income that was more than half of his or her support?	YES – Don't use Form 8615 to figure the child's tax. NO – Go to Step 8
8	Was at least one of the child's parents alive at the end of the tax year?	YES – Go to Step 9 NO – Don't use Form 8615 to figure the child's tax.
9	Is the child filing a joint return?	YES – Don't use Form 8615 to figure the child's tax. NO – Go to Step 10
10	Form 8615 must be used to figure the tax on the child's tax return. Form 8615 is in scope for Native Americans receiving per capita payments and Alaska residents receiving permanent fund dividends. For all other purposes, Form 8615 remains Out of Scope for the child's tax return (but does not make the parents' tax return Out of Scope).	

 *If the child's parent chooses to report the child's income by filing Form 8814, Parents' Election To Report Child's Interest and Dividends, the child isn't required to file a tax return. Don't use **Form 8615**. (See **Form 8814**, Parent's Election to Report Child's Interest and Dividends.) Form 8814 is in scope for Alaska residents receiving permanent fund dividends. For all other purposes, Form 8814 remains Out of Scope.*

Other Taxes (continued)

Additional Tax on IRAs and Other Qualified Plans



Other Taxes>Tax on Early Distribution; or Keyword: 5329

A 10% penalty is calculated on Form 5329, Additional Tax on Qualified Plans (Including IRAs) and Other Tax-Favored Accounts, for early withdrawal before age 59½. The 10% penalty will not be applied when Form 1099-R has code 2 in box 7. Otherwise, if an exception applies, complete Part 1 - Additional Tax on Early Distributions as shown below.



Form 5329 is in scope only for Parts I and IX. Part I is for the Additional Tax on Early Distributions and applicable exceptions. Part IX is in scope to request the waiver of the additional tax for failure to take a required minimum distribution (RMD), as described on page [H-8.2](#).

Advanced Certification required for this topic.

Form 5329

CANCEL**CONTINUE**

Part I - Additional Tax on Early Distributions

Form belongs to *

☐ Testing Taxpayer

☐ Spouse Taxpayer

SIMPLE Retirement Distributions that are not subject to 25% Tax

1

Early Distributions that are not subject to 10% tax

2

Select the reason for exemption

3

Part II - Additional Tax on Certain Distributions from Education Accounts

Coverdell ESAs and QTPs that are not subject to the additional tax

1. Funds distributed from a SIMPLE IRA in the first two years are subject to a 25% early distribution tax. If an exception applies, enter the amount not subject to the tax here.
2. Enter the amount not subject to additional tax.
3. Select the appropriate exception from the drop down menu.

Early Distribution Exception Codes

Refer to exception description for which apply only to IRAs, apply only to employer plans, or are not restricted.

Do not rely on this list alone. For exceptions that apply to IRAs, see [Publication 590-B](#) for rules and details pertaining to each exception. For exceptions that apply to pensions or annuities, see [Publication 575](#). See also [Form 5329 Instructions](#).

No	Exception Description
01	Qualified retirement plan distributions (doesn't apply to IRAs) if you separated from service in or after the year you reach age 55 (age 50 for qualified public safety employees (QPSE) and private sector firefighters) or 25 years of service under the plan, whichever is earlier. For this purpose, QPSE includes a state or local government corrections officer or forensic security employee providing for the care, custody, and control of forensic patients.
02	Distributions made as part of a series of substantially equal periodic payments (made at least annually) for your life (or life expectancy) or the joint lives (or joint life expectancies) of you and your designated beneficiary (if from an employer plan, payments must begin after separation from service).
03	Distributions due to total and permanent disability . Does not apply if the disability occurred after the distribution. ¹
04	Distributions made on or after the date of death (doesn't apply to modified endowment contracts).
05	Qualified retirement plan distributions up to (1) the amount you paid for unreimbursed medical expenses during the year minus (2) 7.5% of your adjusted gross income for the year. Expenses can also be entered on Schedule A. ^{2,3}
06	Qualified retirement plan distributions made to an alternate payee under a qualified domestic relations order (doesn't apply to IRAs).
07	IRA distributions made to unemployed individuals for health insurance premiums . ^{2,4}
08	IRA distributions up to the amount you paid for qualified higher education expenses during the year, unless paid with tax-free education aid or Pell grant. ^{2,5}
09	IRA distributions made for purchase of a first home , up to \$10,000 per taxpayer and paid within 120 days of distribution.
10	Distributions due to an IRS levy on the qualified retirement plan.
11	Qualified distributions to reservists while serving on active duty for at least 180 days.
12	Distributions incorrectly indicated as early distributions by code 1, J, or S in box 7 of Form 1099-R. Include on line 2 the amount you received when you were age 59½ or older.
13	Distributions from a section 457 plan, which aren't from a rollover from a qualified retirement plan.
14	Distributions from a plan maintained by an employer if: • You separated from service by March 1, 1986; • As of March 1, 1986, your entire interest was in pay status under a written election that provides a specific schedule for the distribution of your entire interest; and • The distribution is actually being made under the written election.
15	Distributions that are dividends paid with respect to stock described in section 404(k).
16	Distributions from annuity contracts to the extent that the distributions are allocable to the investment in the contract before August 14, 1982. For additional exceptions that apply to annuities, see Tax on Early Distributions under Special Additional Taxes in Pub. 575 .
17	Distributions that are phased retirement annuity payments made to federal employees. See Pub. 721 for more information on the phased retirement program.
18	Permissible withdrawals under section 414(w).
19	Qualified birth or adoption distributions . Include an explanation that provides the name, age, and TIN of the child or eligible adoptee. ⁶
20	Distributions due to terminal illness . Must be made after the date on which your physician has certified that you have an illness or physical condition that can reasonably be expected to result in death in 84 months or less after the date of the certification. ⁷
21	Corrective distributions of the income on excess contributions distributed before the due date of the tax return (including extensions).
22	A qualified distribution to a victim of domestic abuse is a distribution made to an individual from an applicable eligible retirement plan during the 1-year period beginning on any date on which the individual is a victim of domestic abuse by a spouse or domestic partner. It is limited to the lesser of \$10,000 or half the account balance. ⁸ See Notice 2024-55 .
23	Eligible emergency expense distribution from an applicable eligible retirement plan for the purpose of meeting the unforeseeable or immediate financial needs relating to necessary personal or family emergency expenses. ^{8,9}
99	Enter this code if more than one exception applies. To aid in QR, add a preparer's note in TaxSlayer listing the amount of each exception.

See [next page](#) for footnotes

Early Distribution Exception Codes (continued)

Footnotes for previous table

- ¹ Only applies if taxpayer was considered **disabled** when the distribution occurred; it does not apply if the disability occurred after the distribution.
- ² For **exception codes 05, 07 and 08**, the distributions do not have to be specifically for the stated expenses, but the distribution and the expenses must occur in same tax year.
- ³ Qualified retirement plan distributions up to the amount paid for **unreimbursed medical expenses** during the year (those you would be able to include in figuring a deduction for medical expenses on Schedule A) minus 7.5% of adjusted gross income (AGI) for the year. Applies to IRA and employer plan distributions. The same medical expenses used for exception code 05 may also be claimed on Schedule A if itemizing.

Example: A 50-year-old withdrew \$10K from her 401(k) to buy a car. Her AGI is \$38K and she had \$8K of unreimbursed medical expenses:

Item	Amount
Early distribution included in income	\$10,000
Amount of medical expenses that can be applied to this exception	$\$8,000 - (0.075 \times \$38,000) = \$8,000 - \$2,850 = \mathbf{\$5,150}$
Amount subject to additional tax	$\$10,000 - \$5,150 = \mathbf{\$4,850}$
10% Additional tax	\$485

- ⁴ **Medical insurance** for yourself, your spouse, and your dependents (no 7.5% of AGI reduction). All of the following conditions must apply:
- You lost your job.
 - You received unemployment compensation paid under any federal or state law for 12 consecutive weeks because you lost your job.
 - You receive the distributions during either the year you received the unemployment compensation or the following year.
 - You receive the distributions no later than 60 days after you have been reemployed.
- ⁵ Applies to **qualified higher education expenses** paid for taxpayer, spouse, or either's child, foster child, adopted child, or grandchild. The student does not have to be a dependent, but must be related in one of these ways. Other than room and board, qualified education expenses used for exception code 08 are also available for an education credit or deduction. Room and board are qualified education expenses for this exception if the student is at least a half-time student, but only up to the greater of the following two amounts:
- The actual amount charged if the student is residing in housing owned or operated by the educational institution.
 - The allowance for food and housing (room and board) specified by the educational institution in their cost of attendance (COA) for federal financial aid purposes for the academic period of attendance and the student's living arrangement (e.g. on-campus housing, commuting, etc.).
- Taxpayer must obtain the COA from the student's institution (see *example* from [UCLA](#)).
- Example: At age 54, Bob withdrew \$10,000 from his traditional IRA to buy a hot tub. His son Jim incurred \$9,000 in college tuition and book expenses as a half-time student at a local college. \$6,000 of that was paid with a Pell grant and Bob paid the remaining \$3,000 via a parent PLUS loan. That \$3,000 qualifies for exception code 08 and additionally can be used to claim an education credit. Jim's room and board expenses, limited based on his living arrangement as described above, also qualify for exception code 08 to further reduce or eliminate Bob's early withdrawal penalty.
- ⁶ Applies to distributions from IRAs or employer defined contribution plans (not pension plans). The limit is \$5,000 for the **birth or adoption** per eligible child. Each spouse can use this exception. The distribution must be made within one year after the child is born or the adoption is finalized. Include explanation using navigation: Miscellaneous Forms>Explanations>Regulatory Explanations.
- ⁷ See certification of terminal illness in [Publication 590-B](#) for requirements of physician's signed statement.
- ⁸ The account balance is the total account balance for distributions from an IRA, or the employee's nonforfeitable accrued benefit (vested accrued benefit) for distributions from an employer plan. Otherwise permissible distributions from plans that do not allow **qualified distributions to victims of domestic abuse** or **emergency expense distributions** can be treated as such a distribution by using exception code 22 or 23.
- ⁹ An individual may treat only one distribution per calendar year as an **emergency expense** distribution. The limit is the lesser of \$1,000 or the amount by which the account balance⁸ exceeds \$1,000 as of the distribution date; e.g., if the account balance is \$1,300 at the time of distribution, then the maximum emergency expense distribution is \$300. The 7.5% of AGI reduction to unreimbursed medical expenses described in note 3 above does not apply to emergency expense distributions. See [Notice 2024-55](#).

Additional Taxes on Health Savings Accounts (HSAs)

Additional taxes for HSA distributions not used for qualified medical expenses are reported on Form 1040 Schedule 2, Additional Taxes. All other additional taxes on HSAs are Out of Scope. The additional 20% tax does not apply to distributions made after the account beneficiary dies, becomes disabled, or turns age 65. See page [E-10](#) for more details about HSAs.



Form 5329, Part VII (Additional Tax on Excess Contributions to HSAs) is Out of Scope

Repayment of Certain Distributions

Qualified Reservist Distributions may be repaid up to and including the date that is 2 years after your active duty period ends. Include the amount of the repayment with nondeductible contributions on line 1 of Form 8606, Nondeductible IRAs. See [Publication 3](#) for more information.

Qualified Birth or Adoption, Terminal Illness, Emergency Personal Expense, Domestic Abuse Victim, Disaster, and First-time Homebuyer Distributions may be repaid at any time during the 3-year period beginning on the day after the date on which the distribution was received. For Qualified Birth or Adoption Distributions made on or before December 29, 2022, repayment must be made before January 1, 2026. To enter repayments:

- If the Form 1099-R distribution was reported as taxable, then enter the amount repaid as a rollover and reduce the taxable amount accordingly.
- For repayments made after the original return is filed (including in a future tax year), amend the original return.



Form 8915-F (Qualified Disaster Retirement Plan Distributions and Repayments) is Out of Scope



In the extremely rare situation that a coronavirus-related distribution was received on 12/31/2020 and repaid or partially repaid on 1/1/2024, then an amended return will be needed. See Prior Year Returns on page [M-10](#).

Required Minimum Distribution (RMD)

Required Minimum Distribution (RMD) Age

Taxpayers that turned 73 before 2025 were of **RMD age** in 2024. The RMD age is:

- 70 ½ for taxpayers born before July 1, 1949
- 72 for taxpayers born on or after July 1, 1949, but before January 1, 1951
- 73 for taxpayers born on or after January 1, 1951, but before January 1, 1960
- 75 for taxpayers born on or after January 1, 1960

Examples:

- **TP turned 73 before 2024:** their 2024 RMD must have been taken by 12/31/24.
- **TP turned 73 sometime in 2024:** their first RMD (for 2024) must be taken by 4/1/25, and their second RMD (for 2025) by 12/31/25.

 *If the taxpayer did not take their RMD on time, then a waiver must be requested for their return to remain in scope. See below.*

 *For workplace retirement plans, employees can delay taking their RMDs until the year they retire (taken by April 1st of the following year), unless they're a 5% owner of the business sponsoring the plan.*

Failure to take required minimum distribution (RMD) – Form 5329 Part IX

If the taxpayer failed to take their RMD from a qualified retirement plan (including IRAs), go to the Form 5329 entry screen and complete Part IX:

Check the box to request a waiver of the additional tax for failure to take an RMD. **The return is out of scope if a waiver is not requested** for the portion of the RMD not distributed. In the Part IX entry you must also:

1. Enter the "Minimum Required Distribution" and "Amount actually distributed" for the tax year. Enter the difference for "Waiver for Additional Tax."
2. Enter an explanation describing the reason(s) for the failure to take the RMD (illness, relied on trustee, clerical error in calculation, etc.).

The taxpayer must take the missed RMD as soon as possible. This is in addition to taking the current year RMD. This can be done as two separate distributions, or as one larger, combined distribution.

 *IRA trustees are required to inform owners or beneficiaries of the RMD for the year using Form 5498 or similar statement. It is the owner's/beneficiary's responsibility to arrange to take their RMD.*

 *IRS Notice **2024-35** extended the RMD waiver through 2024 for Specified RMDs from some inherited defined contribution plans and IRAs where the employee or IRA owner died in 2020, 2021, 2022, or 2023. Beneficiaries that did not take an RMD in 2024 should confirm they are covered by the notice's waiver, in which case a waiver request via Form 5329 is not needed for that account.*

Payments and Estimates

Payments and Estimates

Amount Paid with Extension**1**

Amount paid with Form 4868

BEGIN

Apply Overpayment to Next Year's Taxes**2**

Option to apply all or part of your refund to next year's taxes

BEGIN

Federal Estimated Tax Payments**3**

Federal tax payments already made for 2023

BEGIN

IRC 1341 Repayment Amount

Claim of Right related tax credit

BEGIN

Other Federal Withholdings**4**

Federal withholdings you haven't already entered

BEGIN

Other State Withholdings**4**

State withholdings you haven't already entered

BEGIN

State Estimated Payments**3**

State tax payments already made for 2023

BEGIN

Underpayment of Estimated Tax**5**

Determine if you owe a penalty for underpayment of estimated tax and next steps

BEGIN

Vouchers for 2024 Estimated Tax Payments**6**

Print vouchers for estimated tax payments

BEGIN

Other Payments or Refundable Credits

BEGIN

BACK

CONTINUE



Federal Section>Payments & Estimates

1. Amount Paid with Extension – Directly enter any payment made. When preparing a prior year return, remember to ask if payments have been made.
2. Amount to be Applied to 2025 Estimated Tax. Enter the amount of overpayment to apply to 2025. (To apply state refunds to next year's taxes, go to State>Payments>Apply Your State Refund.)
3. 2024 Estimated Tax Payments – Federal and/or State – Open Federal Estimated Payments for 2024 or State Estimated Payments and enter any refund amount from last year that was credited toward estimated taxes for the current year. Also enter actual amount paid in each quarter.
4. Federal or State Income Tax Withheld – Entered automatically from the entries made on Forms W-2, 1099, SSA 1099, etc. For Form 1099 withholding not listed elsewhere, enter in Other Federal Withholdings or Other State Withholdings.
5. Form 2210, Underpayment of Estimated Tax, is Out of Scope. If the taxpayer is subject to a penalty for underpayment of estimated tax, the IRS will calculate the amount due and send the taxpayer a notice (inform the taxpayer of this possibility).
6. See page [K-28](#), Finishing the Return, Estimated Tax Payments page.

Premium Tax Credit (PTC)



Access the Health Insurance section from the navigation menu on the left side of the screen

Health Insurance Questionnaire

Did you purchase health insurance via HealthCare.gov or a State Marketplace? *

- ☐ Yes **1**
- ☐ No **2**

1. Answer Yes if Form 1095-A, Health Insurance Marketplace Statement, was received for coverage of the taxpayer, taxpayer's spouse if taxpayer is filing a joint return, or a dependent for any part of the year.
2. If the taxpayer applied for coverage via the Marketplace but was instead enrolled in Medicaid, answer No.

A Yes answer will lead to additional screens and require entry of information from Form 1095-A. If taxpayers answer No, no further action is necessary.

If the federal return is rejected because [Form 8962](#) is missing and the taxpayer, spouse, or dependent confirms that they did not have Marketplace coverage at any time during the tax year, go to the Health Insurance section and re-answer the questions presented. If no tax family member had coverage, click the appropriate option and the return can be e-filed a second time



If Marketplace fraud is suspected then the taxpayer should also contact the Marketplace. For more information taxpayers can refer to: www.healthcare.gov/protect-from-fraud-and-scams/.

Verify Your Household Members



If you have additional family members that are neither a spouse nor a dependent, click "[Add a New Household Member](#)."

If you need to add or remove dependents, [click here to go to Personal Information](#).

+ Household Member

Name	SSN	Date of Birth
Taxpayer Sample	■■■■9996	6/6/1981
Spouse Sample	■■■■9999	3/3/1984



If you wish to override the calculated Tax Family Size please [click here](#).

CONTINUE



Never override the calculated tax family size.

Premium Tax Credit: Form 1095-A Overview

A taxpayer who purchased insurance for himself/herself or for a dependent through the Marketplace will receive Form 1095-A. If advance payments of the premium tax credit (APTC) were made for coverage of the taxpayer or a dependent, the taxpayer must complete Form 8962, Premium Tax Credit (PTC). You cannot prepare the return for taxpayers who received the benefit of APTC for themselves or a dependent without Form(s) 1095-A.

Carefully examine Form 1095-A to make sure it reflects the taxpayer's account of coverage. Look for critical errors that will affect the PTC calculation, such as errors in enrollment premiums, second lowest cost silver plan (SLCSP) premiums, or APTC.

Examine these areas:

- Recipient information (Part I)
- Policy start or end date (Part I, Part II)
- Covered individuals (Part II) – Are all listed individuals included in this tax return?
- Premium cost (Part III, Column A)
- APTC (Part III, Column C)

Marketplace call center:

1-800-318-2596 (TTY: 1-855-889-4325)

For states not using Healthcare.gov, look up state Marketplace at Healthcare.gov

To obtain an original or corrected Form 1095-A the taxpayer can log into his or her online account, or call the Marketplace call center.

Form 1095-A	Health Insurance Marketplace Statement	☐ VOID	OMB No. 1545-2232	
Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service	Do not attach to your tax return. Keep for your records. Go to www.irs.gov/Form1095A for instructions and the latest information.	☐ CORRECTED	20XX	
Part I Recipient Information				
1 Marketplace identifier	2 Marketplace-assigned policy number	3 Policy issuer's name		
4 Recipient's name	5 Recipient's SSN	6 Recipient's date of birth		
7 Recipient's spouse's name	8 Recipient's spouse's SSN	9 Recipient's spouse's date of birth		
10 Policy start date	11 Policy termination date	12 Street address (including apartment no.)		
13 City or town	14 State or province	15 Country and ZIP or foreign postal code		
Part II Covered Individuals				
A. Covered individual name	B. Covered individual SSN	C. Covered individual date of birth	D. Coverage start date	E. Coverage termination date
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				

Premium Tax Credit: Form 1095-A Overview (continued)

Part III Coverage Information			
Month	A. Monthly enrollment premiums	B. Monthly second lowest cost silver plan (SLCSP) premium	C. Monthly advance payment of premium tax credit
21 January			
22 February			
23 March	Column A	Column B	Column C
24 April			
25 May			
26 June			
27 July			
28 August			
29 September			
30 October			
31 November			

Column A – Monthly Premium: These are the monthly enrollment premiums for the policy in which the individuals are covered. This is the full premium, including the amount paid by APTC for essential health benefits. The amount does not include the cost of certain “extra” benefits such as adult dental coverage. It may not match the taxpayer’s actual monthly premium.

Column B – Monthly SLCSP premium: If this column is blank and the individual is enrolled in a plan through a federally facilitated Marketplace, go to Healthcare.gov and use the tax tool to find the SLCSP premium to enter in Column B. If the individuals enrolled through a state-based Marketplace, go to the state’s website or call your state’s marketplace to determine the SLCSP premium. The SLCSP premium is the premium for the second lowest cost silver-level plan that covers all the members of the coverage family.

You may need to look up the SLCSP premium if:

- It is incorrect, perhaps because a change in family size was not reported. See "Change in coverage family," later in this section.
- It is missing. When someone paid the full premium because he or she did not request APTC, Marketplaces routinely leave this space blank.
- There are multiple Forms 1095-A with conflicting information or the taxpayer otherwise thinks it’s incorrect.

Column C – Advance payment of PTC



The taxpayer should seek a corrected Form 1095-A if information is incorrect, except for SLCSP premium information that can be completed or fixed.



A person may be entitled to PTC even if no APTC was paid for the coverage. Do not assume someone is ineligible for PTC just because Columns B and C of Form 1095-A are blank. If an individual meets all the eligibility rules in the Form 8962 instructions but only the enrollment premium amounts in Column A appear on Form 1095-A and Columns B and C are blank, look up the person’s SLCSP premiums and enter them on the 1095-A screen in the SLCSP section.

Premium Tax Credit (continued)

For taxpayers who purchased insurance through the Marketplace, complete this screen using their Form 1095-A.

1. Allocation of policy amounts and alternative calculation for year of marriage are Out of Scope. See [next page](#) for more details.

2. This question appears for all taxpayers with APTC. This question is really asking whether the taxpayer is liable for unlimited APTC repayment. **Answer NO in most cases.** Only answer **YES** if all individuals on the tax return for whom APTC was paid are not lawfully present in the United States. See Publication 974 if some, but not all of the covered individuals listed on Form 1095-A were not lawfully present in the U.S.

3. If Form 1095-A shows the same monthly amounts for all 12 months, select **YES** and enter the annual amounts below. Otherwise, select **NO** and enter monthly amounts. If one

or more of the amounts in column B is incorrect and the correct SLCSF premium amounts are not the same for all 12 months, select **NO**.

Advanced Premium Tax Credit (1095-A)

BACK

CONTINUE

Are you allocating policy amounts with another taxpayer or do you want to use the alternative calculation for year of marriage?

1

☐ Allocate policy amounts (8962, Part IV)

☐ Alternative calculation for year of marriage (8962, Part V)

☐ None of the above

Are you required to repay all of the APTC received? In most cases, the answer is **NO**. **ONLY** answer **YES** if you were not considered lawfully present in the U.S. or you meet the Health Coverage Tax Credit criteria. Note: We'll automatically calculate a full repayment of APTC when modified adjusted gross income (MAGI) is greater than 400 percent of—aka more than 4x higher than—the federal poverty line.

2

☐ Yes

☐ No

Do all Forms 1095-A include coverage for January through December, with no changes in monthly amounts? (Remember—if any family members are under different health insurance plans, you'll have more than one form.)

3

☐ Yes

☐ No

 If the taxpayer's income is below 100% of the FPL, a fourth question will appear before #3: Is your household income below 100% of the Federal poverty level and do you meet all of the requirements under either "Estimated household income at least 100% of the Federal poverty level" or "Alien lawfully present in the United States"?

Answer YES in most cases in which household income is below 100% of the FPL. Answer YES if:

- There is an amount in column C of Form 1095-A (APTC) for one or more months; or
- One of the individuals on the taxpayer's Form 1095-A is lawfully present but ineligible for Medicaid

Answer NO ONLY if:

- Income is below 100% (FPL), no APTC was paid, and the second bullet from above does not apply.

Premium Tax Credit – Out of Scope Situations

Allocation of Policy Amounts (Shared Policy)

If either of the following situations apply, the taxpayer may have to allocate policy amounts with another taxpayer. If so, the return is Out of Scope:

- The 1095-A lists a covered person who is not on this tax return or,
- A person on the tax return was enrolled in another taxpayer's Marketplace coverage. (The person is listed on a Form 1095-A sent to a taxpayer not on this tax return.)

Alternative Calculation for Year of Marriage

If the following situation applies, an **Alternative Calculation for Year of Marriage** may be elected. If the taxpayer elects this option, the return is Out of Scope.

- Taxpayers got married during 2024, are filing a joint return for 2024, and both spouses were unmarried as of January 1, 2024, and
- A member of the taxpayers' tax family was enrolled in a qualified health plan for which APTC was paid for months prior to the first full month of marriage, and
- Taxpayers have excess APTC (their APTC exceeds their allowed PTC).



Taxpayers may choose to file MFJ or MFS without the alternative calculation, which remains in scope.

Self-employed Taxpayers

Self employed taxpayers can deduct their health insurance premiums as an adjustment to gross income. When a taxpayer is eligible for PTC, the computation of each is a circular calculation and the return is Out of Scope. Exception: return remains in scope if the allowable self-employed health insurance (SEHI) deduction limit is fully met by eligible non-Marketplace insurance, such as LTC insurance, Medicare, etc. See page [D-29.1](#).

See [Publication 974](#), Premium Tax Credit (PTC), for more details about these out of scope topics.

Premium Tax Credit, Form 8962

Form 8962 Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service	Premium Tax Credit (PTC) ▶ Attach to Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR. ▶ Go to www.irs.gov/Form8962 for instructions and the latest information.	OMB No. 1545-0074 20XX Attachment Sequence No. 73
Name shown on your return		Your social security number
A. If you, or your spouse (if filing a joint return), received, or were approved to receive, unemployment compensation for any week beginning during 2021, check the box. See instructions. 1 ▶ ☐		
B. You cannot take the PTC if your filing status is married filing separately unless you qualify for an exception. See instructions. If you qualify, check the box ▶ ☐		
Part I Annual and Monthly Contribution Amount		
1 Tax family size. Enter your tax family size. See instructions		1
2a Modified AGI. Enter your modified AGI. See instructions	2a	
b Enter the total of your dependents' modified AGI. See instructions	2b	
3 Household income. Add the amounts on lines 2a and 2b. See instructions		3
4 Federal poverty line. Enter the federal poverty line amount from Table 1-1, 1-2, or 1-3. See instructions. Check the appropriate box for the federal poverty table used. a ☐ Alaska b ☐ Hawaii c ☐ Other 48 states and DC		4
5 Household income as a percentage of federal poverty line (see instructions)		5 %
6 Reserved for future use		
7 Applicable figure. Using your line 5 percentage, locate your "applicable figure" on the table in the instructions		7
8a Annual contribution amount. Multiply line 3 by line 7. Round to nearest whole dollar amount	8a	b Monthly contribution amount. Divide line 8a by 12. Round to nearest whole dollar amount
		8b
Part II Premium Tax Credit Claim and Reconciliation of Advance Payments		

1. If a taxpayer is MFS and is eligible for relief from the requirement to file MFJ because of spousal abuse or abandonment, this box should be checked. If MFS but not eligible for relief, he/she is not eligible for a PTC and must repay APTC, subject to the repayment limitation. Refer taxpayer to Part IV, Allocation Situation 2, of the Form 8962 instructions to determine the amount of APTC the taxpayer must repay (Out of Scope).
2. The dependents' MAGI should appear on line 2b ONLY IF the dependents' gross income is above the filing threshold. See page A-4, Who Must File, Chart B - For Children and Other Dependents.



Form 8962, Line 7 will be determined automatically by TaxSayer.

Reminder – Household income is MAGI of taxpayer (and spouse if filing jointly) plus MAGI of dependents claimed by the taxpayer who are required to file a return because the dependent's gross income is above the tax return filing threshold. MAGI is:

- Adjusted Gross Income (AGI), plus
- Tax-exempt interest, plus
- Social Security income not included in AGI, plus
- Excluded foreign earned income

Premium Tax Credit, Form 8962 (continued)

24	Total premium tax credit. Enter the amount from line 11(e) or add lines 12(e) through 23(e) and enter the total here	24	
25	Advance payment of PTC. Enter the amount from line 11(f) or add lines 12(f) through 23(f) and enter the total here	25	
26	Net premium tax credit. If line 24 is greater than line 25, subtract line 25 from line 24. Enter the difference here and on Schedule 3 (Form 1040 or 1040-SR), line 9, or Form 1040-NR, line 65. If line 24 equals line 25, enter -0-. Stop here. If line 25 is greater than line 24, leave this line blank and continue to line 27	26	3
Part III Repayment of Excess Advance Payment of the Premium Tax Credit			
27	Excess advance payment of PTC. If line 25 is greater than line 24, subtract line 24 from line 25. Enter the difference here	27	
28	Repayment limitation (see instructions)	28	
29	Excess advance premium tax credit repayment. Enter the smaller of line 27 or line 28 here and on Schedule 2 (Form 1040 or 1040-SR), line 2, or Form 1040-NR, line 44	29	4
For Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see your tax return instructions.		Cat. No. 37784Z Form 8962 (20XX)	

3. The net premium tax credit a taxpayer can claim (the excess of the taxpayer's premium tax credit over APTC) will appear on Form 1040, Schedule 3, line 9. This amount will increase taxpayer's refund or reduce the balance due.
4. The amount of excess APTC (amount by which APTC exceeds the taxpayer's premium tax credit) that needs to be repaid will appear on Form 1040, Schedule 2, line 1a.



If a taxpayer must repay APTC or gets additional PTC, remember to adjust the insurance premium deduction on Schedule A if itemizing. Increase the deduction for APTC repayment (Schedule 2, line 1a); decrease the deduction for additional PTC (Schedule 3, line 9).

Premium Tax Credit – Special Situations

See [Instructions for Form 8962](#) and [Publication 974](#), Premium Tax Credit, for additional information.

Multiple Forms 1095-A

Some taxpayers will have multiple Forms 1095-A. This will happen if the taxpayer:

- Changed Marketplace plans during the year
- Updated their application with new information that resulted in a new enrollment
- Had family members enrolled in different Marketplace plans
- Had more than 5 family members in the same plan

Entering multiple Forms 1095-A on one Form 8962

Only one Form 8962 may be submitted with the tax return. Make sure everyone on each Form 1095-A is also on the tax return. If not, this may require the taxpayer to allocate policy amounts with another taxpayer, which makes this return Out of Scope.

Part III Coverage Information			
Month	A. Monthly enrollment premiums	B. Monthly second lowest cost silver plan (SLCSP) premium	C. Monthly advance payment of premium tax credit
21 January			
22 February			
23 March	Column A	Column B	Column C
24 April			
25 May			
26 June			
27 July			

Column A: Add the premiums together.

Column B: If everyone is enrolled in the same state, the SLCSP premium should be the same on all Forms 1095-A for a given month. Enter that amount. If the enrollees are enrolled in different states, add the SLCSP premiums. When in doubt, look it up in the Tax Tool for your Marketplace. See the Tax Tool section later in this tab.

Column C: (entered in Column F of Form 8962): Add the amounts together.

Premium Tax Credit – Special Situations (continued)

The taxpayer stopped paying premiums

What you'll see: Numbers in Columns B and C but no premium in Column A (-0-) for a month on Form 1095-A, Part III

Sample Form 1095-A: PART III			
Part III Coverage Information			
Month	A. Monthly enrollment premiums	B. Monthly second lowest cost silver plan (SLCSP) premium	C. Monthly advance payment of premium tax credit
21 January			
22 February	\$301	\$288	\$87
23 March	\$301	\$288	\$87
24 April	\$301	\$288	\$87
25 May	- 0 -	\$288	\$87
26 June			
27 July			
28 August			
29 September			
30 October			
31 November			
32 December			

What to do:

- The taxpayer can only claim a PTC for a month of enrollment if the premium for the month is paid by the tax return due date (without extensions). If the APTC covers most of the premium, it may be more cost-effective to pay the premium than to repay the APTC. When the taxpayer pays the premium, they need to get a corrected Form 1095-A. Failure to get a corrected Form 1095-A may result in an IRS notice.
- If the premium payment has not and will not be made, enter -0- in Column A and Column B for the month and enter the APTC for the month in Column C.



If there are consecutive months with no premium payment, there is likely an error on Form 1095-A.

The taxpayer is ineligible for the PTC

See [Form 8962 instructions](#), Who Can Take the PTC. If ineligible, enter -0- in Column B.

Change in coverage family

If your coverage family changed during the year and this was not timely reported to the Marketplace, then the SLCSP entry for Column B must be adjusted accordingly:

- For months where the SLCSP is correctly shown in Column B, use the reported amount.
- For months where the actual coverage family size was zero, enter -0- in Column B.
- Otherwise look up and enter the SLCSP in Column B applicable for that month's coverage family.

For more details, see the [Instructions for Form 8962](#), Coverage family. See also Overlapping Coverage on the [next page](#).

Premium Tax Credit – Special Situations (continued)

PTC Eligibility – QSEHRA

Employers may offer a qualified small employer health reimbursement arrangement (QSEHRA) to their eligible employees. Under a QSEHRA, an eligible employer can reimburse eligible employees for health care costs, including premiums for Marketplace health insurance. If taxpayers were covered under a QSEHRA, their employer should have reported the annual permitted benefit in box 12 of Form W-2 with code FF. If the QSEHRA is affordable for a month, no PTC is allowed for the month. If the QSEHRA is unaffordable for a month, taxpayers must reduce the monthly PTC (but not below -0-) by the monthly permitted benefit amount. **If there is a code FF on Form W-2 box 12, the employee has a Marketplace policy and is otherwise eligible for PTC, the return is Out of Scope.**

PTC Eligibility – ICHRA

Employers may offer an Individual Coverage Health Reimbursement Arrangement (ICHRA) to reimburse their employees for individual market coverage, including premiums for Marketplace health insurance. An ICHRA is considered affordable if the employee's monthly premium for the lowest-cost silver plan offered by the employee's Marketplace, after subtracting the employer's ICHRA contribution, does not exceed the employee's required contribution (household income times the applicable figure in the Form 8962 instructions). If the ICHRA is affordable for a month, no PTC is allowed for the month for the Marketplace coverage of those offered the ICHRA. If the ICHRA is unaffordable for a month, a PTC may be allowed for those offered the ICHRA only if the employee opted out of the employer's ICHRA. **This is Out of Scope.**

Overlapping Coverage

There are special rules for taxpayers who wish to claim PTC when they had another offer of coverage. See [Publication 974](#) for additional information.

In general:

- A person who is eligible for PTC and becomes eligible for other coverage after the first day of the month can claim PTC for that month.
- If a person eligible for PTC for whom APTC is being paid informs the Marketplace that he or she is now eligible for other minimum essential coverage and APTC should be discontinued, and the Marketplace does not discontinue APTC by the first day of the following month, the person remains eligible for PTC until the first day of the second month the individual may enroll in other coverage.

Employer-sponsored coverage:

- Except as provided above (a person for whom APTC is being paid informs the Marketplace that he or she is now eligible for other minimum essential coverage and APTC should be discontinued), a person cannot claim PTC for his or her Marketplace coverage for any full month the person was enrolled in employer-sponsored coverage; if APTC was paid for a person's Marketplace coverage for a month the person was enrolled in employer-sponsored coverage, it must be repaid (unless the person informed the Marketplace of the eligibility and the APTC was not discontinued, as noted above) up to the repayment limitation.
- PTC can be claimed for an individual who was eligible for, but not enrolled in, employer-sponsored coverage only if:
 - The employer coverage was unaffordable, or
 - The taxpayer advised the Marketplace of the employer offer and the Marketplace determined the coverage was unaffordable for the employee (see Exception below), or
 - The coverage did not provide a minimum level of benefits, referred to as "minimum value." A taxpayer can check with the employer if he or she suspects coverage did not meet minimum standards.

Premium Tax Credit – Special Situations (continued)

- **Exception:** A person who is eligible for employer-sponsored coverage and gave the Marketplace accurate information about the offer of coverage but was still determined eligible for APTC can claim PTC for his or her Marketplace coverage, if otherwise eligible, even if the employer coverage is affordable based on the taxpayer's actual household income.
- See [Publication 974](#) for more information and special rules on employer-sponsored coverage, including coverage waiting periods, health reimbursement arrangements, and coverage after employment ends.

Medicaid/CHIP:

- If the Marketplace determined the taxpayer was eligible for APTC and therefore ineligible for Medicaid or CHIP, and APTC was paid for the taxpayer, the taxpayer will generally remain ineligible for Medicaid or CHIP for the plan year, even if actual household income suggests the person may have been eligible for Medicaid or CHIP. If this is the case, answer Yes to the question in TaxSlayer which asks "Is your household income below 100% of the Federal poverty line, and do you meet all of the requirements under either "Estimated household income at least 100% of the Federal poverty line" or "Alien lawfully present in the United States"?"
- If an individual for whom APTC is being paid is determined to be eligible for government-sponsored coverage retroactively, the individual is not considered eligible for that coverage until the month after the eligibility determination is made. (For example, a person who enrolled at the beginning of the year in Marketplace coverage with APTC, but in July is determined eligible for Medicaid retroactive to April 1, can, if otherwise eligible, claim PTC for January through July, despite concurrent enrollment in Medicaid in April through July.)

Medicare:

- A person eligible for Medicare loses eligibility for PTC for the person's Marketplace coverage even if he or she fails to enroll in Medicare. The loss of eligibility occurs the first day of the fourth full month after the person became eligible for Medicare. For example, a person who is enrolled in Marketplace coverage with APTC, but becomes Medicare-eligible on his 65th birthday on May 17, loses eligibility for PTC on September 1, the first day of the fourth full month after Medicare eligibility.

Handling Unexpected APTC Repayments

You may encounter a taxpayer with an unexpected repayment of APTC on Form 8962, Line 29, that he or she must repay. An unexpected repayment may occur when the taxpayer receives unanticipated income, such as retroactive disability, lump-sum Social Security benefits, a work bonus or gambling winnings.

Form 8962: Part III		
Part III Repayment of Excess Advance Payment of the Premium Tax Credit		
27	Excess advance payment of PTC. If line 25 is greater than line 24, subtract line 24 from line 25. Enter the difference here	27
28	Repayment limitation (see instructions)	28
29	Excess advance premium tax credit repayment. Enter the smaller of line 27 or line 28 here and on Form 1040, line 46; Form 1040A, line 29; or Form 1040NR, line 44	29

Premium Tax Credit – Special Situations (continued)

Review the Health Care section in the software:

- Make sure Form 1095-A is correct and complete (see Premium Tax Credit: Form 1095-A Overview, earlier in this tab).
- Ask the taxpayer to contact the Marketplace if the form doesn't reflect premiums that were paid or if there are other errors.
- If the taxpayer received Form 1095-A, make sure the question "Is your household income below 100%..." is answered correctly in the Health Insurance section of the software (see the Premium Tax Credit entry screens, earlier in this tab).
- Check the Health Insurance section of the software to see if the question "Are you required to repay all of the APTC received?" is answered correctly (see the Premium Tax Credit entry screens, earlier in this tab).
- If the taxpayer or spouse lived in Hawaii or Alaska at any point during the year, ensure that state is selected as the resident state in the Basic Information section.

Consider income adjustments to reduce household income:

- If the taxpayer is eligible to claim an IRA deduction, remember that taxpayers can contribute to an IRA until the tax filing deadline (not including extensions).
- If the taxpayer or spouse has an HSA and has not contributed the maximum for the tax year, he or she may contribute to their HSA until the tax filing deadline (not including extensions).
- If the taxpayer or spouse is self-employed, ensure all business expenses have been claimed. The taxpayer may be able to claim the self-employed health insurance deduction which reduces household income, in which case the return is Out of Scope. Exception: return remains in scope if the allowable SEHI deduction limit is fully met by eligible non-Marketplace insurance, such as LTC insurance, Medicare, etc. See page [D-29.1](#).
- If the taxpayer or spouse is eligible and wishes to establish a SEP-IRA, which has a higher deduction limit than a traditional IRA, refer him/her to a professional return preparer.

Consider married filing separately:

- The taxpayer may be ineligible for the PTC, but filing separately may cap repayment of APTC at a lower level if one or both spouses' household income is less than 400% of FPL. However, if both spouses are on the same Form 1095-A, filing separately makes this a shared policy and Out of Scope.

 **Important!** *If the taxpayer is currently enrolled in Marketplace coverage and has a 2024 repayment of APTC, the taxpayer should contact the Marketplace now to adjust their 2025 APTC to avoid similar repayments for the 2025 tax year!*

Repayment Caps for APTC		
Income (as % of federal poverty line)	Taxpayers Filing as SINGLE	Taxpayers Using Other Filing Statuses
Less than 200%	\$375	\$750
At least 200% but less than 300%	\$950	\$1,900
At least 300% but less than 400%	\$1,575	\$3,150
400% and above	No cap (full repayment)	No cap (full repayment)

How to Use the Healthcare.gov Tax Tool

Who should use this tool?

The tool is available for taxpayers who live in federal Marketplace (Healthcare.gov) states, or in a state that uses the Healthcare.gov technology. If you live in a state with a state-based Marketplace, contact the Marketplace by phone or online.

To begin, go to www.healthcare.gov/tax-tool/

The tool allows a taxpayer to find their SLCSP Premium to complete or correct Column B of the Form 1095-A. The Tax Tool will ask you to enter all members of the household, even those with other coverage. Several screens will ask for the family's ZIP code and whether they lived in the same place for all months.

Confirm the information for each family member.

See how to figure out your premium tax credit

IRS Form 8962

To calculate your premium tax credit, you'll need your second lowest cost Silver plan (SLCSP) premiums to fill out IRS Form 8962.

Your SLCSP premium can be found on your Form 1095-A, but it may be missing or incorrect. We'll ask a few questions on the next screens and give you the correct SLCSP premium.

1 Choose a tax year

Start

1

2 Enter household details

Enter the number of household members for the year. Next, enter each household member's date of birth, ZIP code(s) lived in for the year, and months of Marketplace coverage.

• Overall household

3 Review your information

4 View second lowest cost Silver plan premium results

Tell us about your household

Include in your household only members to whom ALL of the following apply.

The person:

- Will be included in your for 2022
- And was enrolled in a 2022 Marketplace plan
- And wasn't eligible for coverage outside the Marketplace for at least one of the months they were enrolled in a Marketplace plan.
 - Note: "Coverage outside of the Marketplace" includes Medicare, Medicaid, and job-based plans. It doesn't include individual plans bought outside the Marketplace.

If you're unsure, see "Minimum Essential Coverage" in [IRS Publication 974, Premium Tax Credit \(PTC\)](#) for more information on when an individual is considered eligible for coverage outside the Marketplace.

How many people in your household meet all of the above requirements?

Be sure to include yourself if you meet all the requirements.

3

Do all of these household members meet the requirements listed above?

☒ Yes

☐ No

2

Tell us about John

Date of birth

Example: 4 / 17 / 1970

Month Day Year

09 / 22 / 1970

2

Tell us where John lived during all of 2022

You indicated John's household lived in Ohio.

In what ZIP code did John live in 2022?

43215, Franklin County, OH

[Clear search](#)

☐ John lived in another country or died.

What months did John live in Franklin County, OH?

Select all Clear all

☒ Jan ☒ Feb ☒ Mar ☒ Apr
☒ May ☒ Jun ☒ Jul ☒ Aug
☒ Sep ☒ Oct ☒ Nov ☒ Dec

Add another location

Enter information for the following steps:

1. Choose a tax year, then select appropriate state(s).
2. Provide information about the taxpayer's household.

How to Use the Healthcare.gov Tax Tool (continued)

This section determines for each family member whether he or she will be included in determining the SLCSP premium, which you will enter in TaxSlayer.

Follow the instructions closely!

3. Leave the boxes unchecked for months John was eligible for other coverage (such as employer or Medicaid) or did not pay the premium for that month and click **Continue**.
4. In the Review screen, confirm the information for each family member.
5. The results page shows the premium for the **SLCSP** for the household. Use these amounts as if they appeared on Form 1095-A, Column B.

 **Remember:** Print out the review information and the results page screens for the taxpayer's records.

John: Marketplace coverage

3

Select all months John was enrolled in a Marketplace plan and paid the premium.

Note: Don't select months John was eligible for other health coverage outside the Marketplace.

Select all Clear all

☒ Jan ☒ Feb ☒ Mar ☒ Apr
☒ May ☒ Jun ☒ Jul ☒ Aug
☒ Sep ☒ Oct ☒ Nov ☒ Dec

Your results

5

These monthly premiums are used to calculate your premium tax credit. They're not the premiums you paid.

Enter these amounts on IRS Form 8962 when you prepare your 2022 income tax return.

Monthly SLCSP Premiums

Jan	\$1,355.34
Feb	\$1,355.34
Mar	\$1,355.34
Apr	\$1,355.34
May	\$1,355.34
Jun	\$1,355.34
Jul	\$1,355.34
Aug	\$1,355.34
Sep	\$1,355.34
Oct	\$1,355.34
Nov	\$1,355.34

Review your information

4

Tax year 2022 [Edit](#)

John

Date of birth 09/22/1970 [Edit](#)

Location(s) lived [Edit](#)

All year:
43215, Franklin County, OH

Marketplace coverage months [Edit](#)
All year

Jane

[Remove this person](#)

Relationship to John [Edit](#)
Spouse

Date of birth 5/25/1972 [Edit](#)

Location(s) lived [Edit](#)

All year:
43215, Franklin County, OH

Marketplace coverage months [Edit](#)
All year

Sadie

[Remove this person](#)

Relationship to John [Edit](#)
Son/daughter

Date of birth 3/14/2017 [Edit](#)

Location(s) lived [Edit](#)

All year:
43215, Franklin County, OH

Marketplace coverage months [Edit](#)
All year

Federal Poverty Lines

For purposes of the premium tax credit, eligibility for a certain year is based on the most recently published set of poverty lines as of the first day of open enrollment for coverage for that year. As a result, the tax credit for 2024 will be based on the 2023 federal poverty lines.

2023 Poverty Lines for the 48 Contiguous States and the District of Columbia

For families/households with more than 8 persons, add \$5,140 for each additional person (100% Poverty Line)

Persons in family/household	100% Poverty Line	138% Poverty Line	400% Poverty Line
1	\$14,580	\$20,120	\$58,320
2	\$19,720	\$27,214	\$78,880
3	\$24,860	\$34,307	\$99,440
4	\$30,000	\$41,400	\$120,000
5	\$35,140	\$48,493	\$140,560
6	\$40,280	\$55,586	\$161,120
7	\$45,420	\$62,680	\$181,680
8	\$50,560	\$69,773	\$202,240

2023 Poverty Lines for Alaska

For families/households with more than 8 persons, add \$6,430 for each additional person (100% Poverty Line)

Persons in family/household	100% Poverty Line	138% Poverty Line	400% Poverty Line
1	\$18,210	\$25,130	\$72,840
2	\$24,640	\$34,003	\$98,560
3	\$31,070	\$42,877	\$124,280
4	\$37,500	\$51,750	\$150,000
5	\$43,930	\$60,623	\$175,720
6	\$50,360	\$69,497	\$201,440
7	\$56,790	\$78,370	\$227,160
8	\$63,220	\$87,244	\$252,880

2023 Poverty Lines for Hawaii

For families/households with more than 8 persons, add \$5,910 for each additional person (100% Poverty Line)

Persons in family/household	100% Poverty Line	138% Poverty Line	400% Poverty Line
1	\$16,770	\$23,143	\$67,080
2	\$22,680	\$31,298	\$90,720
3	\$28,590	\$39,454	\$114,360
4	\$34,500	\$47,610	\$138,000
5	\$40,410	\$55,766	\$161,640
6	\$46,320	\$63,922	\$185,280
7	\$52,230	\$72,077	\$208,920
8	\$58,140	\$80,233	\$232,560

Tab I: Earned Income Credit

Earned Income Table

Earned Income for EIC²

Includes	Doesn't include
• Taxable wages, salaries, tips, and third-party sick pay³ • Union strike benefits • Taxable long-term disability benefits received prior to minimum retirement age • Net earnings from self-employment • Gross income of a statutory employee • Household employee income • Nontaxable combat pay election • Nonemployee compensation • The rental value of a home or a housing allowance provided to a minister as part of the minister's pay (Out of Scope) • Election/poll worker compensation	• Interest and dividends • Social Security, including SSI and SSDI, and railroad retirement benefits • Welfare benefits • Workfare payments • Pensions and annuities (except if disability pension and taxpayer is under minimum retirement age) • Veteran's benefits (including VA rehabilitation payments) • Workers' compensation benefits • Alimony • Child support • Nontaxable foster-care payments • Unemployment compensation • Taxable scholarship or fellowship grants that aren't reported on Form W-2 • Earnings for work performed while an inmate at a penal institution or on work release¹ • Salary deferrals (for example, under a 401(k) or 403(b) plan or the Federal Thrift Savings Plan) • The value of meals or lodging provided by an employer for the convenience of the employer • Disability Insurance payments resulting from premiums paid by the taxpayer • Excludable dependent care benefits (line 25 of Form 2441) • Salary reductions such as under a cafeteria plan • Excludable employer-provided educational assistance benefits (may be shown in box 14 of Form W-2)

¹This particular income is entered as other income on the return and not counted as earned income. For instructions on entering this income, see pages [D-65](#) and [D-70](#).

²The same definitions can be applied to the Additional Child Tax Credit and the Dependent Care Credit.

³Taxpayer can choose to include Medicaid Waiver Payments (MWP) in earned income. See page [D-12](#).

Common EIC Filing Errors

- Claiming a child who doesn't meet the residency and relationship requirements
- Married taxpayers incorrectly filing as a single or head of household
- Incorrectly reporting income, particularly income and expenses from self-employment
- Incorrect Social Security numbers
- Not claiming a qualifying child because the child is not a dependent, e.g., a full time student under age 24 who supported themselves, or a disabled family member whose income covers half of their support. Support is not a test for EIC.

Summary of EIC Eligibility Requirements

Part A Rules for Everyone	Part B Rules If You Have a Qualifying Child	Part C Rules If You Don't Have a Qualifying Child	Part D Earned Income and AGI Limitations
Taxpayers & qualifying children must all have SSN that is valid for employment by the due date of the return (including extensions). ¹	Child must meet the relationship, age, residency test and joint return tests but not the support test. The child doesn't have to be your dependent. ²	Must be at least age 25 but under age 65 as of December 31. ³	You must have earned income to qualify for this credit. Your earned income and AGI must be less than:
You must meet certain requirements if you are separated from your spouse and not filing a joint return. ⁴	Qualifying child can't be used by more than one person to claim the EIC.	Can't be the dependent of another person.	• \$59,899 (\$66,819 if Married Filing Jointly) with three or more qualifying children • \$55,768 (\$62,688 if Married Filing Jointly) with two qualifying children • \$49,084 (\$56,004 if Married Filing Jointly) with one qualifying child • \$18,591 (\$25,511 if Married Filing Jointly) with no qualifying child
Must be a U.S. citizen or resident alien all year.	The taxpayer can't be a qualifying child of another person.	Must have lived in the United States more than half the year.	
Can't file Form 2555 (relating to foreign earned income).		Can't be a qualifying child of another person.	
Investment income must be \$11,600 or less.			
Can't be a qualifying child of another person.			

¹If the taxpayer's Social Security card says "VALID FOR WORK ONLY WITH INS OR DHS AUTHORIZATION," the taxpayer can use the Social Security number to claim EIC if they otherwise qualify.

If taxpayer (or spouse, if filing a joint return) or dependent has an individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN), they can't get the EIC. ITINs are issued by the IRS to noncitizens who can't get an SSN. Singles and couples who have Social Security numbers can claim the credit, even if their children don't have SSNs. In this instance, they would get the smaller credit available to childless workers. In the past, these filers didn't qualify for the credit.

If the taxpayer's Social Security card has a "NOT VALID FOR EMPLOYMENT" imprint, and if the card-holder obtained the SSN to get a federally funded benefit, such as Medicaid, they can't get the EIC.

²To meet the joint return test, the child cannot file a joint return for the year unless it's only to claim a refund of income tax withheld or estimated tax paid.

³Taxpayers turning 25 on January 1st are considered to be 25 as of December 31st. Taxpayers reaching the age 65 on January 1st are still considered to be 64 as of December 31st. If filing a joint return, either the taxpayer or their spouse must meet this age requirement.

⁴Married taxpayers who don't file a joint return can claim the EIC only if they had a qualifying child living with them for more than 1/2 the year and either lived apart from their spouse for the last 6 months of the year or are legally separated according to state law under a legal separation agreement or a decree of separate maintenance and didn't live in the same household as the spouse at the end of the year. If the separated spouse has a qualifying child but no qualifying child has a valid SSN, the separated spouse can still meet this special rule and claim self-only EITC.



Basic Information > Personal Information > Filing Married Filing Separate and meets the requirements to claim the EIC; or Keyword: PER



Taxpayers cannot file an amended return to claim the credit for a year they did not originally have a valid Social Security number.



The NTTC [EITC Graph](#) can be helpful to explain why a taxpayer's EIC has changed since the prior year. To generate a custom chart, including the ability to overlay two tax years, see the [Tax Credit Plotter](#) in the [Colorado Resource Toolbox](#).

EIC General Eligibility Rules

Step	Probe/Ask the taxpayer	Action
1	Calculate the taxpayer's earned income and adjusted gross income (AGI) for the tax year. Are both less than: • \$59,899 (\$66,819 if Married Filing Jointly) with three or more qualifying children; • \$55,768 (\$62,688 if Married Filing Jointly) with two qualifying children; • \$49,084 (\$56,004 if Married Filing Jointly) with one qualifying child; or • \$18,591 (\$25,511 if Married Filing Jointly) with no qualifying children?	If YES , go to Step 2. If NO , STOP. You can't claim the EIC.
2	Do you (and your spouse, if filing jointly) have a Social Security number (SSN) that allows you to work? ¹ Answer "NO" if the taxpayer's Social Security card has a "NOT VALID FOR EMPLOYMENT" imprint, and if the cardholder obtained the SSN to get a federally funded benefit, such as Medicaid.	If YES , go to Step 3. If NO , STOP. You can't claim the EIC.
3	Do any of the following apply: • you were not married at the end of 2024, or • you are filing a joint return with your spouse, or • the special rule for separated spouses applies (see Footnote 4 on the previous page)?	If YES , go to Step 4. If NO , STOP. You can't claim the EIC..
4	Are you a nonresident alien? Answer "NO" if the taxpayer is married filing jointly, and one spouse is a citizen or resident alien and the other is a nonresident alien.	If YES and you are either unmarried or married but not filing a joint return, STOP. You can't claim the EIC. If NO , go to Step 5.
5	Are you (or your spouse, if filing jointly) filing Form 2555 (Foreign Earned Income) to exclude income earned in a foreign country?	If YES , STOP. You can't claim the EIC. If NO , go to Step 6.
6	Is your investment income (interest, tax exempt interest, dividends, capital gains distributions & capital gains) more than \$11,600?	If YES , STOP. You can't claim the EIC. If NO , go to Step 7.
7	Could you (or your spouse, if filing jointly) be the qualifying child of another taxpayer? Answer "NO" if the other taxpayer isn't required to file, and isn't filing a tax return or is filing a return only to claim a refund of withheld income tax or estimated tax paid.	If YES , STOP. You can't claim the EIC. If NO , go to the interview tips for EIC—With a Qualifying Child or EIC—Without a Qualifying Child.

¹If the taxpayer's Social Security card says VALID FOR WORK ONLY WITH INS OR DHS AUTHORIZATION, the taxpayer can use the Social Security number to claim EIC if they otherwise qualify.



Separated spouses who are eligible to claim the EIC must check the checkbox on Schedule EIC and list a qualifying child to show they meet the special rule for claiming the credit.



If the taxpayer is filing MFS and meets the requirements to claim EIC, go to Basic Information>Personal Information>Filing Married Filing Separate and meets the requirements to claim the EIC.



The Due Diligence Worksheet in TaxSlayer is not required for volunteer preparers.



The IRS cannot issue refunds before mid-February for returns that claim the EIC.

EIC With a Qualifying Child

Step	Probe/Ask the taxpayer	Action
1	Does your qualifying child have an SSN that allows him or her to work? Answer NO if the child's Social Security card says "NOT VALID FOR EMPLOYMENT" and his or her SSN was only obtained to get a federally funded benefit.	If YES , go to Step 2. If NO , STOP. You can't claim the EIC on the basis of this qualifying child, however, you may qualify to claim the childless EIC if you meet the requirements.
2	Is the child your son, daughter, stepchild, adopted child, or eligible foster child, brother, sister, half brother, half sister, stepbrother, stepsister, or a descendant of any of them?	If YES , go to Step 3. If NO , STOP. This child isn't your qualifying child. Go to interview tips for EIC Without a Qualifying Child.
3	Was the child any of the following at the end of the tax year? • Under age 19 and younger than the taxpayer (or spouse, if filing jointly) • Under age 24 and a full-time student and younger than the taxpayer (or spouse, if filing jointly), or • Any age and permanently and totally disabled	If YES , go to Step 4. If NO , STOP. This child isn't your qualifying child. Go to interview tips for EIC Without a Qualifying Child.
4	Did the child file a joint return for the year? ¹ Answer NO if the child and his or her spouse filed a joint return only to claim a refund of income tax withheld or estimated tax paid.	If NO , go to Step 5. If YES , STOP. This child isn't your qualifying child (failed the joint return test). Go to interview tips for EIC Without a Qualifying Child.
5	Did the child live with you in the United States for more than half (183 days for 2024) of the tax year? ² Active duty military personnel stationed outside the United States are considered to live in the United States for this purpose.	If YES , go to Step 6. If NO , STOP. This child isn't your qualifying child. Go to interview tips for EIC Without a Qualifying Child.
6	Is the child a qualifying child of another person? There may be a case when a qualifying child can't be claimed by anyone. Example: The only parent that the child lives with doesn't work or file a tax return and another adult can't meet the general eligibility rules. In this example, no one qualifies to claim this child as a qualifying child for EIC.	If YES , explain to the taxpayer what happens when more than one person claims the EIC using the same child (Qualifying Child of More than One Person rule). If the taxpayer chooses to claim the credit with this child, compute the EIC using the appropriate EIC worksheets. If NO , compute the EIC using the appropriate EIC worksheet.

¹If your child was married at the end of the year, he or she doesn't meet the joint return test unless you can claim the child as a dependent or you can't claim the child as a dependent because you gave that right to the child's other parent.

²Temporary absences. Count time that you or your child is away from home on a temporary absence due to a special circumstance as time the child lived with you. Examples of a special circumstance include illness, school attendance, business, vacation, military service, and detention in a juvenile facility.

EIC Without a Qualifying Child

Step	Probe/Ask the taxpayer	Action
1	Can you (or your spouse, if filing jointly) be claimed as a dependent by another person? Answer "NO" if the other person isn't required to file, and isn't filing a tax return or is filing a return only to claim a refund of withheld income tax or estimated tax paid.	If NO , go to Step 2. If YES , STOP. You can't claim the EIC.
2	Were you (or your spouse, if filing jointly) at least 25 but under age 65 on December 31 of the tax year?	If NO , STOP. You can't claim the EIC unless an exception applies. See the Note below. If YES , go to Step 3.
3	Did you (and your spouse, if filing jointly) live in the United States for more than half (at least 183 days) of the tax year?	If NO , STOP. You can't claim the EIC. If YES , compute EIC using the appropriate EIC worksheet.

 *Taxpayers born on January 1st are considered to be of age as of December 31st. Taxpayers reaching the age of 65 on January 1st are still considered 64 as of December 31st.*

Qualifying Child of More than One Person

If the child meets the conditions to be the qualifying child of more than one person, only one person can claim the child. The tiebreaker rules, which follow, explain who, if anyone, can claim the EIC when more than one person has the same qualifying child. However, the tiebreaker rules don't apply if the other person is your spouse and you file a joint return. Review all of the conditions to see which one applies.

- If only one of the persons is the child's parent, the child is treated as the qualifying child of the parent.
- If the parents don't file a joint return together but both parents claim the child as a qualifying child, the IRS will treat the child as the qualifying child of the parent with whom the child lived for the longer period of time in 2024. If the child lived with each parent for the same amount of time, the IRS will treat the child as the qualifying child of the parent who had the higher adjusted gross income (AGI) for 2024.
- If no parent can claim the child as a qualifying child, the child is treated as the qualifying child of the person who had the highest AGI for 2024.
- If a parent can claim the child as a qualifying child but no parent does so claim the child, the child is treated as the qualifying child of the person who had the highest AGI for 2024, but only if that person's AGI is higher than the highest AGI of any of the child's parents who can claim the child.

 *If the taxpayers can't claim the EIC because their qualifying child is treated under the tiebreaker rules as the qualifying child of another person for 2024, they may be able to take the EIC using a different qualifying child, or take the EIC if they qualify using the rules for people who don't have a qualifying child.*

 *Subject to these tiebreaker rules, the taxpayer and the other person may be able to choose which of them claims the child as a qualifying child. See [Publication 596](#), *Earned Income Credit (EIC)*, for examples. Only parents have the option to choose which parent will claim the child. All other taxpayers wanting to claim the qualifying child must follow the tiebreaker rules. See [Pub 596](#) for examples. The IRS will apply the tiebreaker rules when the child is claimed by multiple taxpayers. Tiebreaker rules are also shown in the NTTC [Qualifying Child or Relative Resource Tool](#).*

Disallowance of Certain Credits



Federal section>Deductions>Credit menu>Claiming Refundable Credits After Disallowance

Form 8862, Information to Claim Certain Credits After Disallowance, must be completed for any taxpayer whose EIC, credit for other dependents (ODC), child tax credit (CTC), additional child tax credit (ACTC), or American opportunity tax credit (AOTC), was previously reduced or disallowed and the taxpayer received a letter saying they had to complete and attach Form 8862 to claim the credit(s) the next time.

If the IRS determined a taxpayer claimed the credit(s) due to reckless or intentional disregard of the rules (not due to math or clerical errors) the taxpayer can't claim the credit(s) for 2 tax years. If the error was due to fraud, then the taxpayer can't claim the credit(s) for 10 tax years.

Two situations may require completion of Form 8862

1. The IRS advised the taxpayer that Form 8862 must be completed for a future tax return.
2. A return has been rejected with reject code IND-046-01 – “Incorrect Data: Form 8862 must be present in the return. The e-File database indicates the taxpayer must file Form 8862 to claim Earned Income Credit after disallowance.”



Steps for completing Form 8862:

- Enter 8862 in the forms search box
- Select **Information to Claim Certain Refundable Credits After Disallowance**
- Select **BEGIN** for the Credit to be claimed, e.g. Claim EIC After Disallowance



Credits listed will be the ones for which the taxpayer is eligible.

For EIC disallowance

- Do not click the first box “Check here if the only reason your EIC was reduced or disallowed in the earlier year was because you incorrectly reported your earned income or investment income” unless that is the actual reason the EIC was reduced/eliminated.
- Answer remaining questions and click **Continue**. Questions must be answered for all children.

For CTC/ACTC

- Select **Claim Credit** then **Continue**

For AOTC

- Select Form **8863** and confirm entries

Not Eligible for EIC:

If the taxpayer is not eligible for Earned Income Credit for any reason (including a previous year disallowance), click **BEGIN** on the Not Eligible for EIC line. Select both the check boxes after reading them carefully to determine that the taxpayer agrees to not claim earned income credit on this return.

Tab J: Education Benefits

Tax Treatment of Scholarship and Fellowship Payments

A scholarship or fellowship is tax free (excludable from gross income) only if:

- You are a candidate for a degree at an eligible educational institution. You are a candidate for a degree if you attend a primary or secondary school or are pursuing a degree at a college or university, or attend an educational institution that offers a program of training to prepare students for gainful employment in a recognized occupation and is authorized under federal or state law to provide such a program and is accredited by a nationally recognized accreditation agency.

A scholarship or fellowship is tax free only to the extent:

- It doesn't exceed your qualified education expenses;
- It isn't designated or earmarked for other purposes (such as room and board), and doesn't require (by its terms) that it can't be used for qualified education expenses; and
- It doesn't represent payment for teaching, research, or other services required as a condition for receiving the scholarship. (But for exceptions, see Payment for services in [Publication 970](#), Tax Benefits for Education.)

Use Worksheet 1–1 to figure the amount of a scholarship or fellowship you can exclude from gross income.

Education Expenses

The following are qualified education expenses for the purposes of tax-free scholarships and fellowships:

- Tuition and fees required to enroll at or attend an eligible educational institution.
- Course-related expenses, such as fees, books, supplies, and equipment that are required for the courses at the eligible educational institution. These items must be required of all students in your course of instruction.

Qualified education expenses don't include the cost of:

- Room and board
- Research
- Equipment and other expenses not required for enrollment in or attendance at an eligible educational institution
- Travel
- Clerical help

Tax Treatment of Scholarship and Fellowship Payments (continued)

Worksheet 1-1. Taxable Scholarship and Fellowship Income

1. Enter the total amount of any scholarship or fellowship grant for 2024. See Amount of scholarship or fellowship grant in Publication 970 .	1.
• If you are a degree candidate at an eligible educational institution, go to line 2. • If you aren't a degree candidate at an eligible educational institution, stop here. The entire amount is taxable. For information on how to report this amount on your tax return, see Entering Other Compensation on Page D-70.	
2. Enter the amount from line 1 that was for teaching, research, or any other services required as a condition for receiving the scholarship. Don't include amounts received for these items under the National Health Service Corps Scholarship Program, the Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship and Financial Assistance Program, or a comprehensive student work-learning-service program (as defined in Section 448(e) of the Higher Education Act of 1965) operated by a work college (as defined in that section).	2.
3. Subtract line 2 from line 1	3.
4. Enter the amount from line 3 that your scholarship or fellowship grant required you to use for other than qualified education expenses	4.
5. Subtract line 4 from line 3	5.
6. Enter the amount of your qualified education expenses	6.
7. Enter the smaller of line 5 or line 6. This amount is the most you can exclude from your gross income ¹ (the tax-free part of the scholarship or fellowship grant)	7.
8. Subtract line 7 from line 5	8.
9. Taxable part. Add lines 2, 4, and 8. See Entering Other Compensation on page D-70 for how to report this amount on your tax return	9.

¹However, a scholarship or fellowship grant isn't treated as tax free to the extent the student includes it in gross income (the student may or may not be required to file a tax return) for the year the scholarship or fellowship grant is received and either:

- The scholarship or fellowship grant (or any part of it) must be applied (by its terms) to expenses (such as room and board) other than qualified education expenses.
- The scholarship or fellowship grant (or any part of it) may be applied (by its terms) to expenses (such as room and board) other than qualified education expenses.

You may be able to increase the combined value of an education credit and certain educational assistance if the student includes some or all of the educational assistance in income in the year it is received. See [Publication 970](#) for more information.

Highlights of Education Tax Benefits

This chart highlights some differences among the benefits discussed in [Publication 970](#). See the text for definitions and details. Don't rely on this chart alone.



Expenses for professional development of an educator can be claimed as an educator expense adjustment.



You generally can't claim more than one benefit for the same education expense.

What type of benefit?	What is your benefit?	What is the annual limit?
Scholarships, Fellowships, Grants, and Tuition Reductions	Amounts received may not be taxable	None
American Opportunity Credit	Credits can reduce the amount of tax you have to pay. 40% of the credit may be refundable (limited to \$1,000 per student).	\$2,500 credit per student (100% of the first \$2,000 plus 25% of the second \$2,000 of qualified expenses per student)
Lifetime Learning Credit	Credits can reduce amount of tax you must pay	\$2,000 credit per tax return (20% of up to \$10,000 of qualified expenses)
Student Loan Interest Deduction	Can deduct interest paid on qualified loans. See page E-17 for more information.	\$2,500 deduction per return
Coverdell ESA* OOS if taxable	Earnings not taxed	\$2,000 contribution per beneficiary
Qualified Tuition Program (QTP) (529 Plan)* OOS if taxable	Earnings not taxed	None
Education Exception to Additional Tax on Early IRA Distributions*	No 10% additional tax on early distribution	Amount of qualified education expenses reduced by any tax-free educational assistance
Education Savings Bond Program* OOS	Interest not taxed	Amount of qualified education expenses
Employer - Provided Educational Assistance*	Employer benefits not taxed	\$5,250 exclusion
Business Deduction for Work-Related Education	Can deduct expenses	Amount of qualifying work-related education expenses

*Any nontaxable distribution is limited to the amount that doesn't exceed qualified education expenses.

OOS = Out of Scope

Highlights of Education Tax Benefits (continued)

What is the type of benefit?	What expenses qualify besides tuition and required enrollment fees?
Scholarships, Fellowships, Grants, and Tuition Reductions	Course-related expenses such as fees, books, supplies, and equipment
American Opportunity Credit	Course-related books, supplies, and equipment. See What are Qualifying Expenses on page J-10 for additional information. Note: The maximum amount of qualified education expenses is \$4,000.
Lifetime Learning Credit	Student activity fees and expenses for course related books, supplies, and equipment are included in qualified education expenses only if the fees and expenses must be paid to the institution for enrollment or attendance. Note: The maximum amount of qualified education expenses is \$10,000
Coverdell ESA* OOS if taxable	• Books, Supplies, Equipment • Expenses for special needs services • Payments to QTP • Higher education: Room and Board if at least half-time student** • Elem/sec (K-12) education: Tutoring, Room & board, Uniforms, Transportation, Computer access • Supplementary expenses
Qualified Tuition Program (QTP) (529 Plan)* OOS if taxable	• Higher Education: ◦ Books, Supplies, Equipment ◦ Room & board if at least half-time student** ◦ Expenses for special needs services ◦ Computer Equipment, computer software, or Internet access and related services • Elem/sec (K-12) education: tuition only, see Pub. 970 • Principal or interest on beneficiary's or sibling's student loan. The amount of distributions for loan repayments of any individual is limited to \$10,000 lifetime.
Education Exception to Additional Tax on Early IRA Distributions*	• Books, Supplies, Equipment including computer or peripheral equipment, computer software and internet access and related services if used primarily by the student enrolled at an eligible education institution • Room & board if at least half-time student** • Expenses for special needs services
Education Savings Bond Program* OOS	• Payments to Coverdell ESA • Payments to QTP
Employer-Provided Educational Assistance*	• Books, Supplies and Equipment • Principal or interest on any qualified education loan
Business Deduction for Work-Related Education	• Transportation • Travel • Other necessary expenses

OOS = Out of Scope

*Any nontaxable distribution is limited to the amount that doesn't exceed qualified education expenses.

**Room and board expenses qualify only up to the greater of the following two amounts:

- The actual amount charged if the student is residing in housing owned or operated by the educational institution.
- The allowance for food and housing (room and board) specified by the educational institution in their cost of attendance (COA) for federal financial aid purposes for the academic period of attendance and the student's living arrangement (e.g. on-campus housing, commuting, etc.). Taxpayer must obtain the COA from the student's institution (see *example* from [UCLA](#)).

Highlights of Education Tax Benefits (continued)

What is the type of benefit?	What education qualifies?	What are some of the other conditions that apply?	In what income range do benefits phase out?
Scholarships, Fellowships, Grants, and Tuition Reductions	- Undergraduate & graduate - K-12	- Must be in degree or vocational program - Payment of tuition and required fees must be allowed under the grant	No phaseout
American Opportunity Credit	- Undergraduate & graduate - A graduate student can claim the American Opportunity Credit if and only if the student hasn't completed the first four years before the beginning of the tax year	- Can be claimed for only 4 tax years (which includes years Hope credit claimed) - Must be enrolled at least half-time in degree program - No felony drug conviction(s) - Must not have completed first 4 years of postsecondary education before end of preceding tax year	\$80,000 – \$90,000 \$160,000 – \$180,000 for joint returns
Lifetime Learning Credit	Undergraduate & graduate courses to acquire or improve job skills	No other conditions	\$80,000 – \$90,000 \$160,000 – \$180,000 for joint returns
Student Loan Interest Deduction	Undergraduate & graduate	Must have been at least half-time student in degree program	\$80,000 – \$95,000 \$165,000 – \$195,000 for joint returns
Coverdell ESA* OOS if taxable	- Undergraduate & graduate - K-12	Assets must be distributed at age 30 unless special needs beneficiary	\$95,000 – \$110,000 \$190,000 – \$220,000 for joint returns
Qualified Tuition Program (QTP) (529 Plan)* OOS if taxable	- Undergraduate & graduate - K-12 for no more than \$10,000 of tuition - Apprenticeship program that is registered and certified by the Dept of Labor	Distributions for principal or interest paid on the designated beneficiary's or their sibling's qualified student loan have a lifetime limit of \$10,000 per individual.	No phaseout
Education Exception to Additional Tax on Early IRA Distributions*	Undergraduate & graduate	No other conditions	No phaseout
Education Savings Bond Program* OOS	Undergraduate & graduate	Applies only to qualified series EE bonds issued after 1989 or series I bonds	\$96,800 – \$111,800 \$145,200 – \$175,200 for joint and qualifying surviving spouse with a dependent child returns
Employer-Provided Educational Assistance*	Undergraduate & graduate	No other conditions	No phaseout
Business Deduction for Work-Related Education	- Required by law to keep present job, salary, status - Maintain or improve job skills	- Can't be to meet minimum educational requirements of present trade/business - Can't qualify you for a new trade/business	No phaseout

*Any nontaxable distribution is limited to the amount that doesn't exceed qualified education expenses.

OOS = Out of Scope



Taxpayers filing MFS cannot claim deductions for the American opportunity credit, lifetime learning credit, or student loan interest deductions.

Education Credits



Deductions>Credits Menu>Education Credits Form 1098-T; or Keyword: 8863

Probe/Action: To determine if a taxpayer qualifies for the education credit.



*The NTTC **Education Credits Worksheet** is available for taxpayers to record information and expenses for each student. The **Education Benefits Calculator** in the **Colorado Resource Toolbox** can help maximize tax benefits from educational expenses.*



Taxpayers who claim the American opportunity credit even though they are not eligible can be banned from claiming the credit for up to 10 years.

Comparison of Education Credits

Credit Conditions	American Opportunity Credit	Lifetime Learning Credit
Maximum credit	Up to \$2,500 credit per eligible student	Up to \$2,000 credit per return
Limit on modified adjusted gross income (MAGI)	\$180,000 if married filing jointly; \$90,000 if single, head of household, or qualifying surviving spouse	\$180,000 if married filing jointly; \$90,000 if single, head of household, or qualifying surviving spouse
Refundable or nonrefundable	40% of credit may be refundable ¹ ; the rest is nonrefundable	Nonrefundable—credit limited to the amount of tax you must pay on your taxable income
Number of years of postsecondary education	Available ONLY if the student had not completed the first 4 years of post secondary education before 2024. See Completion of first 4 years in Publication 970 .	Available for all years of postsecondary education and for courses to acquire or improve job skills
Number of tax years credit available	Available ONLY for 4 tax years per eligible student (including any year(s) Hope credit was claimed)	Available for an unlimited number of tax years
Type of program required	Student must be pursuing a program leading to a degree or other recognized education credential	Student does not need to be pursuing a program leading to a degree or other recognized education credential
Number of courses	Student must be enrolled at least half-time ² for at least one academic period beginning during 2024 (or the first 3 months of 2025 if the qualified expenses were paid in 2024)	Available for one or more courses
Felony drug conviction	As of the end of 2024, the student had not been convicted of a felony for possessing or distributing a controlled substance	Felony drug convictions do not make the student ineligible
Qualified expenses	Tuition, required enrollment fees, and course materials that the student needs for a course of study whether or not the materials are bought at the educational institution as a condition of enrollment or attendance	Tuition and required enrollment fees (including amounts required to be paid to the institution for course-related books, supplies, and equipment)
Payments for academic periods	Payments made in 2024 for academic periods beginning in 2024 or beginning in the first 3 months of 2025	Payments made in 2024 for academic periods beginning in 2024 or beginning in the first 3 months of 2025
TIN needed by filing due date	Filers and students must have a TIN by the due date of their 2024 return (including extensions)	
Educational institution's EIN	You must provide the educational institution's employer identification number (EIN) on your Form 8863, Education Credits.	

¹None of the credit is refundable if (1) the taxpayer claiming the credit is (a) under age 18 or (b) age 18 at the end of the year, and their earned income was less than one-half of their own support or (c) a full time student over 18 and under 24 and their earned income was less than one-half of their own support; and (2) the taxpayer has at least one living parent, and; (3) the taxpayer doesn't file a joint return.

²The standard for what is half of the normal full-time workload is determined by each eligible educational institution.

Education Credits (continued)

Who Can Claim the Credit?

- Taxpayers who paid qualified educational expenses of higher education for an eligible student unless filing MFS.
- Taxpayers who paid the education expenses for a student enrolled at or attending an eligible educational institution. A searchable database of all accredited schools is available on the U.S. Department of Education website: www.ed.gov/accreditation
- The eligible student is either the taxpayer, taxpayer's spouse or their dependent.



Qualified education expenses are considered paid by the taxpayer if paid by their dependent or a third party on behalf of the dependent. If a student isn't claimed as a dependent (even if eligible to be claimed), only the student can claim an education credit no matter who paid the expenses. Anyone paying the expenses (even directly to the institution) is considered to have given a gift to the student who in turn is treated as having paid the expenses.



There are two 4-year tests for the American opportunity credit. First, the credit can be taken for only 4 tax years. Second, the student must not have completed four years of post secondary academic credit before the beginning of this tax year. Follow the examples in the "Who is an Eligible Student for the American Opportunity Credit" section in [Publication 970](#) for additional information.

Who Can Claim a Dependent's Expenses?

If the taxpayer...	Then only...
Has a dependent who is an eligible student	The taxpayer can claim the credit based on that dependent's expenses. The dependent can't claim the credit.
Doesn't claim the dependent on the tax return	The dependent can claim the credit. The taxpayer can't claim the credit based on the dependent's expenses.

Who Can't Claim the Credit?

- Married filing separately filing status
- Anyone listed as a dependent on another person's tax return
- Taxpayers whose modified AGI is more than the allowable income limits
- Taxpayer (or the spouse) was a nonresident alien for any part of the tax year unless one of the exceptions listed in [Publication 519](#), U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens, applies

Education Credits (continued)

What Expenses Qualify?

- Expenses paid for an academic period starting in 2024 or the first 3 months of 2025
- Expenses not refunded when the student withdraws from class
- Expenses paid with the proceeds from a loan

What are Qualifying Expenses?

- For the American opportunity credit, course-related materials are books, supplies, and equipment needed for a course of study whether or not the materials are purchased from the educational institution as a condition of enrollment or attendance. The purchase of computer or peripheral equipment, computer software, or Internet access and related services qualify for the credit if the student needs the computer for attendance at the educational institution.
- For the lifetime learning credit, student activity fees and expenses for course-related books, supplies, and equipment are included in qualified education expenses only if the fees and expenses are required to be paid to the institution for enrollment or attendance.

What is Tax-Free Educational Assistance?

- Tax-free parts of scholarships and fellowships
- Pell Grants (see [Publication 970](#))
- Employer-provided educational assistance (see [Publication 970](#))
- Veterans' educational assistance
- Any other nontaxable payment (other than gifts or inheritances) received as educational assistance

 *Don't reduce the qualified education expenses by any scholarship or fellowship reported as income on the student's tax return if the use of the scholarship isn't restricted and used to pay education expenses that aren't qualified (such as room and board).*

 *Taxpayers must have a Form 1098-T from an eligible educational institution to claim education benefits. Form 1098-T is typically available in the student's online school account. If a student's educational institution isn't required to provide Form 1098-T to the student, they can claim a credit without Form 1098-T if the student otherwise qualifies, can demonstrate that they (or a dependent) were enrolled at an eligible educational institution, and can substantiate the payment of qualified tuition and related expenses. Refer to [Publication 970](#) for required steps.*

 *If the student includes the tax free educational assistance in income, has a filing requirement, and unearned income (including the taxable scholarship) over \$2,600, the student may need to file Form 8615, Tax for Certain Children Who Have Unearned Income (Kiddie Tax). Form 8615 is in scope for Native Americans receiving per capita payments and Alaska residents receiving permanent fund dividends. For all other purposes, Form 8615 remains Out of Scope.*

Recovery of Prior Year's Education Expenses

For education expenses claimed in a prior year and later refunded or reimbursed in the current tax year:

- If it was claimed as a credit, then return is Out of Scope if recapture is necessary. Recapture does not apply if prior year's tax liability would remain unchanged after adjusting qualified education expenses as needed for this refund/reimbursement. For an example see the [Instructions for Form 8863](#), "Credit recapture" section (that example results in an OOS return due to change in tax liability).
- If it was claimed as a business expense then enter recovery as income on Schedule C in current year.

Determining Qualified Education Expenses



The **Education Benefits Calculator** in the **Colorado Resource Toolbox** can help maximize tax benefits.

Box 1 may include nontaxable scholarship and grant amounts. Some students may choose to pay nonqualifying expenses with scholarship/Pell Grant funds, making the scholarship/Pell Grant taxable. This is true even if the scholarship/grant was paid directly to the school. This may increase the amount of qualifying expenses that can be used in calculating an education credit. Examples can be found in Coordination with Pell grants and other scholarships or fellowship grants in [Publication 970](#).

Determine the amount paid by verifying the payment received from the student account statement with the amount shown in Box 1 of Form 1098-T. Remember to include books, supplies, course related materials and equipment if claiming the American opportunity credit. Also remember to include out of pocket payments made by the student or on the student's behalf. This includes student loans, payments, credit cards and taxable portions of scholarships/grants.

Example – Bill and Sue are eligible to claim the American opportunity credit for their daughter Sarah, who is in her first year of college. They have a Form 1098-T with \$7,000 in box 1 and a \$3,000 Pell Grant in box 5. During your interview with Bill and Sue, you determine that \$3,000 was paid by Pell Grant and \$4,000 was paid by loan proceeds. They paid \$500 for books in 2024. To calculate the eligible expenses for their credit, take the \$7,000 (\$3,000 grant + \$4,000 loan) paid in 2024, plus the \$500 for books and enter on line 1 of the worksheet below. The \$3,000 Pell Grant will be entered on line 2a. The line 3 amount is \$3,000. Subtracting line 3 from line 1, you get qualified education expenses of \$4,500. If the resulting qualified expenses are less than \$4,000, the student may choose to treat some of the grant as income to make more of the expenses eligible for the credits.

☐ CORRECTED		OMB No. 1545-1574		Tuition Statement
FILER'S name, street address, city or town, state or province, country, ZIP or foreign postal code, and telephone number Clark University 150 Learning Drive Memphis, TN 38101		1 Payments received for qualified tuition and related expenses \$ 7,000	2	
FILER'S employer identification no. 98-000XXXX	STUDENT'S TIN XXX-XX-XXXX	3	Copy B For Student This is important tax information and is being furnished to the IRS. This form must be used to complete Form 8863 to claim education credits. Give it to the tax preparer or use it to prepare the tax return.	
STUDENT'S name Sarah Pine		4 Adjustments made for a prior year \$ See caution below		
Street address (including apt. no.) 123 Main Street		6 Adjustments to scholarships or grants for a prior year \$ See caution below	7 Checked if the amount in box 1 includes amounts for an academic period beginning January–March 2025 ☐	
City or town, state or province, country, and ZIP or foreign postal code Memphis, TN 38101		8 Checked if at least half-time student ☒	9 Checked if a graduate student ☐	
Service Provider/Acct. No. (see instr.)		10 Ins. contract reimb./refund \$		

Form **1098-T** (keep for your records) www.irs.gov/Form1098T Department of the Treasury - Internal Revenue Service

Adjusted Qualified Education Expenses Worksheet (Form 8863 instructions)

1. Total qualified education expenses paid for on behalf of the student in 2024 for the academic period	7,500
2. Less adjustments:	
a. Tax-free educational assistance received in 2024 allocable to the academic period.....	3,000
b. Tax-free educational assistance received in 2025 (and before you file your 2024 tax return) allocable to the academic period	0
c. Refunds of qualified education expenses paid in 2024 if the refund is received in 2024 or in 2025 before you file your 2024 tax return	0
3. Total adjustments (add lines 2a, 2b, and 2c)	3,000
4. Adjusted qualified education expenses. Subtract line 3 from line 1. If zero or less, enter -0-	4,500



If the student doesn't have a copy of their student account statement, ask them to go online through their college or university to get this information.



Forms 1098-T with amounts listed in boxes 4 or 6 are Out of Scope (OOS) if amendment of prior year's return or recapture of a prior year's education credit is necessary. See [Recovery of Prior Year's Education Expenses](#) on [prior page](#).

Entering Education Credits



[Deductions>Credits Menu>Education Credits and/or Income>Other Income>Other Compensation>Scholarships and Grants](#); or [Keyword: 1098 or 8863](#)



The NTTC [Education Credits Worksheet](#) is available for taxpayers to record information and expenses for each student. The [Education Benefits Calculator](#) in the [Colorado Resource Toolbox](#) can help maximize tax benefits from educational expenses.



Only the taxpayer is eligible to claim the credit if he or she claims the student as a dependent. Only the student is eligible if he or she isn't claimed as a dependent (even if he or she can be claimed) – no matter who pays.



See [page I-8, Disallowance of Certain Credits](#), if the taxpayer received a letter saying they had to complete Form 8862, [Information To Claim Certain Credits After Disallowance](#).

1. Select the student for whom you'll be entering qualified education expenses, or click the link to return to Basic Information.
2. Indicate if a Form 1098-T was provided for 2024. It is typically available in the student's online school account.
3. Answer as Yes if a Form 1098-T was received for 2023 and Box 7 was checked.
4. If qualified expenses were incurred for more than one institution, then you can add additional institutions later.

EDUCATION GUIDE

Select a Student 1

Please select the student you wish to explore education credits for:

- ☐ CHILD EXAMPLE XXX-XX-XXXX
- ☐ SPOUSE EXAMPLE XXX-XX-XXXX
- ☐ TAXPAYER EXAMPLE XXX-XX-XXXX

Don't see who you're looking for? Add a dependent or spouse here

Form 1098-T

Do you have a 1098T form?

Did the student receive Form 1098-T from the educational institution for 2023?

☐ Yes ☐ No 2

Did the student receive Form 1098-T from this institution for 2022 with box 7 checked?

☐ Yes ☐ No 3

Add an Institution 4

Institution Name *

Country *

Address (Number and Street) *

ZIP Code *

City, Town, or Post Office *

State *

Employer identification number (EIN) *

Entering Education Credits (continued)

5. Enter amount from Form 1098-T, Box 1.
6. TaxSlayer will use the amount of tax-free education assistance entered here to adjust qualified education expenses. Enter the amount from Form 1098-T, Box 5:
 - Reduced by any taxable scholarship/ grant amounts included in Box 5.
 - Increased by any tax-free educational assistance amounts not reflected in Box 5 (see What is Tax-Free Educational Assistance? on page J-10).
7. Enter any additional qualified education expenses not included in (5) Tuition Paid. The definition of qualifying expenses differs for the American Opportunity Credit vs. the Lifetime Learning Credit (see What are qualifying expenses? on page J-10).

 The following aren't qualifying expenses for education credits: room and board, insurance, medical, transportation, or personal expenses, even if the amount must be paid to the institution as a condition of enrollment or attendance. If the educational expenses are associated with sports, games, hobbies, or other noncredit courses, see [Publication 970](#) for more information.

8. Add additional institutions if qualified education expenses were incurred for more than one institution.
9. The answers to the four questions shown will be used to determine eligibility for the American Opportunity Credit.

 If the taxpayer was under age 24 at the end of the year, then TaxSlayer will prompt an additional question asking "Are you eligible for the refundable portion of the American Opportunity Credit?" See [next page](#) for a chart to aid in answering this question.

TaxSlayer will recommend which credit is the most beneficial. You can make another selection if you don't want to accept TaxSlayer's recommendation. Click Continue after making your choice.

 Ensure the expenses you entered are qualifying educational expenses for the credit that you selected. See #7 above. Click the pencil icon shown on the Education Credit Summary screen if you need to adjust this entry.

After you've selected which credit you'd like to apply, you can edit the education credit data you had entered or enter data for additional students.

Form 1098-T Information — State University

If you paid expenses for higher education in 2023, enter the amounts in the corresponding fields to determine the amount eligible for an education tax credit.

Tuition Paid

5

Grants and Scholarships

6

Other Qualified Expenses

7

Institutions for Student **8**

Please select the student you wish to explore education credits for:

 Add Another Institution

State University

\$4,000.00

American Opportunity Tax Credit Eligibility **9**

Answer the following questions to determine your eligibility for the American Opportunity Tax Credit.

Has the American Opportunity Tax Credit or the former HOPE credit already been claimed on four prior tax returns?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Was the student enrolled at least half-time for at least one academic period beginning in 2023 (or the first 3 months of 2024, if paid in 2023)?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Did the student complete the first four years of higher education before 2023?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Did the student have a felony drug conviction before the end of 2024?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Student Under Age 24 Claiming American Opportunity Credit

For a student claiming the credit on their own return

Probe/Action: Ask the taxpayer	Action
1. Were you under 24 at the end of the tax year?	If NO , do not use this chart; you DO qualify to claim part of the allowable American opportunity credit as a refundable credit if you meet all other qualifications. . If YES , go to question 2.
2. Were you over 18 at the end of the tax year?	If YES , go to question 3. If NO , go to question 4.
3. Were you a full-time student (defined below) for the tax year?	If NO , stop here; you DO qualify to claim part of your allowable American opportunity credit as a refundable credit. If YES , go to question 5.
4. Were you 18 at the end of the tax year?	If YES , go to question 5. If NO , go to question 6.
5. Was your earned income (defined below) less than one-half of your support for the tax year?	If NO , stop here; you DO qualify to claim part of your allowable American opportunity credit as a refundable credit. If YES , go to question 6.
6. Were either of your parents alive at the end of the tax year?	If NO , stop here; you DO qualify to claim part of your allowable American opportunity credit as a refundable credit. If YES , go to question 7.
7. Are you filing a joint return for the tax year?	If NO , you DO NOT qualify to claim part of your allowable American opportunity credit as a refundable credit. If YES , you DO qualify to claim part of your allowable American opportunity credit as a refundable credit.

Earned income. Earned income includes wages, salaries, professional fees, and other payments received for personal services actually performed. Earned income includes the part of any scholarship or fellowship that represents payment for teaching, research, or other services performed by the student that are required as a condition for receiving the scholarship or fellowship (should be reported on a W-2). Earned income does not include that part of the compensation for personal services rendered to a corporation which represents a distribution of earnings or profits rather than a reasonable allowance as compensation for the personal services actually rendered.

Full-time student. Solely for purposes of determining whether a scholarship is considered support, you were a full-time student for 2024 if during any part of any 5 calendar months during the year you were enrolled as a full-time student at an eligible educational institution, or took a full-time, on-farm training course given by such an institution or by a state, county, or local government agency.

Support. Support includes food, shelter, clothing, medical and dental care, education, and the like. However, a scholarship received by a full-time student isn't considered support.

Tab K: Finishing the Return

Completing the e-File Section



Access the E-file section by selecting E-file from the navigation menu on the left side of the screen

e-File Process

When all the data has been entered, complete the e-file section. The return should not be filed (e-filed or as a paper return) until the e-file section has been completed.

Click **E-File** in the left navigation bar.

The software will display any errors and warnings concerning the return.

1. If the software displays an error on the return, read the error carefully and select **FIX THIS** for that error.
2. Make corrections to the return to eliminate the error.
3. Select **E-File** again.
4. Select **FIX THIS** for each e-file error until you correct all errors.



*You **cannot** e-file the return until you correct all e-file errors.*

5. Next, review any warnings.
6. If you need to change any information to eliminate a warning, select Federal Section in the left navigation bar and make corrections to that section of the return.
7. Review your notes. If you need to change something in the return, select the appropriate section in the left navigation bar and make changes.
8. When you finish reviewing warnings and notes, select Continue.



You can still e-file the return with warnings, but review each warning to ensure that you completed the return accurately.

Completing the e-File Section (continued)

Return Details

Your site will be the default entry for the ERO and EFIN boxes and no action is necessary in most cases. If you are volunteering in an ad hoc or virtual site, log into the software with the user name assigned to that site. The software will display an ERO drop-down box and defaults to the main location. Select the correct location from the preprogrammed list.

Return Details

Determine how the taxpayer wants to pay their taxes due or receive their refund.

Return Details

Fee Summary

Bank Account

State ID License

Taxpayer Consent

Custom Questions

Custom Credits

Submission Page

ERO *

Test Sample ERO

EFIN *

001111

Federal return

How would the client like to send their tax return?

Federal refund - \$1,502 *

E-file: Direct Deposit

☐ Only transmit the state return(s)

T To navigate between e-file sections use either the radio buttons in the top navigation bar or the Continue and Back buttons at the bottom of the screen.

 On some laptop displays, the sidebars obscure the Submission Page button. You should close one or the other sidebar to get a complete e-file process display, or reduce the zoom setting for the browser display.

Federal and State Return Types with a Refund		Federal and State Return Types with an Amount Owed	
E-file: Paper Check	E-filed with refund check mailed to taxpayer	Mail Payment	E-filed without direct debit
E-file: Direct Deposit	E-filed with direct deposit	Direct Debit	E-file with direct debit
Paper Return with Direct Deposit	Paper return with direct deposit	Paper Return	Paper return with check included
Paper Return	Paper return with check mailed to taxpayer		

9. Select the **Only transmit the state return(s)** box if the state return is to be e-filed, but federal will not be filed. You may need to do this if the taxpayer is not required to file a federal return or has already filed a federal return.

Select an **E-file** option for the federal return even though you are not electronically filing the federal return. Then complete the remainder of the information on the E-File and Submission pages.

To apply a federal refund towards next year's taxes open Federal>Payments and Estimates>Apply Payments to Next Year's Taxes.

To apply state refund to next year's state taxes, go to State>Payments>Apply your State Refund.



For a no refund/no payment return, select e-file mail payment

Completing the e-File Section (continued)

State Return(s)

Enter type of state return

If the state return is marked as Paper and the federal return is e-filed, confirm this is the correct choice and not a mistake.

State return

How would the client like to send their tax return?

GA state amount due – \$268 *

Not Selected ▼

Federal and State Return Types with a Refund		Federal and State Return Types with an Amount Owed	
E-file: Paper Check	E-filed with refund check mailed to taxpayer	Mail Payment	E-filed without direct debit
E-file: Direct Deposit	E-filed with direct deposit	Direct Debit	E-file with direct debit
Paper Return with Direct Deposit	Paper return with direct deposit	Paper Return	Paper return with check included
Paper Return	Paper return with check mailed to taxpayer		



For a no refund/no payment return, select e-file mail payment

IRS e-file Signature Authorization

The taxpayers' PINs are defaulted to 1+ the last four digits of the SSN in the electronic return record before the taxpayers sign Form 8879, IRS e-file Signature Authorization. After reviewing the return and being advised that they are ultimately responsible for the information on the return, the taxpayer (and spouse if filing jointly) must sign Form 8879 before their return is electronically filed.

Form 8879

Confirm the information below for the IRS e-file signature authorization.

Taxpayer Email

Taxpayer's PIN *

12345

ERO's PIN *

12345



The taxpayer and spouse email addresses will be prefilled on this screen if they were input in the Personal Information section.

Completing the e-File Section (continued)

Taxpayer PIN Guidelines

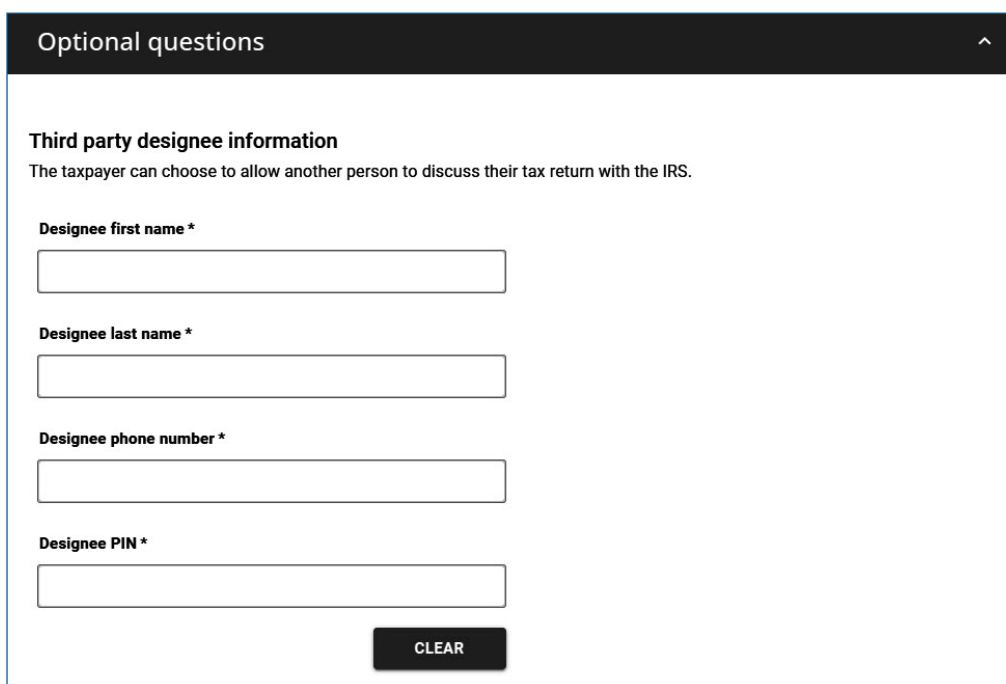
The PIN can be any five numbers except all zeros. If filing a joint return, a PIN is needed for the taxpayer and spouse.

How to use the Practitioner (ERO) PIN in TaxSlayer

98765 is defaulted in Office Setup

The information is pulled from Office Setup to Part III of Form 8879

Third Party Designee Info



The screenshot shows a web form titled "Optional questions" with a dark header bar. Below the header, the section "Third party designee information" is displayed. A sub-header reads: "The taxpayer can choose to allow another person to discuss their tax return with the IRS." There are four text input fields, each preceded by a label and an asterisk: "Designee first name *", "Designee last name *", "Designee phone number *", and "Designee PIN *". At the bottom right of the form area is a dark button labeled "CLEAR".

Third party designee info can be completed if the taxpayer wishes, but the designee is never the volunteer preparer. The above screen is accessed by selecting **Optional questions** at the bottom of the Return Details section.



The Fee Summary screen can be skipped by clicking the adjacent radio button in the top navigation bar from the Return Details screen.

Completing the e-File Section (continued)

Completing Bank Account Information and Entering Direct Deposit Information

If direct deposit or direct debit is selected for either federal or state return, the Taxpayer Bank Account Information screen will appear.

In this section, the preparer inputs the bank routing and account number for direct deposit of refund or automatic withdrawal of balance due.

Re-loadable Prepaid Bank Cards and Cash App Accounts:

The taxpayer must provide the routing number and account number for the card /cash app account so that it can be entered on the bank information screen.



See *Pointers for Direct Deposit of Refunds* on page [K-22](#).



Use written or electronic account information from the financial institution.

10. Input the name of the bank as stated on the check (Optional).
11. Input both the routing and account number twice on this screen. The taxpayer's name is required to be on the account.
12. Click **PULL REFUND** to populate Deposit Amount with the calculated refund. If the return is updated later, then refresh this by clicking **PULL REFUND** again if the refund changed.

Bank Information

Enter any necessary bank account information for the taxpayer.

Return Details

Fee Summary

Bank Account

State ID License

Taxpayer Consent

Custom Questions

Custom Credits

Submission Page

✓

✓

⦿

✓

✓

✓

✓

○

Taxpayer Bank Account Information - 8888

The taxpayer may allocate their refund into:

- Up to 3 bank accounts
- A paper check
- Up to 3 savings bonds

The total amount of the deposits and purchased savings bonds must equal the total refund (\$1,502.00).

Note

This bank information MUST be accurate for the taxpayer's return to be processed correctly

X

Bank Accounts

Enter the taxpayer's bank account information for the account(s) they want the refund deposited into.

Bank Account 1

Bank Account Type *

⦿ Checking

○ Savings

Bank Name

10

Routing Number *

11

Confirm Routing Number *

Deposit Amount *

\$

Bank Account Number *

12

Confirm Bank Account Number *

PULL REFUND

Completing the e-File Section (continued)



(Administrator) Configuration>Office Setup

Split Refund Option

When the taxpayer elects to direct deposit his or her refund into two or three accounts, you will need to answer additional questions in the e-file section.

For this option to be available, someone with Administrator privileges must have updated Configuration>Office Setup and checked the box for Offer 8888. Volunteers will not see this change reflected until the next time they log on. This will allow all preparers at that site to offer Form 8888, Allocation of Refund). Form 8888 also supports double-entry of bank routing and account information.

Form 8888 is incorporated into the e-file section. This form cannot be accessed through the left menu or form finder.

Only one active account is displayed at a time. If the taxpayer wants the refund deposited into multiple accounts, the preparer will expand the 2nd, then the 3rd account.



The account must be in the name of the taxpayer (or spouse if filing jointly).

Completing the e-File Section (continued)

Entering Direct Debit Information

Payment date can be set up for due date of return or prior. If filing return after the due date, direct debit date must be the same date as the date the return is being transmitted or be within the previous five days of that date.

Instructions for canceling a direct debit are shown on Form 8879.

 **A scheduled direct debit will not automatically get canceled if an amended return is e-filed or if the taxpayer makes a manual payment at irs.gov/payments.**

 **Advise taxpayer to confirm their scheduled direct debit(s) actually gets withdrawn. Remind them that they are still responsible for making their payment by the due date if the funds are not withdrawn by the IRS or state agency.**

TaxSlayer will prefill this with the taxpayer's phone number entered in Personal Information. →

Bank Information

Enter any necessary bank account information for the taxpayer.

Return Details	Fee Summary	Bank Account	Custom Questions	Custom Credits	Submission Page
☒	☒	☒	☐	☐	☐

Bank Account Type *

☐ Checking

☐ Savings

Bank Name

Routing Number *

Confirm Routing Number *

Bank Account Number *

Confirm Bank Account Number *

Direct Debit Information

Enter the amount to be debited from the taxpayers bank account

Amount of tax payment *

\$ 0

 Populate amount owed

Warning:

Payment only applies to federal tax due. If payment amount is less than the amount due, you will have to mail the rest of the payment to the IRS with a payment voucher. X

Warning:

State Direct Debit Payments will be the full amount due for the state. If you do not wish to pay the full amount via direct debit, please select Electronic Balance due and mail the payment to the State with a payment voucher. X

Requested Payment Date *

Daytime phone number *

(813) 555-1111

BACK

CONTINUE

 **SAVE & RETURN**

 **SAVE & EXIT**

Completing the e-File Section (continued)

State ID

Some states require a drivers license or additional taxpayer identification in order to e-file the return. This screen will appear only if there is a state return. A second section for spouse will appear below on a joint return.

Select driver's license or ID, license number, date issued, date expires and issuing state. Some states will accept an expired license/ID, otherwise for an expired license/ID select **Not Provided**. See state requirement and work around if applicable.

The screenshot shows the 'State ID License' screen. At the top, a progress bar indicates the current step is 'State ID License', with previous steps (Return Details, Fee Summary, Bank Account) completed and subsequent steps (Taxpayer Consent, Custom Questions, Custom Credits, Submission Page) pending. Below the progress bar, the section is titled 'State driver's license/ID (Optional)' with a note that this information is optional but may assist the state in verifying the client's identity. There are four radio button options for 'License/ID type *': 'Driver's License', 'DMV/BMV State Id', 'No Driver's License Or State ID', and 'Not Provided'. At the bottom, there are 'BACK' and 'CONTINUE' buttons, and a 'SAVE & EXIT' button with a document icon.

Taxpayer Consents

The Taxpayer Consent section includes all consents assigned to the site. All consents must be accepted (with date entered) or declined (date unnecessary) in TaxSlayer before the return can be marked as ready for review or complete. Consents will be displayed in the order assigned or created (scroll down to get to the next consent).

The screenshot shows the 'Taxpayer Consent' screen. A progress bar at the top shows 'Taxpayer Consent' as the current step, with previous steps (Return Details, Fee Summary, Bank Account, State ID License) completed and subsequent steps (Custom Questions, Custom Credits, Submission Page) pending. The main content area is titled 'Consent to Disclose Tax Return Information to VITA/TCE Tax Prep Sites'. It includes a sub-header 'TaxYear 2023: the taxpayer/spouse will be required to accept or deny. If they deny, the return is still eligible for site to site carryforward'. Below this is a scrollable area showing a consent statement: 'Global Carry Forward of data allows TaxSlayer LLC, the provider of the VITA/TCE tax software- to make'. A small upward arrow is visible on the right side of the scrollable area.

 **Consent #1:** Global Carry Forward may be authorized via Form 15080, Consent to Disclose Tax Return Information to VITA/TCE Tax Return Preparation Sites. **If accepted**, the taxpayer's data will carry forward next year to any VITA/TCE site using TaxSlayer. **If declined**, the taxpayer's data will carry forward next year only to the site that prepared the return.

Tax-Aide Consent #2: Consent to Disclose/Use Information to AARP Foundation. This permits the information described to be shared with the AARP Foundation to assist in funding the Tax-Aide program.

Tax-Aide Consent #3: Consent for AARP Foundation to Use Select Tax Return Information. This permits AARP's charitable affiliate to send the taxpayer information about free programs and services. This consent is not effective unless consent #2 was also accepted.

Completing the e-File Section (continued)

Questions

Answer national and local questions.

Use these fields for information that is helpful to your site. For example, these fields could be used to enter the preparer's name and/or new versus returning taxpayers. These fields are used by the military to report rank, grade, enlisted/retired, etc.

Custom Questions

Answer any custom questions set up by your office.

Return Details

Fee Summary

Bank Account

State ID License

Taxpayer Consent

Custom Questions

Custom Credits

Submission Page

☒

☒

☒

☒

☒

☒

☒

☐

1. 1. Would you say you can carry on a conversation in English, both understanding and speaking?

Select

2. 2. Would you say you can read a newspaper or book in English?

Select

After the end of the tax season a custom report can be created.

 If your site or group administrator marked a question as **Required**, you must answer the question to continue. If you select **BACK** before you answer the required questions, TaxSlayer Pro Online does **NOT** save any of the data entered on this page.

Completing the Submission Page

 The following screen shows the return method (paper or e-file, and direct debit/deposit vs. mail check/payment) for the federal and the state returns. Verify and correct, if needed.

Submission Page

Review the final details and transmit the return.

Return Details

Fee Summary

Bank Account

Taxpayer Consent

Custom Questions

Custom Credits

Submission Page

☒

☒

☒

☒

☒

☒

☒

TAXPAYER ELECTRONIC SIGNATURE

Edit Signature

FEDERAL RETURN

Federal refund

\$1,502

Return method: **E-file: Direct Deposit**

☒ Edit Refund Method

STATE RETURN

State refund

N/A

Return method: **N/A**

☒ Edit Refund Method

Completing the e-File Section (continued)

Return Status

Use tags as directed by your site coordinator. After you're finished preparing the return, select **Mark tax return ready for review**. Once the Quality Reviewer confirms the accuracy of the return, mark the return **Approved**. Select **Mark tax return as complete** to enable e-filing only after it is reviewed with the taxpayer (and spouse if filing jointly) and they've signed Form 8879 and any applicable state equivalent.

Extra button appears after ready for review is checked (approve or deny) which has to be checked before the reviewer can mark Complete.

Preparers won't see the transmit button, unless authorized by their site coordinator via Roles & Permissions.

Return Status Tag(s)
Select the tags below to sort returns from within the client list based on the predefined criteria below.

☐ Ready to File

☐ Waiting on Signature

☐ Need W-2

☐ Reviewed by Steve

☐ 1040-NR

[View all return tags](#)

Return review status
Select the status of the return below

☐ Approved

☐ Failed

Transmit Return
E-file the completed tax return

Select one:

☒ Mark tax return ready for review

☐ Mark tax return as complete

 *TaxSlayer left menu>VITA/TCE publications and User Guides>Attachments. Download the 20XX Pro Online User Guide for more detailed information about Using the Customer Portal, including supported file types, size limitations, etc.*

Inviting Taxpayers to the Customer Portal – Initial Invitation

You can invite the taxpayer to the Customer Portal at any point after you complete the taxpayer's Basic Information pages. To begin the invitation to the Customer Portal, use the following steps:

1. Do one of the following:
 - a. Select **Create Customer Portal** from the taxpayer drop-down menu,
 - b. Select **Create Customer Portal** from the left navigation panel,
 - c. Select **CUSTOMER PORTAL** on the Submission page

TaxSlayer displays the Customer Portal Link page, defaulting the taxpayer's phone number and/or email address from Basic Information

2. Verify the taxpayer's phone number or email address, or type the information in the appropriate box.



*If you type both a phone number and email address, the Customer Portal defaults the invitation to the taxpayer's email address. Select **CONTINUE**.*

TaxSlayer Pro Online displays a message that the link was sent to the taxpayer successfully. Each link is unique to the taxpayer. It cannot be used to create a Customer Portal account for another taxpayer.

Working in the Customer Portal

As the tax preparer, you can send tax documents to the taxpayer, access files when the taxpayer uploads them, and chat with the taxpayer. This provides a full range of communication and document sharing options when working with a taxpayer on a tax return.

Making Tax Documents Available to the Taxpayer

When you need a taxpayer to review tax documents, whether as a review before filing or after filing, you can make those documents available through Customer Portal. To do so, use the following steps:

1. Navigate through the return to the Submission page.
2. Click **SEND TAX RETURN DOCUMENTS TO CUSTOMER PORTAL**.

Accessing Documents After Taxpayer Upload

After a taxpayer uploads documents, you can access them from Scanned Documents. To do so, use the following steps:

1. Click Scanned Documents from the Taxpayer drop-down menu. TaxSlayer Pro Online displays the Scanned Documents page, which includes any tax return documents you have made available to the taxpayer through Customer Portal and any documents the taxpayer has uploaded.
2. Download the documents as needed.

Form 8453, U.S. Individual Income Tax Transmittal for an IRS e-file Return



Tax-Aide Best Practice: Do not attach Form 8453 or the related forms/statements described below for inclusion in the electronic return. Inform the taxpayer that the IRS may ask them to provide this additional documentation.

- Tax-Aide states may establish their own policy regarding including attachments in TaxSlayer for state-related e-filing requirements.



Tax-Aide Policy prohibits the exchange of taxpayer data with anyone by email, fax, USPS mail or courier. The only exception is if you are using USPS mail solely to contact a taxpayer at the address provided because phone contact has been unsuccessful.

- TaxSlayer's Customer Portal can be used to securely share tax documents with taxpayers as described on the [prior page](#).

Form 8453 will be used to transmit specific supporting documents that can't be e-filed. Those paper forms, schedules and supporting documents include:

- Form 2848, Power of Attorney and Declaration of Representative (or POA that states the agent is granted authority to sign the return)
- Form 8332, Release / Revocation of Release of Claim to Exemption for Child by Custodial Parent (or certain pages from a divorce decree or separation agreement, that went into effect after 1984 and before 2009) (see instructions)
- Form 8949, Sales and Other Dispositions of Capital Assets (or a statement with the same information), if you elect not to report your transactions electronically on Form 8949. Form 8453 is to be mailed to the Austin Submission Processing Center within three business days.

Mail Form 8453 to:

Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Shipping and Receiving, 0254
Receipt and Control Branch
Austin, TX 73344-0254



Alternatively, a PDF of the attachments can be attached to the electronic return. In that case, no Form 8453 is required. To do this, scan the document to create the PDF. However, only select forms can be uploaded into TaxSlayer. Refer to [Form 8453](#) for a list of acceptable documents.

Due Diligence

By law, tax return preparers must exercise due diligence in preparing or assisting in the preparation of tax returns. IRS-SPEC defines due diligence as the degree of care and caution reasonably expected from, and ordinarily exercised by, a volunteer in the VITA/TCE program. This means, as a volunteer, you must do your part when preparing or quality reviewing a tax return to ensure the information on the return is correct and complete. Doing your part includes confirming a taxpayer's (and/or spouse, if married filing jointly) identity and providing top-quality service by helping them understand and meet their tax responsibilities.

Generally, IRS-certified volunteers may rely in good faith on information from a taxpayer without requiring documentation as verification. However, part of due diligence requires volunteers to ask a taxpayer to clarify information that may appear to be inconsistent or incomplete. When reviewing information for accuracy, volunteers need to ask themselves if the information is unusual or questionable.



If at any time a volunteer becomes uncomfortable with the information provided by the taxpayer, the volunteer should not prepare the tax return. If necessary, ask the coordinator for assistance.

Quality Review Process



See the NTTC [Gold Standards for Quality Review](#).

Quality Site Requirement #2: Intake/Interview and Quality Review Process, requires every site to use a complete quality review process for all returns prepared to ensure accuracy. Every item on the Quality Review Checklist must be addressed while reviewing Form 13614-C, Intake/Interview and Quality Review Sheet, all supporting documents, return preparer comments, and the completed tax return. The quality reviewer **must** contact the taxpayer so that they can participate in the quality review process.

There are two acceptable quality review methods:

Designated Review – This preferred quality review method uses a designated quality reviewer. This is a volunteer who is solely dedicated to reviewing returns prepared by the other volunteers at the site.

Peer Review – When a designated quality reviewer is not available, volunteers can review each other's returns.



Self-review is not allowed. All returns must be quality reviewed by another volunteer certified to the level required for the return.

Quality Review Checklist

- During quality review process, taxpayer's (and spouse's, if married filing jointly) photo ID is verified again by quality reviewer.
- Verify volunteer return preparer and quality reviewer are certified to prepare/review this return and return is within scope of the program.
- Verify all applicable questions on Form 13614-C, Pages 1 through 3 were answered. Any errors or incomplete information were:
 - discussed with the taxpayer
 - corrected
 - notated on Form 13614-C
- All applicable information in the "to be completed by certified volunteer" gray-shaded area of Form 13614-C is completed.
- Check [Form 13614-C](#) for additional comments left by the return preparer.
- Names, addresses, SSNs, ITINs, and EINs are verified and correct on the return.
- Filing status is correct.
- Dependency determinations are correct. If Taxpayer can be claimed as a dependent on someone else's return, verify that it is properly recorded in the basic information section.
- All Income on Form 13614-C (with or without source documents) indicated on Pages 2 and 3 is verified and correct.
- All applicable adjustments to income are verified and correct.
- Standard or itemized deductions are correct.
- All eligible credits are correct.
- All applicable provisions of Affordable Care Act (ACA) were considered for each person named on the tax return and are correct.
- Federal income tax withholding and estimated tax payments are correct.
- Direct deposit/debit and checking/saving routing and account numbers are correct .

Quality Review Process (continued)

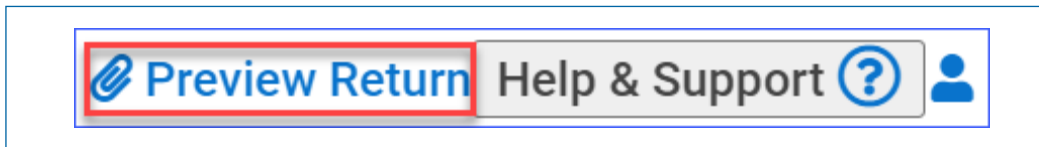
- Confirm federal and state return types are correct (for example, e-file or paper).
- SIDN is included and correct on the return.
- During quality review, the taxpayer(s) was advised that they are responsible for the information on their return.

Refer to [Publication 5838](#), VITA/TCE Intake/Interview and Quality Review Handbook, for additional guidance on how to conduct a quality review.

TaxSlayer Basic Quality Review Print Set

Quality Review using TaxSlayer: Refer to [Publication 5838](#), VITA/TCE Intake/Interview and Quality Review Handbook.

Return Open: After the return is prepared and still opened by the preparer, the preparer should select **Preview Return** from the top of the page in TaxSlayer. The Quality Reviewer can review the tax return in their browser or Adobe Reader without printing from here.



TaxSlayer Basic Quality Review Print Set (continued)

Return Closed: If the preparer closes the return, the Quality Reviewer should select the **printer icon drop down list** from the Office Client List page. This list will include the printer options for the Quality Reviewer.

Office Client List

2023 Client Tax Return List

Filter by Status: Any Status

Filter by Return Tag: Any Tag

☐ Do Not Show Deactivated Returns ☐ Do Not Show Accepted Returns ☐ Do Not Show Paper Returns

Date From: yyyy/mm/dd Date To: yyyy/mm/dd Date Type: Create Date

Search Client List

Show 100 entries

Showing 1 to 8 of 8 entries

SSN FIRST LAST PHONE PREPARER STATUS STATE STATUS

Tools: Print Return, PAPER FILE COPY, TAXPAYER COPY PRINT, **QUALITY REVIEW**

Selecting the **Quality Review** print set while the return is opened or closed, the Quality Reviewer will be able to review all documents included in the tax return. Compare the IRS Form 13614-C to the Client Form Listing Summary included at the start of the print set to verify all the correct documents are included in the tax return.

Once the basic Intake/Interview documents are reviewed, the Quality Reviewer should review the other pages included in the print set of the tax return. These pages include forms, schedules, and worksheets required to complete the Quality Review of the tax return. Once the Quality Reviewer confirms the accuracy of the return, the return should be marked Approved. When the return is shared with and Form 8879 is signed by the taxpayer(s), select the **Mark tax return as complete** button on the submission page in TaxSlayer. By selecting this option, TaxSlayer makes the return available for transmission to the TaxSlayer Processing Center.

Return Signature

A return isn't considered valid unless it is signed. Both spouses must sign if the return is filed jointly. The return should be dated and the occupation lines should be completed. Advise the taxpayer they're responsible for the information on the return.

When Someone Can Sign for You

Child's Return

If a child can't sign his or her name, the parent, guardian, or another legally responsible person must sign the child's name in the space provided followed by the words "By (parent or guardian signature), parent or guardian for minor child."

Incapacitated Spouse

If the spouse can't sign because of injury or disease and tells the taxpayer to sign for him or her, the taxpayer can sign the spouse's name on the return followed by the words "By (your name), Husband (or Wife)." Attach a statement that is signed and dated by the taxpayer to the return. Alternatively, you may scan the statement as a PDF and attach it to the return prior to creating the e-file. See [Publication 501](#), Dependents, Standard Deduction, and Filing Information, for requirements to include in the statement. **Tax-Aide Best Practice:** Advise taxpayer to write, sign, and include such a statement if the return is paper filed. For an e-filed return, do not attach for inclusion in the electronic return, but advise taxpayer to retain it in case it is requested by the IRS.

Military Spouse

If the taxpayer's spouse is unable to sign the return because he or she is serving in a combat zone or is performing qualifying service outside of a combat zone, and the taxpayer doesn't have a power of attorney (POA) or other statement, the taxpayer can sign for their spouse. Attach a signed statement to the return that explains that the spouse is serving in a combat zone. Alternatively, you may scan the statement as a PDF and attach it to the return prior to creating the e-file. See [Publication 3](#), Armed Forces' Tax Guide, for other situations. **Tax-Aide Best Practice:** Advise taxpayer to write, sign, and include such a statement if the return is paper filed. For an e-filed return, do not attach for inclusion in the electronic return, but advise taxpayer to retain it in case it is requested by the IRS.

Court-Appointed Conservator or Other Fiduciary

If you are a court-appointed conservator, guardian, or other fiduciary for a mentally or physically incompetent individual who has to file a tax return, sign your name for the individual and file Form 56, Notice Concerning Fiduciary Relationship. Preparation of Form 56 is Out of Scope, but the return itself remains in scope.

Power of Attorney (POA)

Attach a copy of the taxpayer's original paper POA to a copy of Form 8453 for the site to send to the IRS once the return is accepted. Alternatively, you may scan the POA as a PDF and attach the PDF to the return prior to creating the e-file. See [Publication 17](#), Your Federal Income Tax (For Individuals), Chapter 1. For additional details, see [Publication 947](#), Practice Before the IRS and Power of Attorney, and [Form 2848 Instructions](#). Even when the taxpayer's agent is using a power of attorney different than Form 2848, follow the same process.

Mail the POA with Form 8453 to:

Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Shipping and Receiving, 0254
Receipt and Control Branch
Austin, TX 73344-0254



Tax-Aide Best Practice: Do not attach Form 8453 or POA for inclusion in the electronic return. Inform the taxpayer that the IRS may ask them to provide this additional documentation. See page [K-14](#).



PDF Attachments can be found in the Schedule D Capital Gains menu. Such attachments will be included with the e-file and are not restricted to Schedule D related items.

Power of Attorney

Refer to **Publication 17** on Power of Attorney & Signatures. For additional details see below. Even when the taxpayer's agent is using a power of attorney different than **Form 2848**, follow the same process.

 *If a counselor does not feel comfortable working with a POA, court appointment papers or **Form 1310**, check with other volunteers. If no one else is available, refer the taxpayer to a professional preparer.*

A valid General Power of Attorney (POA), naming a representative as Attorney-in-Fact, is required if someone asks to have a return completed for another person and intends to sign that return on behalf of those whom they are representing.

- The POA must be either legally signed by taxpayer and notarized or issued by a court.
- The POA must contain a statement which defines the authority to prepare, sign, and file income tax returns with federal, state, and local or other governmental bodies.

Form 2848, when properly completed can serve as a Power of Attorney for tax matters only. Preparation of Form 2848 is Out of Scope, however the return itself remains In Scope. It is up to the individual taxpayer to complete Form 2848 and bring it to the site for handling with the return.

 *See [prior page](#) regarding mailing or including a copy of Form 2848 or other POA for an e-filed return. If the return is paper filed with the IRS, then a copy of the POA must be attached to Form 1040.*

 *The circumstances under which another person may sign a return under the authority of **Form 2848** or any other POA are limited to:*

- Disease or Injury;
- Continuous absence from the United States for a period of 60 days prior to date required by law for filing the return; or
- Specific permission is requested of and granted by the IRS for other good cause.

Generally, only those eligible to practice before the IRS, e.g., attorney, CPA, or enrolled agent or a member of the taxpayer's immediate family may sign on behalf of the taxpayer – see Part II of **Form 2848** for complete list.

 *A POA does not survive the death of the taxpayer and is not valid for a deceased individual. If the return is being prepared for a deceased taxpayer, then signing of the return depends on the specific circumstances:*

- A return signed by a surviving spouse: no documentation required;
- A return signed by a court appointed representative: paper file the return and include a copy of the certificate showing the appointment; or
- A return signed by a personal representative who has not been appointed by a court (such as an heir of decedent's assets): no documentation required, but **Form 1310** required if requesting a refund.

Deceased Taxpayer



Basic Information>Personal Information>Taxpayer is deceased; or Keyword: PER

If the spouse died during the year and the surviving spouse didn't remarry, a joint return can be filed. If a taxpayer died before filing the return and had no filing requirement but had tax withheld, a return must be filed to get a refund. If the decedent had a filing requirement, the taxpayer's spouse or personal representative will have to file and sign a return for the person who died. A personal representative can be an executor, administrator, or anyone who is in charge of the decedent's property. If no one has yet been appointed as executor or administrator, the surviving spouse can sign the return for the deceased spouse and enter "Filing as surviving spouse" in the area where the return is signed.

In Basic Information (see page B-21, check the box to indicate that taxpayer and/or spouse is deceased and enter their date of death. TaxSlayer will automatically note this on the top of Form 1040.

Form 2848, Power of Attorney and Declaration of Representative, is invalid once the taxpayer dies; therefore Form 56 or new Form 2848 signed by estate executor or representative must be completed. See Publication 559, Survivors, Executors, and Administrators, for details.

Claiming a Refund for a Deceased Person



Federal Section>Miscellaneous Forms>Form 1310



Form 1310 is not applicable for a surviving spouse filing jointly with their deceased spouse.

If filing MFJ and both spouses are deceased, add a Form 1310, Statement of Person Claiming Refund Due a Deceased Taxpayer, for each spouse. The screenshot shows the three options available in Part I of Form 1310:

- Option A – Must be paper filed.
- Option B – Only applicable for a court-appointed or certified personal representative claiming a refund on Form 1040-X (must be paper filed, attaching a copy of the certificate that shows their appointment). For such a representative filing the original return (e.g. using Form 1040), do not file Form 1310; instead just attach the certificate that shows their appointment.
- Option C – not permitted if there is a representative as described in Option B. Only option C is allowed to be filed electronically and completion of Part II is required. The taxpayer must provide proof of death if requested by IRS. The taxpayer must also certify they are entitled to the refund and will administer the funds as stated under state law. Paper file the return if the e-file rejects due to the SSN being locked by the IRS.

Claimant's Address *

☐ Check here if foreign address

Address (street number & name) *

ZIP code *

City, town, or post office *

State *

- Please Select -

Phone Number

* Optional

() -

☒ Check here if you plan on sending this form electronically.

Part I - Check the box that applies to you

☐ A - Surviving spouse requesting reissuance of a refund check.

☐ B - Court-appointed or certified personal representative. Attach a court certificate showing your appointment, unless previously filed.

☒ C - Person, other than A or B, claiming refund for the decedent's estate (complete Part II if checked)

Printing the Tax Return



Client Search>Office Client List or e-File Section>Last Screen (Submission)>Print Return

A copy of the return can be printed by selecting the Printer Icon located on the Client Tax Return row from the Office Client List. A copy of the tax return can also be printed from within the return. The print location from inside the return is located on the Submission page under the e-File section. After all required information has been entered on the e-file page, select Save. The program will display the Submission page. From this page, click on the drop down arrow, select the appropriate print set, and then select Print Return. Sites have the option to create their own print sets as a means of saving paper. Once the PDF is generated, you can choose the pages you wish to print and the number of copies you wish.

Do Not Show Deactivated Returns Do Not Show Accepted Returns Do Not Show Paper Returns

Date From: yyyy/mm/dd Date To: yyyy/mm/dd Date Type: Create Date

Search Client List

Show 10 entries

Showing 1 to 6 of 6 entries

SSN	FIRST	LAST	PHONE	PREPARER	STATUS	STATE	STATUS

Tools: Select

- Print Return
- PAPER FILE COPY
- TAXPAYER COPY PRINT
- QUALITY REVIEW



Direct debit information does not print automatically with the print set TAXPAYER COPY PRINT. The first page of the QUALITY REVIEW print set includes a return summary with the direct debit account, amount, and date. Print this page for taxpayers with a direct debit, and the taxpayer should review the information to make sure it is correct.



Tax-Aide Policy: Complete these steps for both the federal and state returns to ensure the direct deposit information was entered correctly:

1. Ask the taxpayer to review the bank account and routing numbers on the printed return for direct deposits or on the return summary page for direct debits.
2. Ask the taxpayer to initial next to the banking information on their copy of the return to confirm they have verified the information and that it is correct.

Distributing Copies of Returns



Tax-Aide Policy: *Volunteers may not mail any tax documents. See page [K-14](#).*

Taxpayer's Copy

- All taxpayer documents, including the Tax-Aide Intake Booklet, Form(s) W-2, Form(s) 1099, etc.
- Form 1040 with all forms/schedules/worksheets including signed Form 8879 and Form 8453, if applicable.
- Organize the taxpayer's copy of the return according to the attachment sequence at the top right corner of each form. Any supplemental schedules are put at the end.
- Form 8332, if applicable.
- Original Power of Attorney, if applicable.
- State forms/schedules, as applicable.
- If direct debit, highlight procedure for canceling the debit in case needed later.

Paper Federal Return

- Signed Form 1040 with all forms/schedules.
- Organize the federal copy of the return according to the attachment sequence at the top right corner of each form. Any supplemental schedules are put at the end.
- Attach federal copies of Form(s) W-2 and any Form(s) 1099 with withholding.

Paper State Return

- Signed state return with all forms and schedules.
- Attach a copy of the federal return if required by state instructions.
- Attach state copies of Form(s) W-2 and any Form(s) 1099 with withholding.

Where to File Paper Returns

When a paper return must be filed, advise the taxpayer to sign and mail the federal return to the applicable IRS address for the state where the taxpayer lives. See page [P-11](#) for a list of addresses.

The taxpayer must be given an exact copy of the paper return to be filed. Additional copies of the schedules and worksheets should also be provided. If applicable, state income tax returns should be signed and mailed to the appropriate address for that state. State mailing address can be found on the state tax form or on the tax department's website.



- *If not already watermarked, clearly mark the taxpayer's file copy so they know which copy to send to the IRS*
 - *Provide IRS address or pre-addressed envelope(s) to the taxpayer*
 - *Remind taxpayer that their return must be postmarked no later than the tax deadline*

Pointers for Direct Deposit of Refunds

TONY MAPLE
JENNIFER MAPLE
 123 Pear Lane
 Anyplace, GA 00000

PAY TO THE
 ORDER OF _____ \$

_____ DOLLARS

ANYPLACE BANK
 Anyplace, GA 00000

For _____

Routing number (line 35b) **Account number (line 35d)**

Do not include the check number.

⑆ 250 2500 25⑆ 20 202 086 ⑈ 1127

1127
 15-0000/0000

1. Using a check, paper or electronic documentation from the financial institution as proof of account, verify the account is in the name of the taxpayer (or spouse if filing jointly):
 - a. The Routing Transit Number (RTN) must contain 9 digits and begin with 01 through 12 or 21 through 32.
 - b. The Depositor Account Number (DAN) can be up to 17 characters. Include hyphens but omit spaces and special symbols. Don't include the check number or the dollar amount on canceled checks. On the sample check above, the account number is 20202086. The 16-digit number on a debit card is not the account number.
 2. **Tax-Aide Policy:** Don't use the RTN from a deposit slip as it may not be valid for direct deposit.
 - a. For direct deposit into a savings account, the taxpayer should obtain a statement from the financial institution to verify the routing and account number for direct deposit.
 - b. For direct deposit into a checking account, if the taxpayer doesn't have a canceled check, the taxpayer should also contact their financial institution.
 3. Entering the incorrect RTN and/or DAN will result in a 4-6 week delay of the refund, or it may go into someone else's account. If the direct deposit is voided, a paper check will automatically be mailed to the address on the electronic tax form.
 4. Double-check the RTN of the financial institution if:
 - a. You are unfamiliar with the financial institution. (Some types of accounts that exist through brokerage firms can't accept direct deposits.)
 - b. The RTN is for a credit union, which is payable through another financial institution. The taxpayer should contact his or her credit union for the correct RTN.
- ! Tax-Aide Policy:** Complete these steps for both the federal and state returns to ensure the direct deposit information was entered correctly:
1. Ask the taxpayer to review the bank account and routing numbers on the printed return for direct deposits or on the return summary page for direct debits.
 2. Ask the taxpayer to initial next to the banking information on their copy of the return to confirm they have verified the information and that it is correct.
5. Remember the split refund option: If a taxpayer chooses to direct deposit his or her refund into two or three accounts, you will need to complete Form 8888 within the e-file section.

Pointers for Direct Deposit of Refunds (continued)



Financial institutions generally don't allow a joint refund to be deposited into an individual account. The IRS isn't responsible if a financial institution refuses a direct deposit.



If the bank routing number or account number is not obtained from a check, you should consult with the Site Coordinator regarding the procedure for verifying direct deposit information.



Direct deposit of a taxpayer's refund is to be made to an account (or accounts) only in the taxpayer's name. Advise taxpayers their refund may only be deposited directly into his/her own account(s).

The taxpayer's federal and/or state refunds can't be deposited into a personal or business bank/debit card account of a VITA/TCE volunteer or partner.



To combat fraud and identity theft, IRS permits a maximum of three refunds to be electronically deposited into a single financial account. The fourth and subsequent refunds automatically convert to a paper refund check and will be mailed to the taxpayer.

Balance Due Returns

General Information

- Taxpayers don't have to pay if balance due is less than \$1.
- Payment in full is due by the April filing due date to avoid interest and penalties.
- Taxpayer should file his or her return by the filing due date, including extensions to avoid a failure-to-file penalty.
- There are separate penalties for filing late and paying late. The late filing penalty is higher.
- Advise taxpayers to file the return on time, even if they can't pay the full amount owed. They should pay as much as they can with the return to reduce penalties and interest. For more information on interest and penalties, see **Tax Topic No. 653** (www.irs.gov/taxtopics/tc653)

Payment Methods

Form 1040-V includes information on electronic payment methods. See **Publication 5034 (en-sp)**, *Need to Make a Payment?*, for a one-page summary of payment options that you can print for taxpayers with a balance due.

1. Electronic Funds Withdrawal (direct debit)

- a. E-filing allows taxpayers to file their return early and schedule their payment for withdrawal from their checking or savings account on a future date up to the April filing due date. Advise taxpayers that they should check their account to verify that the payment was made.

2. IRS Direct Pay

- a. **IRS Direct Pay** (www.irs.gov/directpay) is a free payment from your checking account to the IRS. Use this secure service to pay your tax bill or make an estimated tax payment directly from your checking or savings account at no cost to you. You'll receive instant confirmation that your payment has been submitted. Just follow the easy steps below. Bank account information isn't retained in IRS systems after payments are made. Check your state department of revenue website for direct pay options for a state amount owed.

It takes just 5 easy steps to make a payment:

Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5
Provide your tax information	Verify your identity	Enter your payment information	Review and electronically sign the transaction	Print or record your online confirmation number

3. Check or money order payments

- a. Don't attach the payment to the return.
- b. Refer to instructions on Form 1040-V, Payment Voucher and/or State Voucher.
- c. Submit the payment with a properly completed Form 1040-V and/or State Voucher. Don't staple or attach the payment to the 1040-V.
- d. Don't mail cash.

4. Debit/Credit Card and Digital Wallet Payments

- a. A convenience fee will be charged by the service providers..
- b. For details, go to **Pay Your Taxes by Debit or Credit Card or Digital Wallet** (www.irs.gov/paybycard).



See **Form 1040 Instructions** for additional information.

Balance Due Returns (continued)



Taxpayers can check the balance owed on their account by creating an account on [IRS.gov](https://www.irs.gov) or by requesting an account transcript. www.irs.gov/account

5. Electronic Federal Tax Payment System (EFTPS)

- a. Taxpayers can use EFTPS to pay their federal taxes, but they must enroll first. EFTPS is a fast, easy, convenient and secure service provided free by the Department of Treasury. For more information or to enroll, go to **EFTPS: The Electronic Federal Tax Payment System** (www.irs.gov/eftps) or call EFTPS Customer Service at 1-800-555-4477 (for individual payments). TTY/TDD help is available by calling 1-800-733-4829. Assistance is available in Spanish at 1-800-244-4829.



You must have a valid Social Security Number (SSN) to use this application. This application cannot accommodate Individual Taxpayer Identification Numbers (ITINs)

6. Cash (at a retail partner)

- a. Taxpayers can make a cash payment without the need of a bank account or credit card at more than 27,000 retail locations nationwide. To find a location near you, go to **IRS site Pay With Cash at a Retail Partner** (www.irs.gov/paywithcash).

7. Pay by Mobile Device

- a. To pay through a mobile device, taxpayers may download the IRS2Go app.

What if the taxpayer can't pay?



Ensure the taxpayer understands that interest costs will be included and some payment plans have setup costs (see below for reduced fees for low-income taxpayers).

Online Payment Agreement (OPA):

If the taxpayer's balance is \$50,000 or less, the taxpayer can make a payment arrangement at **Apply Online for a Payment Plan** (www.irs.gov/paymentplans). If the taxpayer can pay within 180 days, there is no user fee for an Online Payment Agreement (OPA). Taxpayers may also call the IRS to set up a short-term payment plan.

If the taxpayer requires more than 180 days to pay, there is an installment agreement user fee. The amount of the fee is less if the payments are set up using direct debit or applying online compared to applying by phone, mail, or in person. If the taxpayers' income is below certain limits, they may qualify for a reduced fee, which may be identified when going through the OPA process. See [Form 9465](#), Installment Agreement Request, instructions for fee information and Form 13844, Application for Reduced Use Fee for Installment Agreement.

Taxpayers can revise their agreement via OPA.

OPA can be used even before the taxpayer receives a bill for the balance due.

Taxpayers who don't use OPA:

If the taxpayer can pay within 180 days, the taxpayer must call IRS at 1-800-829-1040.

If the taxpayer needs longer than 180 days, the application for an installment agreement can be made by using Form 9465. If the return is being filed electronically, Form 9465 can be included with the e-filed return.



Miscellaneous Forms>Installment Agreement Request; or Keyword: 9465



OPA payment plans are processed quicker than requests made with electronically filed returns.

Balance Due Returns (continued)

If the taxpayer requires more than 180 days to pay, there is an installment agreement user fee. The user fee is more using this method than using OPA. Low income taxpayers may qualify for a reduced user fee by using Form 13844.

Taxpayer who need to revise their agreement must call IRS at 1-800-829-1040 or file a new Form 9465. This may also be done in TaxSlayer.

Requesting additional time to pay due to undue hardship

The taxpayer can request an extension of time to pay if paying the tax by the due date will be an undue hardship. For details see [Form 1127](#), Application for Extension of Time for Payment of Tax Due to Undue Hardship. This form is Out of Scope.

Offer in Compromise

If the taxpayer can't pay through an installment agreement and/or by liquidating assets, they may be eligible for an Offer in Compromise (offer). An offer is an agreement between the taxpayer and the IRS that settles a tax debt for less than the full amount owed. The IRS may accept an offer if:

- The IRS agrees that the tax debt may not be accurate,
- The taxpayer has insufficient assets and income to pay the amount due in full, or
- The taxpayer has exceptional circumstances and paying the amount due would cause an economic hardship or would be unjust.

Offer in Compromise is Out of Scope, but volunteers can make taxpayers aware of the option. The taxpayer can use the [Offer in Compromise Pre-Qualifier tool](#) (www.irs.gov/offers) to determine if an offer is a realistic option to resolve their balance due. The questionnaire format assists in gathering the information needed and provides instant feedback as to eligibility. To apply for an offer, the taxpayer must read and complete the forms located in Form 656-B, Offer in Compromise. An offer is subject to a user fee. If the taxpayers' income is below certain limits, they may qualify for a waiver of the user fee. The application for this is part of Form 656-B.

Balance Due Returns (continued)

How Can a Taxpayer Avoid a Balance Due in the Future?



Taxes withheld are based on filing status, dependents, and other adjustments on the return.

- If the taxpayer didn't have enough withheld from his/her paycheck, pension income or taxable Social Security benefits and there is an amount owed on the current return:
 - Advise the taxpayer to access the **Tax Withholding Estimator** (www.irs.gov/withholding).
 - Advise the taxpayer to submit a revised **Form W-4**, Employee's Withholding Certificate, to the employer. For pension income, taxpayers should submit a revised **Form W-4P**, Withholding Certificate for Pension or Annuity Payments, to the pension payer or contact the pension administrator to increase withholding.
 - Advise taxpayers who receive retirement payments other than pensions or annuities to submit **Form W-4R**, Withholding Certificate for Nonperiodic Payments and Eligible Rollover Distributions, to the payer of their retirement payments to increase withholding.
 - Advise taxpayers who received taxable Social Security benefits or unemployment to submit **Form W-4V**, Voluntary Withholding Request, to request withholding from Social Security of certain other federal government payments.
- If the taxpayer had income that wasn't subject to withholding (such as self-employment, interest income, dividend income, or capital gain income):
 - Explain estimated taxes to the taxpayer. In TaxSlayer, add Form 1040-ES, Estimated Tax for Individuals, and complete it. Discuss with taxpayer(s) whether to use the minimum required amount or the total amount expected to be due.
- Advise the taxpayer to review **Publication 505**, Tax Withholding and Estimated Tax.
- **Forms or Publications** can be obtained from IRS.gov.
- If the taxpayer is receiving the advanced premium tax credit (APTC), they should notify the Marketplace when they have any significant change to geographic location, income, family size or a life event.



This information only applies to federal balance due returns. For state information, consult the applicable state.



Use the navigation below to access TaxSlayer's 1040 Estimated Payments Calculator. The **Estimated Tax Worksheet with MFJ/MFS Comparison** in the **Colorado Resource Toolbox** can also be helpful.



Payments & Estimates>Vouchers for 20XX Estimated Tax Payments>1040 Estimated Payments Calculator

Estimated Tax Payments for Next Year



Payments & Estimates>Vouchers for 20XX Estimated Tax Payments; or Keyword VOU

Estimated Payments for Next Year

First Quarter (April XX, 20XX)

\$

1

Second Quarter (June XX, 20XX)

\$

1

Third Quarter (September XX, 20XX)

\$

1

Fourth Quarter (January XX, 20XX)

\$

1

1. Enter amount to be printed on each voucher. Taxpayer can make pen and ink changes to a voucher if the situation changes during the year. At least one amount must be entered for the vouchers to print. A 1040 Estimated Payments Calculator is also available at the above navigation, but not via keyword.

Vouchers will be generated when the return is printed. To enter State Estimated Payments, go to State>Miscellaneous Forms>Estimated Payment Vouchers (may vary by state)



When the IRS due date falls on Saturday, Sunday, or a legal holiday, the due date is the next business day.



Federal Section>Payments & Estimates>Apply Overpayment to Next Year's Taxes

Payment Apply Refund

Amount of Overpayment (**\$5,831.00**) to apply to 2021

\$

CANCEL

CONTINUE

Tab L: Resident/NR Alien

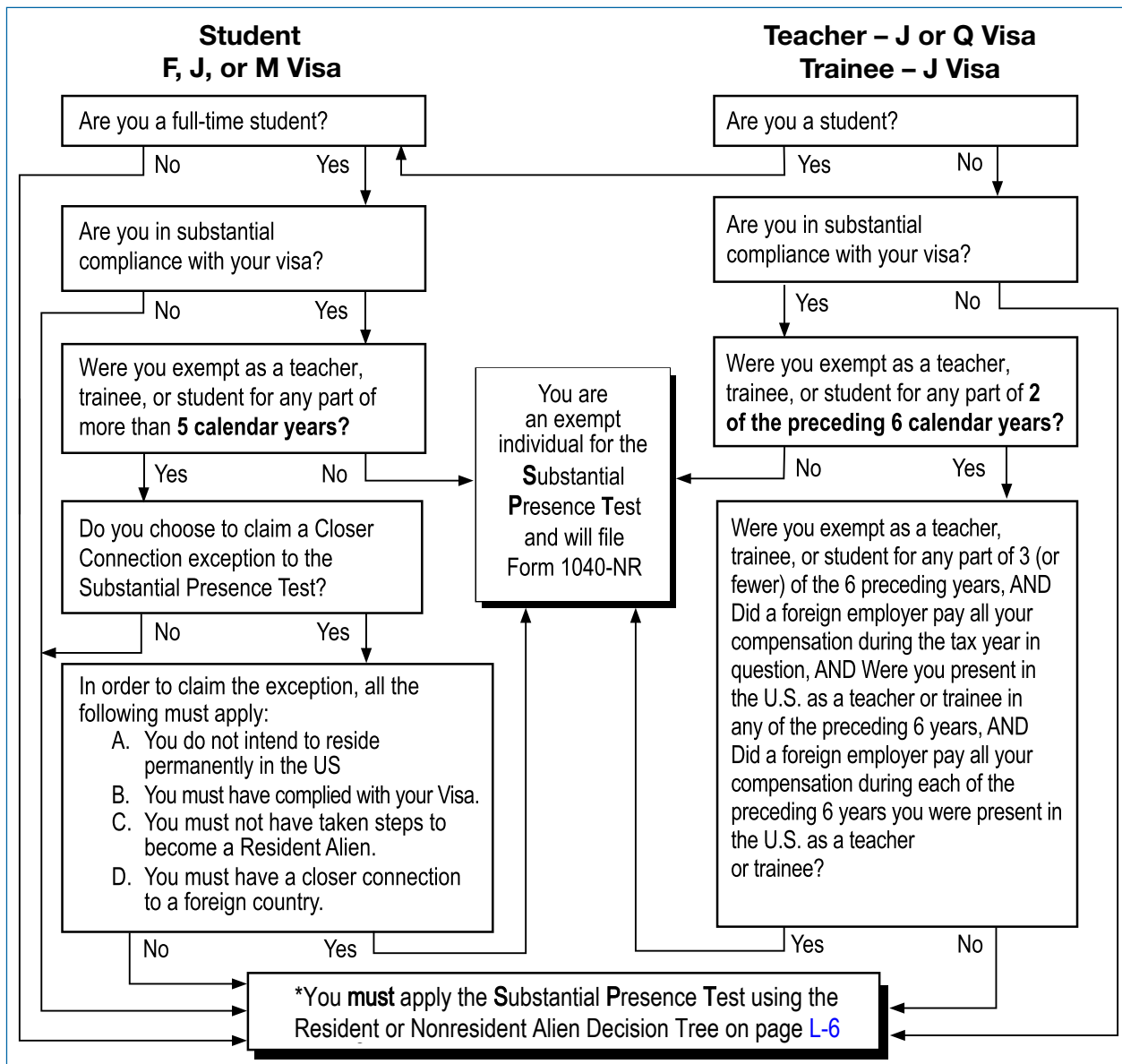
Resident vs. Non-Resident for U.S. Tax Purposes

If the taxpayer or spouse was an alien (not a U.S. citizen), then you must determine if they are a Resident or Nonresident Alien for tax purposes:

- If the taxpayer or spouse was temporarily present in the U.S. on an F, J, M, or Q visa, then use the Substantial Presence Test? - Decision Tree or Chart below to determine if they are an exempt individual for the Substantial Presence Test (SPT). If they are, then Foreign Student and Scholar certification is required (see [Publication 4011](#) and also see [Publication 5876](#)).
- For all other aliens, instead proceed directly to the Resident or Nonresident Alien Decision Tree on page L-6 or Chart on page L-8.

Please review and pay close attention to Footnotes 6 through 8 on page L-7, which repeat starting on page L-8).

Substantial Presence Test? – Decision Tree



Do not count the following as days of presence in the United States for the substantial presence test: Days you are an exempt individual.



If additional days of presence due to COVID-19 travel restrictions cause the taxpayer to become a "resident" using the physical presence test rules, see possible exceptions allowed in [Revenue Procedure 2020-20](#).



*Trainees on a Q visa are **Out of Scope** for the Foreign Student and Scholar program.*

Substantial Presence Test? – Decision Tree (continued)

Substantial Presence Test? – Decision Chart 1 (Student)

Chart on this page is an alternative (508 Compliant) to the flowchart on the [prior page](#), but the information is the same.

If you are temporarily present in the United States on an F, J, or M visa, use this chart to determine if you are an exempt individual for the Substantial Presence Test (SPT).

Step	Probe / Ask the Taxpayer – Student – F, J, or M Visa	Action
1	Are you a full-time student?	YES – Go to Step 2 NO – Go to Step 7
2	Are you in substantial compliance with your visa?	YES – Go to Step 3 NO – Go to Step 7
3	Were you exempt as a teacher, trainee, or student for any part of more than 5 calendar years?	YES – Go to Step 4 NO – Go to Step 6
4	Do you choose to claim a Closer Connection exception to the Substantial Presence Test?	YES – Go to Step 5 NO – Go to Step 7
5	In order to claim the exception, all the following must apply: 1. You do not intend to reside permanently in the US 2. You must have complied with your Visa. 3. You must not have taken steps to become a Resident Alien. 4. You must have a closer connection to a foreign country.	YES – Go to Step 6 NO – Go to Step 7
6	You are an exempt individual for the Substantial Presence Test and will file Form 1040-NR	STOP , do not go to next step
7	*You must apply the Substantial Presence Test using the Resident or Nonresident Alien Decision Tree on page L-8	

 **Do not count the following as days of presence in the United States for the substantial presence test: Days you are an exempt individual.**

 **If additional days of presence due to COVID-19 travel restrictions cause the taxpayer to become a “resident” using the physical presence test rules, see possible exceptions allowed in [Revenue Procedure 2020-20](#).**

Substantial Presence Test? – Decision Tree (continued)

Substantial Presence Test? – Decision Chart 2 (Teacher or Trainee)

The chart on this page is an alternative (508 Compliant) to the flowchart on page [L-3](#), but the information is the same.

If you are temporarily present in the United States on a Teacher J or Q visa, or a Trainee J Visa, use this chart to determine if you are an exempt individual for the Substantial Presence Test (SPT).

Step	Probe / Ask the Taxpayer – Teacher J or Q/Trainee J Visa	Action
1	Are you a student?	YES – Go to Decision Chart 1 on the prior page , starting at Step 1 NO – Go to Step 2
2	Are you in substantial compliance with your visa?	YES – Go to Step 3 NO – Go to Step 6
3	Were you exempt as a teacher, trainee, or student for any part of 2 of the preceding 6 calendar years?	YES – Go to Step 4 NO – Go to Step 5
4	Were you exempt as a teacher, trainee, or student for any part of 3 (or fewer) of the 6 preceding years, AND Did a foreign employer pay all your compensation during the tax year in question, AND Were you present in the U.S. as a teacher or trainee in any of the preceding 6 years, AND Did a foreign employer pay all your compensation during each of the preceding 6 years you were present in the U.S. as a teacher or trainee?	YES – Go to Step 5 NO – Go to Step 6
5	You are an exempt individual for the Substantial Presence Test and will file Form 1040-NR	STOP , do not go to next step
6	*You must apply the Substantial Presence Test using the Resident or Nonresident Alien Decision Tree on page L-8	

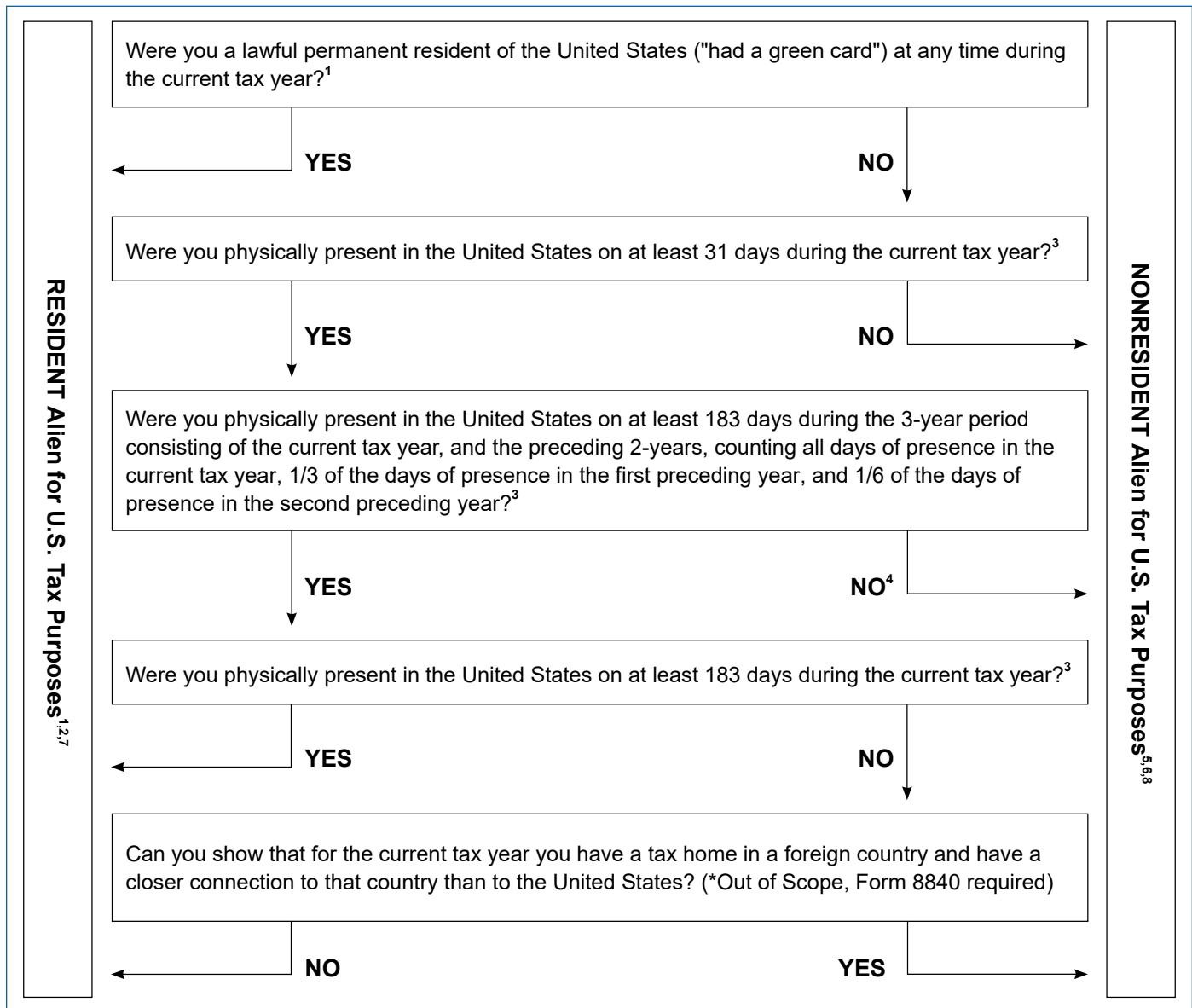
 **Do not count the following as days of presence in the United States for the substantial presence test:**
Days you are an exempt individual.

 **If additional days of presence due to COVID-19 travel restrictions cause the taxpayer to become a "resident" using the physical presence test rules, see possible exceptions allowed in [Revenue Procedure 2020-20](#).**

 **Trainees on a Q visa are *Out of Scope* for the Foreign Student and Scholar program.**

Resident or Nonresident Alien Decision Tree

Determine residency status for federal income tax purposes.



¹If this is your first or last year of residency, you may have a dual status for the year. See Dual Status Aliens in [Pub 519](#), U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens. **(Out of Scope)**

²In some circumstances you may still be considered a nonresident alien and eligible for benefits under an income tax treaty between the U.S. and your country. See Effect of Tax Treaties in [Publication 519](#) and check the provision of the treaty carefully. **(Out of Scope)**

³See Days of Presence in the United States in [Publication 519](#) for days that do not count as days of presence in the U.S. (Exempt individuals such as students, scholars, and others temporarily in the U.S. under an F, J, M, or Q visa's immigration status do not count their days of presence in the U.S. for specified periods of time.) Foreign Student and Scholar certification is required to prepare a return for these individuals.

⁴If you meet the substantial presence test for the following year, you may be able to choose treatment as a U.S. resident alien for part of the current tax year. See Substantial Presence Test under Resident Aliens and First Year Choice under Dual Status Aliens in [Publication 519](#). **(Out of Scope)**

⁵Nonresident students from Barbados and Jamaica, as well as trainees from Jamaica, may qualify for an election to be treated as a U.S. Resident for tax purposes under their tax treaty provisions with the U.S. A formal, signed, election statement must be attached to the Form 1040 **(preparation of the statement is Out of Scope)**. (It continues until formally revoked.)

Footnotes (continued)

6. If after using the Substantial Presence Test? – Decision Tree/Chart on page [L-3](#) and the Resident or Nonresident Alien Decision Tree/Chart on the [prior page](#) and have determined a taxpayer is a Nonresident Alien for U.S. Tax Purposes:
- You will only complete a tax return for a Nonresident Alien if you have certified on the Foreign Student and Scholar tax law, and at least 1 other person at your site is also certified on the Foreign Student and Scholar tax law, who can quality review the return.
 - See the [Tax-Aide Scope Manual](#), Form 1040-NR, to confirm if the return is In Scope.
 - Be sure to have the taxpayer complete Form 13614-NR, Nonresident Alien Intake and Interview Sheet, and use [Publication 4011](#), VITA/TCE Foreign Student and Scholar Volunteer Resource Guide, to conduct the Quality Review.
 - As the initial return screen opens or under the Basic Information Section in TaxSlayer Pro, select Nonresident Alien, if you have certified under the Foreign Student and Scholar tax law and the taxpayer's circumstances are within the scope of the Foreign Student and Scholar VITA program.

After selecting the Nonresident Alien filing status, you will be given three (3) choices; Single nonresident alien, Married nonresident alien, or Qualifying Surviving Spouse.

7. If after using the Substantial Presence Test? – Decision Tree/Chart on page [L-3](#) and the Resident or Nonresident Alien Decision Tree/Chart on the [prior page](#) and have determined a taxpayer is a Resident Alien for U.S. Tax Purposes, and does not meet any of the exceptions that would be outside of the scope of the VITA program, select one of the filing statuses listed under the Basic Information Section in TaxSlayer Pro. A Resident Alien is treated like a U.S. Citizen when determining filing status.
8. At the end of the tax year, if you are married and one spouse is a U.S. citizen or a resident alien and the other spouse is a nonresident alien, you can choose to treat the nonresident spouse as a U.S. resident. In this case, both spouses must report and pay tax on their worldwide income.

(This choice is in effect for the taxable year for which you made the election and for all subsequent years of the taxpayers until revoked or suspended). See Nonresident Spouse Treated as a Resident in [Publication 519](#), U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens, for more details. **(This election is Out of Scope for the Foreign Student and Scholar certification).**

- Starting in TY2024, a checkbox is provided on Form 1040 to make this election (checkbox is In Scope, but choosing to make the election is the responsibility of the taxpayer and spouse). Advising on making this election is **Out of Scope** (refer taxpayer to a professional tax preparer for advice). This election also applies to future years unless suspended or ended. A joint return must be filed for the first year in which this election is made, however a joint or married filing separate return may be filed in subsequent years.

Resident or Nonresident Alien Decision Chart

Chart on this page is an alternative to the flowchart on [prior page](#), but the information is the same.

Determine residency status for federal income tax purposes.

Step	Probe/Ask the taxpayer	Action
1	Were you a lawful permanent resident of the United States (had a “green card”) at any time during the current tax year?	YES – RESIDENT Alien for U.S. tax purposes ^{1,2,7} NO – Go to Step 2
2	Were you physically present in the United States on at least 31 days during the current tax year? ³	YES – Go to Step 3 NO – NONRESIDENT Alien for U.S. tax purposes ^{5,6,8}
3	Were you physically present in the United States on at least 183 days during the 3-year period consisting of the current tax year and the preceding 2 years, counting all days of presence in the current tax year, 1/3 of the days of presence in the first preceding year, and 1/6 of the days of presence in the second preceding year? ³	YES – Go to Step 4 NO – NONRESIDENT Alien for U.S. tax purposes ^{4,5,6,8}
4	Were you physically present in the United States on at least 183 days during the current tax year? ³	YES – RESIDENT Alien for U.S. tax purposes ^{1,2,7} NO – Go to Step 5
5	Can you show that for the current tax year you have a tax home in a foreign country and have a closer connection to that country than to the United States? *(Out of Scope, Form 8840, Closer Connection Exception Statement for Aliens required)	YES* – NONRESIDENT Alien for U.S. tax purposes ^{5,6,8} NO – RESIDENT Alien for U.S. tax purposes ^{1,2,7}

- If this is your first or last year of residency, you may have a dual status for the year. See Dual Status Aliens in [Pub 519](#), U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens. **(Out of Scope)**
- In some circumstances you may still be considered a nonresident alien and eligible for benefits under an income tax treaty between the U.S. and your country. See Effect of Tax Treaties in [Publication 519](#) and check the provision of the treaty carefully. **(Out of Scope)**
- See Days of Presence in the United States in [Publication 519](#) for days that do not count as days of presence in the U.S. (Exempt individuals such as students, scholars, and others temporarily in the U.S. under an F, J, M, or Q visa’s immigration status do not count their days of presence in the U.S. for specified periods of time.) Foreign Student and Scholar certification is required to prepare a return for these individuals.
- If you meet the substantial presence test for the following year, you may be able to choose treatment as a U.S. resident alien for part of the current tax year. See Substantial Presence Test under Resident Aliens and First Year Choice under Dual Status Aliens in [Publication 519](#). **(Out of Scope)**
- Nonresident students from Barbados and Jamaica, as well as trainees from Jamaica, may qualify for an election to be treated as a U.S. Resident for tax purposes under their tax treaty provisions with the U.S. A formal, signed, election statement must be attached to the Form 1040 **(preparation of the statement is Out of Scope)**. (It continues until formally revoked.)
- If after using the Substantial Presence Test?– Decision Tree/Chart on pages [L-4](#) and [L-5](#) and the Resident or Nonresident Alien Decision Tree/Chart above and have determined a taxpayer is a Nonresident Alien for U.S. Tax Purposes:
 - You will only complete a tax return for a Nonresident Alien if you have certified on the Foreign Student and Scholar tax law, and at least 1 other person at your site is also certified on the Foreign Student and Scholar tax law, who can quality review the return.
 - See the [Tax-Aide Scope Manual](#), Form 1040-NR, to confirm if the return is In Scope.
 - Be sure to have the taxpayer complete Form 13614-NR, Nonresident Alien Intake and Interview Sheet, and use [Publication 4011](#), VITA/TCE Foreign Student and Scholar Volunteer Resource Guide, to conduct the Quality Review.
 - As the initial return screen opens or under the Basic Information Section in TaxSlayer Pro, select Nonresident Alien, if you have certified under the Foreign Student and Scholar tax law and the taxpayer’s circumstances are within the scope of the Foreign Student and Scholar VITA program.

After selecting the Nonresident Alien filing status, you will be given three (3) choices; Single nonresident alien, Married nonresident alien, or Qualifying Surviving Spouse with dependent child.
- If after using the Substantial Presence Test?– Decision Tree/Chart on pages [L-4](#) and [L-5](#) and the Resident or Nonresident Alien Decision Tree/Chart above you have determined a taxpayer is a Resident Alien for U.S. Tax Purposes, and does not meet any of the exceptions that would be outside of the scope of the VITA program, select one of the filing statuses listed under the Basic Information Section in TaxSlayer Pro. A Resident Alien is treated like a U.S. Citizen when determining filing status.

Footnotes (continued)

⁸At the end of the tax year, if you are married and one spouse is a U.S. citizen or a resident alien and the other spouse is a nonresident alien, you can choose to treat the nonresident spouse as a U.S. resident. In this case, both spouses must report and pay tax on their worldwide income.

(This choice is in effect for the taxable year for which you made the election and for all subsequent years of the taxpayers until revoked or suspended). See Nonresident Spouse Treated as a Resident in [Publication 519](#), U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens, for more details. (**This election is Out of Scope for the Foreign Student and Scholar certification**).

- Starting in TY2024, a checkbox is provided on Form 1040 to make this election (checkbox is In Scope, but choosing to make the election is the responsibility of the taxpayer and spouse). Advising on making this election is **Out of Scope** (refer taxpayer to a professional tax preparer for advice). This election also applies to future years unless suspended or ended. A joint return must be filed for the first year in which this election is made, however a joint or separate return may be filed in subsequent years.

Electronic Filing of Returns with Valid ITIN



Federal Section>Income> Form W-2; or Keyword “W”

Returns can be electronically filed when the taxpayer has an Individual Taxpayer Identification Number (ITIN) but has a Form W-2 with a Social Security Number (SSN) that belongs to another taxpayer. The taxpayer may be working on an erroneous Social Security number. Use that Social Security number only on the Form W-2.

1. The taxpayer’s ITIN must be entered on the personal information screen in the space provided for the taxpayer’s or spouse’s Social Security number, if applicable.
2. When completing the Form W-2 in TaxSlayer, enter the SSN shown on the paper Form W-2. The Internal Revenue Service requires the manual key entry of the Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) as it appears on Form W-2 received from the employer for all taxpayers with ITINs who are reporting wages. The ITIN that was entered when the return was started won’t auto-populate the TIN on Form W-2 for these ITIN filers.



ITIN taxpayers requesting to file Forms 1099-R, Distributions from Pensions, Annuities, Retirement or Profit-Sharing Plans, IRAs, Insurance Contracts etc., with an incorrect Social Security Number must file a paper return. These returns can’t be e-filed. There are no procedures in place to e-file these types of returns.

Employee

Whose W-2 is this? *

☐ Test Taxpayer

☒ Spouse Taxpayer

ITIN SSN *

- -

Creating a Temporary ITIN when the Taxpayer, Spouse, or Dependent(s) are Applying for an ITIN



Federal Section>Miscellaneous Forms> Form W-7; or Keyword: W7 or ITIN

TaxSlayer will not generate temporary ITINs for the taxpayer, spouse and/or dependents on a return if Form W-7, Application for IRS Individual Taxpayer Identification Number, is needed. The ITIN application requires a federal tax return be associated with all Form W-7 applications (with some exceptions) as noted in the instructions for Form W-7. Federal tax returns can't be filed using electronic return preparation software without a TIN (taxpayer identification number). If the taxpayer is working under an erroneous Social Security number, that Social Security number should be used only on the W-2.

1. For a taxpayer or spouse needing to complete Form W-7, in Basic Information enter the SSN with all digits as zeros "0." Note that TaxSlayer will increment these TINs by 1 after you save this screen, but will leave the SSN blank on Form 1040.
2. For dependents needing to complete Form W-7, in Basic Information check the box next to "Check box if the dependent does not have an SSN/ITIN/ATIN." Then select "Yes" to the statement "This dependent will be completing a Form W-7, Application for ITIN."
3. Create a separate W-7 application in TaxSlayer for each family member applying for an ITIN. Make sure that names match required documentation that clients will be submitting with their W-7 application(s). See page [B-19](#), Entering the Last Name Correctly for additional information.
4. Print the return package and provide it to the taxpayer.
 - If the taxpayer has a family pack that includes multiple Forms W-7 with one return, or multiple returns with one Form W-7, these forms should be staggered and stapled together to show the entire package as a family pack. This will prevent separation of the forms/returns that could delay the processing time.
5. Have taxpayers mail Form W-7 application(s), all original supporting documentation or certified copies of documents from the issuing agency, and tax return to the address shown in the Form W-7 instructions. Alternatively, the taxpayer can take all of this to a Certifying Acceptance Agent (CAA) or local Taxpayer Assistance Center (TAC) for ITIN Authentication.



Not all TAC offices are authorized to perform ITIN Authentication. See the list of supporting documentation in the Instructions for Form W-7, Application for IRS Individual Taxpayer Identification Number.

6. If applicable, prepare a copy of the state return with a copy of the federal return attached. If taxpayers will not owe state taxes, suggest they hold the state return until they receive their official ITIN letter(s), which may take 7 weeks (9 to 11 weeks if submitted during peak processing periods, January 15 through April 30). Once the ITIN(s) is assigned, record them on the state tax returns before mailing.

Creating a Temporary ITIN when the Taxpayer, Spouse, or Dependent(s) are Applying for an ITIN (continued)



*Any ITIN that wasn't included on a U.S. federal tax return at least once for three consecutive tax years will expire on December 31 of the third consecutive tax year of non-use. ITINs with middle digits (the fourth and fifth positions) "70," "71," "72," "73," "74," "75," "76," "77," "78," "79," "80," "81," "82," "83," "84," "85," "86," "87" or "88" have expired. In addition, ITINs with middle digits "90," "91," "92," "94," "95," "96," "97," "98," or "99" **assigned before 2013** have expired. These affected taxpayers who expect to file a tax return this year must submit a renewal application. If a renewal application was previously submitted and approved, the applicant does not need to renew again.*

For more information refer to Instructions for Form W-7.

The following communication products provide information on the Individual Taxpayer Identification Number (ITIN) program.

[Publication 519](#), U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens

[Publication 519 \(SP\)](#), U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens (Spanish Version)

[Publication 1915](#), Understanding Your IRS Individual Taxpayer Identification Number ITIN

[Publication 1915 \(SP\)](#), Understanding Your IRS Individual Taxpayer Identification Number ITIN (Spanish Version)

Tab M: Other Returns

Overview of Amended Return Preparation Process in TaxSlayer



Access the federal and state amended return screens from the navigation menu on the left side of the screen.

Taxpayers should file Form 1040-X, Amended Return, to correct any errors or omissions on a return they have already filed. Taxpayer should file an amended return if they:

- received another Form W-2, a corrected Form W-2, or another income statement that was not reported on the original return,
- received an additional Form 1099 (such as unemployment compensation) or a corrected Form 1099 that was not reported on the original return,
- claimed dependents, deductions or credits they should not have claimed,
- did not claim dependents, deductions or credits they could have claimed,
- should have used a different filing status, or
- have a change in their tax liability.



Taxpayers usually do not need to file an amended return to fix a math error or if they forgot to attach a form or schedule. The IRS will correct the math error while processing the tax return and notify the taxpayer by mail. The agency will send a letter to request any missing forms or schedules.



See *Claiming a Refund for a Deceased Person* on page [K-19](#) if filing an amended return to claim a refund for a deceased taxpayer and you are not the surviving spouse filing jointly with the deceased spouse.

When to file an amended return?

File an amended return after an original return has been submitted and accepted. You can confirm this using:

- Where's My Refund?
- Taxpayer's on-line account in the current processing year



If the amended return has a balance due, then file it by the return's due date, even if the original return has not been processed yet.

Generally, taxpayers must file a claim for a credit or refund within 3 years after the date the original return was filed or within 2 years after the date the tax was paid, whichever is later. Returns filed before the due date (without regard to extensions) are considered filed on the due date (even if the due date was a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday).

Amended Returns (continued)

Electronic vs. Paper Amended

Amended returns can be filed electronically for Form 1040, 1040-SR, 1040-NR, or 1040-SS for the current or two prior tax periods. Amended returns for any other tax years or tax types must be filed by paper. A Form 1040-X can be e-filed if the SSN matches a previously "accepted" e-filed return (even non-TaxSlayer e-files). Taxpayers will be allowed to electronically file up to three "accepted" amended returns. After the third accepted Amended Return, all subsequent attempts will reject.

Amended returns must also be filed by paper if:

- the original return was filed by paper in the current processing year.
- the primary Social Security number is different from the one provided on the original return.
- the spouse's Social Security number (if applicable) is different from the one provided on the original return.
- the original return was filed as a surviving spouse.
- responding to an IRS notice and including other changes to the return not included in the notice (send to address on notice)
- your site did not prepare the original e-filed return and you are unable to recreate the original e-filed return with all documents

Direct deposit and direct debit are available for electronically filed amended returns.

The current processing time can take up to 16 weeks for both paper and electronically filed amended returns.

Taxpayers can also amend their return electronically if there is change to their filing status or to add a dependent who was previously claimed on another return.

For more information, see [IRS Form 1040-X FAQs](#)

Deleting an Amended Return

To delete an unwanted amended return from TaxSlayer:

- Go to the **20XX Amended Return** menu and select **Delete Amended Return**.
- If a return was previously filed, then delete any changes made in TaxSlayer.
- Select **Summary/Print>View/Print Return** and verify there is no 1040-X. If a return was previously filed, then also confirm it matches the originally filed return.



The above actions will only delete the federal amended return. If needed, you must separately delete state amended returns (or answer "No" within the state to the "Do you want to file an amended return?")

Amended Returns (continued)

Original Return Prepared by the Site and Accepted in TaxSlayer

The guidance for preparing an amended return depends on whether or not the VITA/TCE site prepared the original return. If the VITA/TCE site amending the return prepared the original return in TaxSlayer, print a copy of the return. A copy of the original federal and state returns is available in the Client Status section on the Office Client List page.

Office Client List									
Showing 1 to 10 of 10 entries (filtered from 44 total entries)									
SSN	FIRST	LAST	PHONE	PREPARER	STATUS	STATE	STATUS		
-0000		Testperson			Rejected				Tools Select
-9999		Testing			Rejected	SC	...		Tools Select
-3399		threenine			Rejected	MI	...		Tools Scanned Documents Client Status Privacy Settings Change Preparer Select
-1234		Radio Button			Rejected	MULTI	...		Tools Select

To view and print the original filed and accepted return, go to Client List>Tools>Client Status.

Federal Transmissions							
State	Sent Date	Ack Received	Batch ID	Submission ID	Status	Refund Amount	Return Type
FD	6/8/2021 2:00:32 PM	6/8/2021 2:05:46 PM	1764561		Accepted	\$600.00	1040
State Transmissions							
State	Sent Date	Ack Received	Batch ID	Submission ID	Status	Refund Amount	Form T
MI	6/8/2021 2:05:51 PM		1764561		Transmitted	\$1,256.00	

1. Clicking on these links displays the original accepted return. Other Icon is Form 9325 , Acknowledgement and General Information for Taxpayers Who File Returns Electronically.

! When changing the filing or residency status, TaxSlayer warns that all state returns will be deleted. Regardless of the state, the steps to amend a state return are consistent. TaxSlayer asks for the state refund amount or the amount paid if there is a state balance due.

2. Pull the original tax return amounts to Form 1040-X, Amended Return, column A. Original Amount, by taking the following steps:
 - a. Find and open the original return in TaxSlayer.
 - b. Select 20XX Amended Return. TaxSlayer displays the Amended Tax Returns – Form 1040-X page:
 - c. Select **Begin** on the **Original Return Information** line.

Amended Tax Return - Form 1040X	
How To Amend Your Return	BEGIN
Original Federal Return Information	BEGIN
Make Corrections for Amended Return	BEGIN
Amend State Return(s)	BEGIN
Explain Changes	BEGIN
Print Amended Return	BEGIN
Delete Amended Return	BEGIN

Amended Returns (continued)

- d. Because the IRS accepted the return through TaxSlayer, the software defaults the original accepted return information on this page. Compare the carryforward information to the printed original return. Make changes if necessary. If the IRS issued a notice and made an adjustment to the original return or if the taxpayer previously filed an amended return, update the information accordingly using these documents.
 - e. Show amount paid with original return and any additional tax paid later on designated line. Also include any pending direct debit payment unless the taxpayer will cancel it. Filing an amended return will not automatically cancel a previously scheduled direct debit payment. Refer to Part II of Form 8879 for instructions on how the taxpayer can revoke/cancel a scheduled payment and the appropriate timeframe.
 - f. TaxSlayer asks for the state refund amount, or the amount paid if there is a state balance due. If amending a state return, go to the Payments and Credits line and select Begin or Edit. Enter the amount paid with the original state return or state refund received.
 - g. If the taxpayer is changing personal exemptions, has changed their address, or wants to change an election for the Presidential Election Campaign Fund, select the appropriate check boxes at the bottom of the page. If the taxpayer is not adding or removing an exemption, uncheck the last box.
 - h. When finished, select **Continue**.
3. Go to **Make corrections for Amended Return** and make all necessary changes based on the new information from the taxpayer. (For example, if the taxpayer needs to add a Form W-2, add it now as you would if preparing a return normally.)
 4. Amend the State Return (if needed)
 - a. Select **Begin** on the **Amend State Return(s)** line. If there are no state changes, skip to step 5.
 - b. Select **Amend State** for the state you need to amend.

State	Return Type		
Wisconsin	Resident	Amend State	 

- c. Select **Begin** on the Amended Return line.
- d. Read the screen and select **Yes** from the drop-down list or click the **Yes** radio button.
- e. Select **Begin** on the Review and Complete Amended Return line.
- f. Select **Begin** on each line of the State Return: Review and Complete Amended Return page. Use the printed original return to ensure all information has been entered correctly based on the original accepted return. Indicate the reason for amending the state return (varies by state).
- g. When you finish reviewing all information, select **Back**.
- h. TaxSlayer Pro displays the State Return: Amended Return page. When finished with all the information for the amended return, select **Save**, then **Exit** return to leave the state's page. Repeat as necessary for other states.

Amended Returns (continued)

5. Review amended return and explain changes

- a. From the Amended Tax Return – Form 1040X page, select **Print Amended Return**, select **Begin**, then **Continue**. On the “Print Results” page select Print your 20XX Tax Return.
- b. In the PDF file of the return, examine Column A to verify all the information agrees with the original Form 1040, U.S. Individual Tax Return. Next, verify the amounts in Column C agree with the amended return figures. Then, confirm Column B is the difference between Columns C and A, which represents the amounts of what is being added or removed.
- c. Verify the correct amount overpaid or owed. On page 2, verify that all information is correct and that appropriate boxes are checked for qualifying children eligible for Child Tax Credit.
- d. If the state form is amended, scroll down the pdf to the state forms and verify that additions to or subtractions from the federal AGI that were manually made on the amended state return are correct.
- e. Write down which lines have changed on Form 1040-X and state amended return.
- f. Select **Begin** on the Explain Changes line. Enter each line number and an explanation for the change on that line. Repeat with each state amended return (menu wording and location varies by state).
- g. Ask a Quality Reviewer to double-check all entries on the federal and state amended returns.

6. If the amended return will be e-filed:

- a. Go to e-file section and select the radio button for amended tax return.



T **New for TY2023 and later:** TaxSlayer will support e-filing state amended returns through the **Amended tax return** e-file screen flow depicted here for those states that permit it. Timing of availability of e-filing state amended returns may vary by state. If direct deposit or direct debit is available for a state's amended return, the banking information should be entered within the state amended return screens. Refer to TaxSlayer's [VITA/TCE Blog](#) for more information.

- b. At the following screen, set the return type to E-file: Mail Payment, E-File Direct Debit, E-file: Paper Check, or E-File Direct Deposit. If amending the state return, then set its return type as well.
- c. Continue through the remainder of the Submission section.
- d. Print return copies for taxpayer (including Form 8879, IRS e-file Signature Authorization) and state as shown below. Form 8879 may show incorrect amount of balance due (1040-X Line 20) or overpayment (1040-X Line 21) – if so, make pen and ink change.

Amended Returns (continued)

E-file Print Chart

Tax Forms	Total	IRS	State	Taxpayer
1040-X*	2		1	1
1040 (with "As Amended" written across the top)	1			1
Any federal forms changed or added*	2		1	1
State voucher (if any)	1		1	
Any required State forms	2		1	1

- e. If amended return results in a balance due, review Form 1040-V, Payment Voucher. If amount is not correct, make pen and ink change. If no 1040-V in print package, go to this [1040-V link](#), choose voucher for year of amended return and fill in the fillable form. Provide taxpayer with address from current 1040-V since remittance addresses on prior year 1040-Vs may have changed.
 - f. Share return with taxpayer and secure signature(s) on Form 8879.
 - g. In TaxSlayer, mark return Complete. Transmit if authorized to do so, otherwise, save and exit.
 - h. After return has been transmitted, check status on Client List>Tools>Client Status. There will be a listing for return type of 1040 (Amended). Ensure return is accepted.
 - i. If a state amended return was also e-filed, then confirm it was transmitted and accepted after the federal return is accepted. See the TaxSlayer tip on the [prior page](#).
7. If amended return will be a paper return: Print forms as indicated in table below.

Paper Return Chart

Tax Forms	Total	IRS	State	Taxpayer
1040-X*	3	1	1	1
1040 (with "As Amended" written across the top)	1			1
Any federal forms changed or added*	3	1	1	1
State voucher (if any)	1		1	
Any required State forms	2		1	1

- a. Staple to the front of the 1040-X:
 - i. A copy of any Form W-2 or Form W-2c that supports changes on this return.
 - ii. A copy of any Form W-2G or 1099-R that support changes on this return, but only if tax was withheld.
- b. If there is a balance due, taxpayer needs to include the payment with the 1040-X. Attach the payment to the 1040-X. No separate payment voucher is needed. Direct debit is not available for paper filed amended returns. Alternatively, the taxpayer can go to www.irs.gov/payments to make a payment online.
- c. Direct deposit is not available for paper filed amended returns.
- d. Verify the state payment voucher amount (if used for your state) and that the state amended return requirements are met.

Amended Returns (continued)

- e. Do not attach the original return
- f. Have the taxpayer(s) sign the 1040-X and amended state return.
- g. If responding to a notice from the IRS to include other changes not included in the notice, send the federal amended return to the address shown on the notice. If not, use the address in the 1040-X instructions.



If e-filing, use client status to check on transmission or acceptance

Original Return Not Created by the Site Preparing the Amended Return



The taxpayer must provide a copy of the original return, IRS adjusted amounts after the original return was processed, or previously filed amended returns.

1. Since the return does not currently exist, create a federal return and state return, if applicable, that includes the amended information. These return figures comprise Form 1040-X, Column C.

When amending a return electronically, all documents must be input individually.

2. Go to the 20xx Amended Return menu > Original Federal Return Information screen to provide the original return information.
 - a. This menu populates Form 1040-X, column A. Enter information from original return, or adjusted figures if a previous amendment was filed or an IRS adjustment was made.
 - b. Form 1040-X columns C will populate based on the return prepared with the amended information. Column B will populate based on the differences between Columns C and A.
 - c. Go to the Amend State Return screen.
 - d. Select **Edit Amended** link at Amended State Return screen.
 - e. Select **Amended Return**.
 - f. Select **Yes** at the Create Amended Return box.
 - g. Complete entries at Review and Complete Amended Return screen, particularly entries involving dollar amounts.
3. When you have confirmed or entered all amounts from the original return, continue with steps 5 through 7 above.



Taxpayers can use the [Where's My Amended Return?](#) online tool to check the status of their Form 1040-X. When using the tool, taxpayers will need to enter their Social Security or Taxpayer Identification number along with their date of birth and ZIP code to prove their identity. Once authenticated, they can view the status of their amended return across three processing stages: received, adjusted and completed.

Prior Year Returns

Who Can Prepare Prior Year Returns?

Sites are encouraged to prepare prior year returns in accordance with the [Tax-Aide Policy and Procedures Manual](#), including:

- Counselors must be trained and certified for the tax year and scope of the prior year return to prepare or QR the return.
- The Tax-Aide Intake Booklet specific to the prior year must be completed by the taxpayer.
- The return must be In Scope per Tax-Aide's Scope Manual specific to the prior year.

For access to prior year materials, see Useful Tools and Resources below. Determining the certification level of the return is described below in Getting Started.

Getting Started:

- TaxSlayer only provides software for the 5 years prior to the current tax year. Review the applicable NTTC 4012 revision for the the tax year being prepared.
- The prior year Tax-Aide Intake Booklet must be completed for each prior year and will be used to determine the scope and certification level of each return. Review the Form 13614-C revision for the prior year being prepared. Ask questions pertaining to tax law provisions applicable for that year that may no longer be relevant for the current year. Ask your relationship manager for an electronic copy of the prior year Form 13614-C if the site does not have hard copies available for reference.
- Taxpayers with Out of Scope returns should be advised to seek assistance from a professional tax preparer.
- Assign prior year returns to experienced volunteers if at all possible.
- Direct Deposit and Form 8888 are available for prior year returns. If scheduling direct debit for a prior year return, the payment date must be the date the return is transmitted or within the five days preceding that date. Taxpayers may also go to www.irs.gov/payments to make a payment online.
- If completing returns for more than one year, complete the earliest tax return year first (e.g. 2020). After completing the 2020 return, log out and log back in. Then the 2021 return can be started with some carryforward (even if the 2020 return has not been transmitted). TaxSlayer may start the 2021 return without the name showing in the client list. Scroll down or search for the SSN.

Useful Tools and Resources:

- TaxSlayer Pro® Online users can access the prior year software after logging in. The tax year selected will be displayed at the top left of the screen; e.g., 2023 Tax Program. Use the "Change Tax Year" drop-down list at the top right to select a different year.
- Tax-Aide's NTTC 4012, Intake Booklet, and Scope Manual for the current and prior five years are available at [NTTC Useful Tax Prep Links](#).
- Prior year NTTC worksheets are available through Google Drive in the [E-Prior Year Tax Return Reference Materials](#) folder.
- Applicable prior year [Publication 17](#), Your Federal Income Tax (For Individuals), are available by searching IRS [Prior Year Forms and Instructions](#). Quality Site Requirement Alerts/Volunteer Tax Alerts are available at [Tax-Aide Required Site Materials](#) (bookmarked on Chromebooks).
- Taxpayer's Wage and Income Transcripts from their IRS records are extremely useful.

Prior Year Returns (continued)

 Taxpayers can access their transcripts online at [Get Your Tax Records \(www.irs.gov/transcript\)](http://www.irs.gov/transcript). To register for a new account, see [Create a New Account on IRS.gov for instructions](#). Taxpayers can also request transcripts to be mailed to the address on file. Most requests will be processed within 10 business days. In addition, taxpayers can request a transcript via Form 4506-T, Request for Transcript of Tax Return, or by calling 1-800-908-9946. Return transcripts are available for the current year and returns processed during the prior 3 processing years.

Transcripts ordered online will be masked (redacted). Without EINs, the return cannot be e-filed.

EXCEPTION: An unmasked wage and income transcript can be provided to the taxpayer when needed for preparing and filing a return. Only the taxpayer, or the taxpayer's authorized representative, or the authorized individual for the decedent can make the request. An unmasked transcript may be provided to a taxpayer (or representative) by requesting it in person at a Taxpayer Assistance Center (TAC). Appointments are required. [Go to Contact Your Local IRS Office \(www.irs.gov/appointments\)](http://www.irs.gov/appointments) to find a TAC office near you

- Prior year publications and instructions to forms and schedules are available on the IRS website.
- Use the online tool Interactive Tax Assistant (ITA) for answers to many current and prior year tax law questions. ITA is available on the IRS website. See page [P-12](#) for more details.

Whether to E-File or Mail Prior Year Returns:

Only the two most current prior years can be e-filed. Older prior year returns must be mailed to the appropriate IRS address from the list on page [P-11](#), "Where to File." Also, refer to [Tab K](#), Finishing the Return, for additional information regarding balance due returns and payment options.

Expired Tax Topics and Other Issues Applicable to Prior Years:

Refer to the [Publication 17](#), Your Federal Income Tax (For Individuals), for the applicable tax year and review the "What's New" section.

 The Protecting Americans from Tax Hikes (PATH) Act of 2015 prevents taxpayers using newly issued tax ID numbers to retroactively claim refundable tax credits in prior years. For example, a taxpayer who filed a tax return under an ITIN and later got an SSN cannot file amended return(s) to claim the EITC.

What if a site cannot prepare a requested prior year return?

If possible, refer the taxpayer to other VITA/TCE sites that offer prior year return service. Otherwise, advise the taxpayer to seek assistance from a paid tax preparer.

 Don't refer taxpayers to their local IRS Taxpayer Assistance Center because they no longer prepare tax returns for individuals.

Filing an Injured Spouse Allocation



Federal Section>Miscellaneous Forms>Form 8379

Form 8379, Injured Spouse Allocation, is filed by one spouse (the injured spouse) on a jointly filed tax return when the joint overpayment was (or is expected to be) applied (offset) to a past-due obligation of the other spouse. By filing Form 8379, the injured spouse may be able to get back his or her share of the joint refund.

To properly determine the amount of tax owed and overpayment due to each spouse, an allocation must be made as if each spouse filed a separate tax return instead of a joint return. So, each spouse must allocate his or her separate wages, self-employment income and expenses (and self-employment tax), and credits such as education credits, to the spouse who would have shown the item(s) on his or her separate return.

1. If the second box is checked, the refund will be generated in both names.
2. If the "Is the injured spouse legally obligated..." box is checked, Form 8379 cannot be filed.
3. Allocate any refundable child tax credit, child and dependent care credit, additional child tax credit, and education credit solely based on a dependent's education expenses to the spouse who would have claimed the qualifying child (or qualifying relative) as a dependent if separate returns had been filed. Allocate any other credits as the taxpayer determines.

For more information regarding allocating income, deductions and credits, see [Form 8379 Instructions](#)



Generally, if you file Form 8379 with a joint return on paper, the time needed to process it is about 14 weeks (11 weeks if filed electronically). If you file Form 8379 by itself after a joint return has been processed, the time needed is about 8 weeks. Processing errors can increase the time needed to process the form.

Form 8379 Injured Spouse Form

- ☐ Is the Primary Taxpayer the Injured Spouse?
- ☐ If you are married to the spouse with whom you filed the joint return, do you want the refund check issued in both of your names? (if unchecked, refund check will be issued only to the injured spouse) **1**
- ☐ Did (or will) the IRS use the joint overpayment to pay any of the following legally enforceable past-due debt(s) owed only by the non-injured spouse?
① Federal tax ② State income tax ③ Child support
④ Spousal support ⑤ Federal nontax debt (such as a student loan)
- ☐ Is the injured spouse legally obligated to pay this past-due amount? **2**
- ☐ Check here if you want any injured spouse refund mailed to an address different from the one on your joint return.
- ☐ Was the injured spouse's main home in a community property state (AZ, CA, ID, LA, NV, NM, TX, WA, or WI)?
- ☐ Did the injured spouse make and report payments, such as federal income tax withholding or estimated tax payments?
- ☐ Did the injured spouse have earned income, such as wages, salaries, or self-employment income?
- ☐ Did (or will) the injured spouse claim a refundable tax credit, such as the health coverage tax credit, or refundable credit for prior year minimum tax?

Allocated Items	Amount Shown on Joint Return	Allocated to Injured Spouse
Wages	\$12,000.00	\$
Interest income or loss	\$0.00	\$
Business income or loss	\$0.00	\$
Farm income or loss	\$0.00	\$
Capital gain or loss	\$0.00	\$
Pensions and/or IRA's	\$2,000.00	\$
Other income or loss	\$0.00	\$
Adjustments to income	\$45.00	\$
Standard -or- itemized deductions	\$26,450.00 -or- \$0.00	\$
Non Refundable Credits	\$0.00	\$
Refundable Credits	\$0.00	\$
Other taxes	\$0.00	\$
Federal tax withheld	\$3,000.00	\$
Estimated tax payments	\$0.00	\$



Note: According to the IRS, there may be an 11-14 week delay in receiving your refund when filing Form 8379, Injured Spouse Allocation.



Miscellaneous Forms>Form 4868; or Keyword: 4868 or EXTE

Form 4868 – Application for Extension

How To File Your Extension

1. Enter your Information: Fill out the required information including the total tax liability, total amounts previously paid for the current tax year, and amount being paid with the extension. Volunteers cannot assist in determining tax liability for Out of Scope topics/forms. Select **Continue**.
2. E-File Your Extension: Start by selecting e-file from the navigation bar. You will then be given the option to file your return (Form 1040 and supporting schedules), or to file your extension (Form 4868, Application for Automatic Extension of Time to File U.S. Individual Income Tax Return). Complete the extension e-file process. You should get an acknowledgment regarding your extension (whether the IRS accepted or rejected it) electronically within 24-48 hours of filing.
3. Amount Paid with Extension: You will need to pay the amount due that you enter for “Amount Paid with Extension.” You can do this in one of 3 ways:
 - a. Pay by electronic withdrawal from your checking account: You can choose to pay your “payment” amount as an electronic withdrawal from your checking account. Once you enter the amount you would like to pay, check the box that appears to select this option. Enter your banking information, the date you would like the transaction to take place, and re-enter the amount to pay for confirmation. When you submit your extension, the withdrawal information will be sent.
 - b. Go to www.irs.gov/payments to pay online from your bank account using Direct Pay, or to pay online or over the phone by debit or credit card through one of the IRS approved service providers.
 - c. Mail in your payment with your Form 4868: The form will print with your draft tax return. Mail the form with your payment by check or money order.

Filing an Extension Using TaxSlayer (continued)

Automatic 60 Day Extension to File

 Taxpayers whose main home is located in a disaster area are now automatically provided an extension of time to file returns, pay taxes, or complete other time-sensitive acts beginning on the first date specified in a federal disaster declaration and ending 60 days after the last date specified in that federal disaster declaration. Impacted taxpayers no longer need to wait for the IRS to announce postponed deadlines. This automatic relief applies to federal disaster declarations issued after December 20, 2019.

Miscellaneous Forms

Form 8379

Injured Spouse

BEGIN

Form 1310

Claim a Refund Due to a Deceased Taxpayer

BEGIN

Form 4868

Application for Extension

BEGIN

Form 8958

Married Filing Separately Allocations

BEGIN

IRS Identification Pin

PIN needed if you were issued a CP01A notice from the IRS

BEGIN

Installment Agreement Request

Requested on Form 9465

BEGIN

Form W-7

Application for ITIN

BEGIN

Form 2848

Power of Attorney and Declaration of Representative

BEGIN

Explanations

Preparer notes, election explanations, and regulatory explanations

BEGIN

Form 4868 - Application for Extension

CANCEL

CONTINUE

Form 4868 is the application for an automatic extension of time to file your individual income tax return. This allows an additional six-months to file your return, but not to pay your tax bill if you have one. **The IRS still expects you to pay your tax bill by July 15 to avoid interest or penalties from accruing.**

File an extension in a few simple steps

- 1 Enter your information [Learn more](#)
- 2 Pay your amount due [Learn more](#)
- 3 E-file your extension [Learn more](#)

Tax Liability

use current liability amount This is your total tax liability or total taxes.

\$

Amounts previously paid for current tax year

This is any amount of taxes you have already paid for the tax year (such as estimated quarterly tax payments or any withholdings).

\$

Amount Paid with Extension

This is the amount you are going to pay to the IRS with your extension. Note: This amount is only for your federal taxes due.

\$

Tab O: Using TaxSlayer® Pro Online

Logging in to TaxSlayer® Pro Online

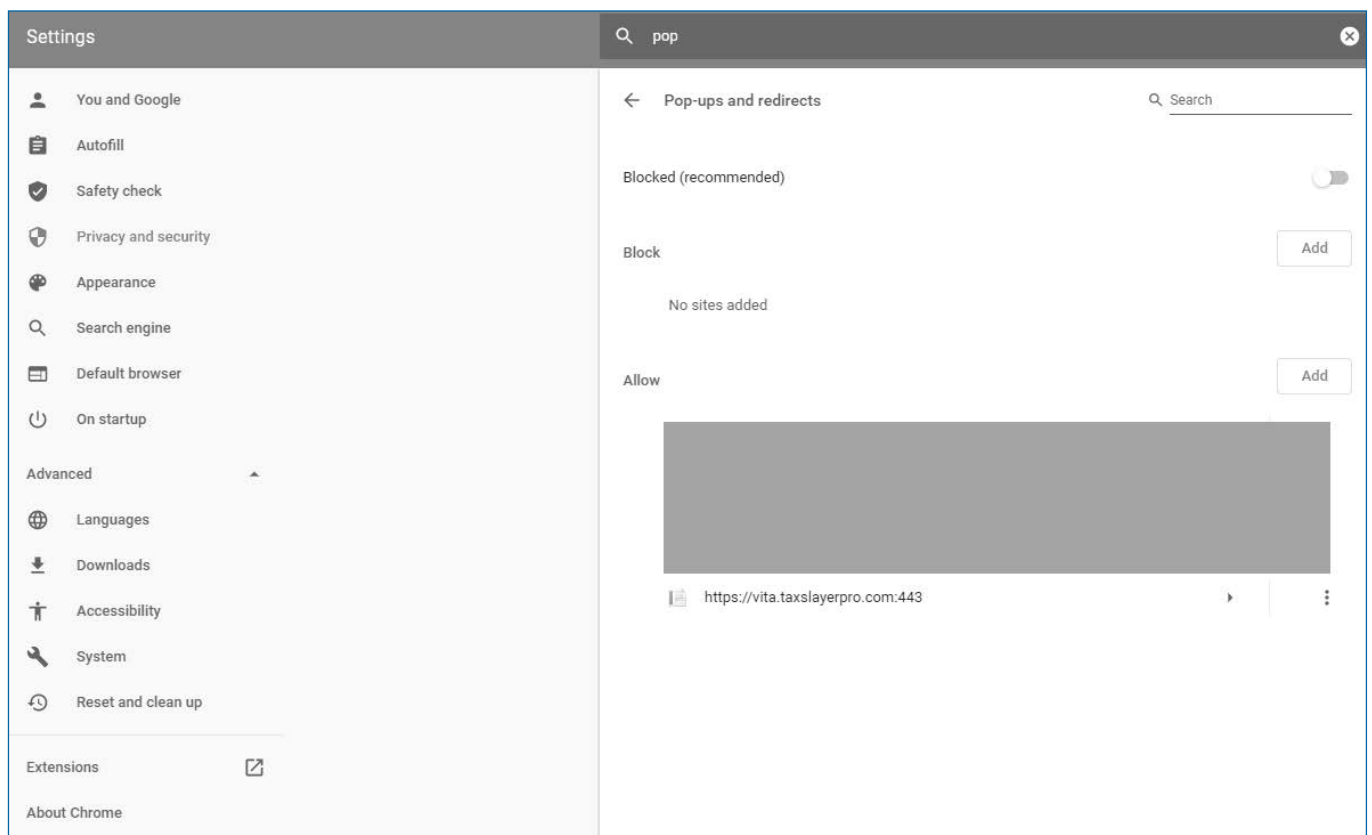


Tax-Aide Policy: AARP Foundation Tax-Aide provided and managed Chromebooks are required to be used when preparing tax returns (not applicable to Practice Lab).

1. On a Tax-Aide Chromebook, open the Chrome browser and click the **Pro Online** link on the Home Page - VITA/TCE Springboard. A bookmark to TaxSlayer has also been provided under Tax-Aide Links.
2. If you want to bookmark another website, navigate to it in Chrome and click the star on the right edge of the Address Bar.



The following is not applicable to Tax-Aide Chromebooks as popups and redirects have already been enabled: If using Chrome set your browser settings to allow popups and redirects from the TaxSlayerSettings>Privacy and Security>Site Settings>Popups and Redirects. On the Allow line, click Add and enter <https://vita.taxslayerpro.com:443>



Screenshot above only references Chrome.



*Another technique in Chrome to unblock a site is to go to a page where pop-ups are blocked. In the address bar, click **Pop-up blocked**. Click the link for the pop-up you want to see. To always see pop-ups for the site, select **Always allow pop-ups and redirects from [site]**, and then **Done**.*

Logging in to TaxSlayer® Pro Online (continued)

Logging in to Pro Online

The user name isn't case sensitive. To log in to TaxSlayer® Pro Online, enter your Username and Password, then select **Login**. For added security, TaxSlayer uses a method called Multifactor Authentication, where a code is sent to you at a known point of contact to verify your identity.

You will be prompted to verify your account by having a code sent either to your email address or a cell phone capable of receiving text messages. In most cases, text messages are the fastest method of verification. Select your preferred option, and select **Send Code**.

When you receive your code, enter it and select **Verify**.



If your account was set up with only an email address, the cell phone option will not appear. See your Local Coordinator if you need to change the email address or cell phone number associated with your account.

You will need to perform this process periodically based on systems requirements.



See *TaxSlayer User Guide* for updated login procedures



After two unsuccessful login attempts, you will be required to select **I'm not a robot**.

Login

Username

Password

LOGIN

[Forgot username](#) [Forgot password](#)

Verify account

Please verify your account using one of the options below.

Send text verification
(70*)***-***50

Send email verification
joe*****com

Code sent to: 70*****50
Please check your phone for your authentication code.

Do NOT close this browser window until after you have entered your verification code. If you selected to have the code emailed to you, open a new browser tab to access your email account. If the browser is closed, the code will have to be sent again.

Don't see your code? [Resend it now.](#)

Authentication code

VERIFY

Pro Online Homepage

The Welcome Menu is the “Main Menu” of the program. It is the first screen the program takes you to every time you log into your office account. From the Main Menu, you will find Menu Options that contain functions pertaining to the program. Each part of the program can be accessed by clicking on the gray Select button. This screen shot will be different based on your permissions level (most volunteers will not see all of these options).

Welcome to SUPPORT

1 Message Center 0 Rejected Clients 0

Start New 2021 Tax Return Create a brand new tax return for a client.	2 Select
Client Search Edit returns you previously started.	3 Select
Review Returns * Returns that are currently waiting to be reviewed	4 Select
Configuration Setup the configuration options for your office.	5 Select
Reports Print acks, mailing labels, bank reports, and old reports.	6 Select
Transmissions Transmit returns to IRS.	7 Select
Import Desktop Returns Import tax returns from desktop software	8 Select

1. Open the Message Center bar (under Welcome) to review any messages that were sent to you. Delete those no longer needed.
2. Select to start a new return.
3. Select to open an existing return.
4. This option displays the Review Returns page, listing all returns that tax preparers have marked for review. The Quality Reviewer can select returns to review, and then mark the return as Approved or Rejected. This option will appear for volunteers with the appropriate permissions.
5. Configuration: Used by site administrators to manage site options and preparers.
6. Reports: Used by site administrators to view pre-configured reports.
7. Quick method of transmitting returns to the IRS through search based on name or SSN. Returns must be marked “Complete” to be transmitted. This option will appear for volunteers with the appropriate permissions.
8. Import Desktop returns – Not used by Tax-Aide

 After selecting *Start New 20XX Tax Return*, you can select a client profile. Each profile will send you to appropriate data input screens for that kind of taxpayer, e.g., working family with kids, retired with investments, retired without investments. Recommend using *Basic (No Profile)*, which provides access to the entire navigation suite.

Pro Online Homepage (continued)



The list below has helpful hints on how to navigate within TaxSlayer software easier.

- **Form Finder:** Open forms to TaxSlayer entry screens by entering the form number or keyword in the form search box.
- Use the navigation menu to jump directly to a section of the tax return. Forms already entered will show on this menu.
- **1040 View:** From the Summary/Print page, click on any blue line item to go to that entry screen.
- Type dates without leading zeros and tab between fields rather than using the pull down menu.
- **Make Internal Note:** To make a note that will not be transmitted to the IRS but will stay with the file from year to year (until manually deleted), select the pull-down arrow to the right of the taxpayer's name in top right corner and select **Notes**. Then give the note a name and enter details. This note will be accessible from the Client Search List.
- **Viewing individual schedules and forms:** If a print icon appears beside the form name in any menu click on it to create a PDF of just that form or schedule. In addition, there is a print icon for the state return if you want to preview it.
- For attachments, see pages [K-14](#) and [D-32](#).
- To Deactivate a return, go to Client List>Tools>Deactivate.
- From the Client List, select **Client Status** to view any rejected or accepted returns and/or select a Print of a return that was e-filed.

1. You can search by form number or keyword in the Form Finder. See the table starting on page [O-10](#) for a list of recommended keywords.

Form Finder	
Enter the form number... 1	
	Basic Information
	Federal Section
	Income
	W-2 Wage Statement
	Interest and Dividends
	Retirement Income
	Unemployment Compensation
	Deductions
	Itemized Deductions
	Other Taxes
	Payments & Estimates
	Miscellaneous Forms
	COVID-19 Relief
	Health Insurance
	State Section
	Summary/Print
	E-file
	2020 Amended Return
	Your Office
	Help & Support

Navigating TaxSlayer® Pro Online

The screenshot displays the TaxSlayer Pro Online interface. At the top, there's a header with '2021', 'Help & Support', 'Sample Taxpayer', and 'Save & Exit'. On the left is a sidebar with a 'Form Finder' search bar and a navigation menu. The menu includes 'Basic Information', 'Federal Section' (which is expanded to show 'Income', 'W-2 Wage Statement', 'Retirement Income', 'Deductions', 'Other Taxes', 'Payments & Estimates', 'Miscellaneous Forms', 'Application for Extension', and 'COVID-19 Relief'), 'Health Insurance', 'State Section', 'Summary/Print', 'E-file', '2021 Amended Return', 'Your Office', 'Create Customer Portal', and 'Help & Support'. The main content area is titled 'Income' and lists various income types with corresponding buttons: 'Form W-2' (Wage and Tax Statement, EDIT), 'Form 1099-G Box 2' (State or local income tax refunds, credits, or offsets, BEGIN), 'Schedule B - Forms 1099-INT, DIV, OID' (Interest income, dividends, and distributions, BEGIN), 'Form 1099-R, RRB, SSA' (Distributions from pensions, annuities, retirement, IRAs, social security, etc., EDIT), 'Form 8915-F' (Qualified Disaster Retirement Plan Distributions and Repayments, BEGIN), 'Form 1099-G Box 1' (Unemployment Compensation, BEGIN), '1099-MISC' (Miscellaneous income, BEGIN), '1099-NEC' (Nonemployee compensation, BEGIN), 'Schedule C' (Profit or Loss from Business, BEGIN), 'Form 1099-K' (Payment card and third party network transactions, BEGIN), 'Schedule E' (Supplemental Income and Loss from Rents and Royalties, BEGIN), and 'Schedule D/Form 8949' (Capital Gains and Losses, BEGIN).

 *Federal Section>Income*

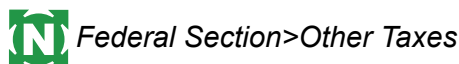
Income

This section is used to enter the various types of income that should be reported on the tax return. Select **Begin** to enter an item of income or select **Edit** to update an item of income. See [Tab D](#), Income, for more directions on entering specific types of income.

 *Federal Section>Deductions*

Deductions

The deductions entry screen is used to enter the various types of deductions (adjustments/credits) that should be reported on the tax return. Select **Begin** to enter a deduction or select **Edit** to update a deduction. See [Tab E](#), Adjustments; [Tab F](#), Deductions; [Tab G](#), Nonrefundable Credits; [Tab H](#), Other Taxes, Payments and Refundable Credits; [Tab I](#), Earned Income Credit; and [Tab J](#), Education Benefits, for additional information and specific instructions on these topics.



Federal Section>Other Taxes

Other Taxes

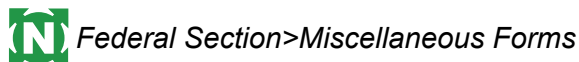
This section is used to enter any other tax types for which the taxpayer may be liable. Select the **Begin** button next to any other tax item to enter in data applicable to the taxpayer. See [Tab H](#), Other Taxes, Payments and Refundable Credits, for additional information and specific instructions.



Federal Section>Payments and Estimates

Payments & Estimates

This section is used to enter such items as payments, apply overpayments to next year's return and to print vouchers for next year's estimated payments. Select the **Begin** button next to any payment or estimate item to enter in data applicable to the taxpayer. See the [Tab H](#), Other Taxes, Payments and Refundable Credits, for additional information and specific instructions.



Federal Section>Miscellaneous Forms

Miscellaneous Forms

This section of the Federal Section is used to enter the following:

- Injured Spouse Allocation (Form 8379)
- Claim a Refund Due to a Deceased Taxpayer (Form 1310)
- Application for Extension (Form 4868)
- Married Filing Separate Allocation
- IRS Identity Protection PIN (IP PIN)
- Installment Agreement (Form 9465)
- Application for ITIN (Form W-7)
- Power of Attorney, see page [K-18.1](#) (Form 2848 is in scope, but volunteers may not complete Form 2848 on behalf of taxpayers)
- Explanations (Preparer Notes) are transmitted in the e-file to the IRS, unlike Internal Notes discussed on page [O-6](#).

After preparing or reviewing a form, **Continue** must be selected in order to save information on that form. Other forms may be added from the navigation column or the Form Finder box on the left-hand side. It is not necessary to navigate back into the Income or Deductions pages. However, in the state return, click **Continue** on each state page until the Exit [state name] Return prompt is reached. (If Continue is not an option, select Back.)



State Section

State Section

Since the IRS cannot train volunteers to prepare state and local tax returns, partners are responsible for scheduling appropriate state and local tax training for volunteers wherever this service will be voluntarily offered.

Navigating TaxSlayer® Pro Online (continued)

The State of Residency will auto-fill when the Zip Code is entered in the Basic Information section. The State of Residency can be changed manually in the Basic Information section after the state has auto-filled. If you don't have a state return, you can select **Continue** or use any of the navigation options on the left side of your screen.

The following states don't have a general state income tax return: Alaska, Florida, Nevada, New Hampshire, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, and Wyoming. However, New Hampshire levies a tax on interest and dividend income.

For Military certification, refer to the note on page [B-25](#) regarding the Military Spouses Residency Relief Act (MSRRA).

Additional states can be added to the return file at the Add Another State Return link in the State Return home page. Choose a state from the pick list or by selecting the state on the United States map and select **Continue**. Select the taxpayer's state residency type. The residency types for most states are resident, part year resident and nonresident. Select **Continue**. You can prepare up to 3 states for a taxpayer.

To delete a state return, select **State Section** from the left side of your screen. Select the delete icon next to the state that you would like to delete. TaxSlayer will also delete the state return if you change the filing status or the state residency.

Summary/Print Page

The Calculation Summary screen is an overview of each section of the tax return. Select the show details link located next to each item to view a breakdown of what items are included in the tax return. You can view and/or edit each item of income, adjustments, tax, payments, etc., by selecting the link from the expanded list. You can toggle between the Summary View or the 1040 View, which allows you to link from most of the line items on the Form 1040. The prior year comparison option will contain return data if a prior year return was completed through the software.

Select **View/Print Return** to create a PDF of the return that can be printed or reviewed. This view/print option will be the TaxSlayer default print set, not your site's default print set. Your site's print sets and other print options available from the Client search screen are shown in the sample below.

Quality Review

When performing a quality review, you can access the quality review print set by navigating to the Office Client List, click the arrows next to the printer icon and select **QUALITY REVIEW**. These are the default print sets, but your site may have defined custom print sets for your use.

See the NTTC [Gold Standards for Quality Review](#) and [Publication 5838](#), VITA/TCE Intake/Interview and Quality Review Handbook, for complete quality review instructions.

The screenshot displays a web interface for managing tax returns. At the top, it states "Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries (filtered from 44 total entries)". Below this is a table with columns: SSN, FIRST, LAST, PHONE, PREPARER, STATUS, and STATE STATUS. The first row shows a taxpayer named "Sample" with preparer "Craig Smith" and status "In Progress". To the right of the table is a printer icon and a dropdown menu. The dropdown menu is open, showing options: "QUALITY REVIEW", "Print Return", "2018 1040 STACKED", "TAXPAYER COPY PRINT", "Testing Stack", and "PAPER FILE COPY". At the bottom right of the dropdown, there are "Previous", "1", and "Next" buttons.

Where to Find in TaxSlayer, Form 1040, and 4012 Resource Guide

Form or Topic	Keyword	Navigation to Data Entry Screen	1040	4012
\$0 AGI return	INT	Income>Schedule B-Forms 1099-INT, DIV, OID>Interest or Dividend Income >Interest Income. Add \$1 of interest income with the Payer entered as "TO E-FILE."	2b Sch B	A-6 D-14
982 Reduction of Tax Attributes	982 CAN	Income>Other Income>Cancellation of Debt – Form 1099-C, 982>Exclusions (Form 982)	8(S1-8c)	D-74 D-77
1040-ES Estimated Tax Payments (Vouchers)		See Vouchers for Federal Estimated Pay 2025		
1040-X Amended Return		See Amended Return		
1095-A Health Insurance	8962	Access the Health Insurance section from the navigation menu on the left side of the screen>Follow screens to Advanced Premium Tax Credit	17(S2-1a) 31(S3-9)	H-10
1098 Mortgage Interest Statement		See Mortgage Interest and Points Paid		
1098-E Student Loan Interest		See Student Loan Interest		
1098-T Tuition Statement		See Education Credits See Scholarships and Grants when taxable		
1099-A Acquisition or Abandonment	-B CAP	Income>Schedule D/Form 8949>Sale of Main Home Worksheet or use Stocks, Mutual Funds, Cryptocurrency, Collectibles, etc.	8(S1-8c)	D-74 D-79
1099-B Proceeds from Broker and Barter Exchange		See Capital Gains		
1099-C Cancellation of Debt		See Cancellation of Debt		
1099-DIV Dividends		See Dividend Income		
1099-G Unemployment Compensation		See Unemployment Benefits		
1099-G State Tax Refund		See State and Local Tax Refund Worksheet		
1099-INT Interest Income (all types)		See Interest Income on 1099-INT or not on a form		
1099-K Payment Card and Third Party...	-K SC or BUS	Income>Schedule C	8(S1-3)	D-24 D-21
1099-LTC		See Long-Term Care Benefits		
1099-MISC Miscellaneous Income	MISC	Income>1099-MISC	8(S1)	D-67 D-69.1
1099-NEC	NEC	Income>1099-NEC	8(S1-3)	D-22
1099-OID Original Issue Discount	INT	Income>Schedule B-Forms 1099-INT, DIV, OID>Interest or Dividend Income >Original Issue Discount, Form 1099-OID	2	D-14
1099-Q Payments from Education Programs	N/A	If not taxable, do not enter; if taxable, then out of scope. Also known as Qualified Tuition Program (QTP) or 529 plan	8(S1-8)	D-65 J-6
1099-QA Distributions from ABLE Accounts	N/A	If not taxable, do not enter; if taxable, then out of scope	8(S1-8)	D-65
1099-R Pension & IRA Distributions		See Pension Distributions See IRA Distributions		
1099-S Proceeds from Real Estate Transaction	-S	Income>Schedule D/Form 8949>Stocks, Mutual Funds, Cryptocurrency, Collectibles, etc.	7	D-40 D-43.1
1099-SA HSA		See Health Savings Accounts		

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Form or Topic	Keyword	Navigation to Data Entry Screen	1040	4012
1310 Statement of Person Claiming Refund Due a Deceased Taxpayer	1310	Miscellaneous Forms>Form 1310	N/A	K-19
2120 Multiple Support Declaration		Basic Information>Dependents/Qualifying Person>Dependents/Qualifying Person>Add a Dependent or Qualifying Child or edit a person who's already entered and check the box "This dependent qualifies for a Multiple Support Declaration" and follow the prompts on the next screen		C-6
4852 Substitute for Form 1099-R	-R	Income>Form 1099-R, RRB, SSA>Add or Edit a 1099-R>Then select: This is a substitute 1099-R	5	D-45
4852 Substitute for W-2	W	Income>Form W-2>Add a W-2 Wage Statement. Then select: This is a substitute W-2	1	D-8
5329 Additional Taxes on Qualified Plans and Other Tax-Favored Accounts	5329	Other Taxes>Tax on Early Distribution	23(S2-8)	H-6
5498-QA ABLE Account	N/A	(Information only for ABLE account. Not reported.)	N/A	
5498-SA HSA		See Health Savings Accounts		
8453	N/A	Tax-Aide Best Practice is not to attach Form 8453 or related forms/statements. Inform taxpayer that the IRS may ask them to provide this additional documentation.	N/A	K-14
8606	8606 -R	Deductions>Adjustments>Nondeductible IRAs	4b	D-46.2 E-4
8615		See Kiddie Tax		
8814	8814	Other Taxes>Tax For Certain Children Who Have Unearned Income (only in scope for Alaska residents receiving permanent fund dividends)	8(S1-8g) and 16	H-5
Alaska Permanent Fund Dividends	ELSE	Income>Other Income>Other Income Not Reported Elsewhere>Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend	8(S1-8g)	D-65 H-5
Alimony Paid	ALIM	Deductions>Adjustments>Alimony Paid	10 (S1-19)	E-4 E-14
Alimony Received	ALIM	Income>Alimony Received	8(S1-2)	D-7 E-14
Amended Return		Select 20XX Amended Return Section from side menu	N/A	M-3
American Opportunity Credit (AOC)		See Education Credits		
Annuity-Pension Calculator, Simplified Method		See Simplified Method		
Apply Federal Refund to Next Year	APPL	Payments & Estimates>Apply Overpayment to Next Year's Taxes	36	H-9 K-4 K-28
Apply State Refund to Next Year		State Section>Choose Edit>Payments>Amount of state refund that you would like to apply to your 2025 tax return	N/A	K-4 H-9
Attach a PDF to the Return	CAP	Income>Schedule D/Form 8949>PDF Attachments See also 8453 .	N/A	D-32

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Form or Topic	Keyword	Navigation to Data Entry Screen	1040	4012
Back Taxes Paid to State		See State and Local Taxes Paid (not on a form)		
Basis in Traditional IRA		See 8606		
Broker Statements	BROK	See appropriate 1099	varies	D-34 D-37
Business Income and Expenses		See Self-Employment Income and Expenses		
Cancellation of Debt	-C CAN	Income>Other Income>Cancellation of Debt – Form 1099-C, 982>Cancellation of Debt (Form 1099-C)	8(S1-8c)	D-71 D-74
Capital Gains	-B CAP	Income>Schedule D/Form 8949>Stocks, Mutual Funds, Cryptocurrency, Collectibles, etc. or 1099-B Transactions with No Adjustments	7	D-32 D-37
Capital Gain Distributions	DIV	Income>Schedule B-Forms 1099-INT, DIV, OID>Interest or Dividend Income >Dividend Income>Capital Gain to Schedule D (Box 2a)	7	D-18
Capital Loss Carryover	CAP	Income>Schedule D/Form 8949>Capital Loss Carryover	7	D-33
Charitable Contributions	CHARI	Deductions>Itemized Deductions>Gifts to Charity	12 (Sch A)	F-16
Charitable Distribution from IRA (QCD)		See IRA Qualified Charitable Distribution		
Charitable Gift Annuity	-R	Income>Form 1099-R, RRB, SSA>Add or Edit 1099-R AND Income>Schedule D/Form 8949>Stocks, Mutual Funds, Cryptocurrency, Collectibles, etc.	4 7	D-53
Child and Dependent Care Expenses	2441	Deductions>Credits>Child and Dependent Care Credit	20(S3-2)	G-12
Child Tax Credit		Basic Information>Dependents / Qualifying Person	19, 28	G-4
Conversion of Traditional IRA to Roth IRA	8606 -R	Income>Form 1099-R, RRB, SSA>Add or Edit a 1099-R AND Deductions>Adjustments>Nondeductible IRAs	4b	D-46.2
Credit for Other Dependents		Basic Information>Dependents / Qualifying Person	19	G-7
Credit for the Elderly or Disabled	ELD	Deduction>Credits>Credit for the Elderly or the Disabled	20(S3-6d)	G-22
CSA 1099-R Civil Service Annuity Paid	-R	Income>Form 1099-R, RRB, SSA>Add or Edit a 1099-R	5	D-49 D-46
CSF 1099-R Statement of Survivor Annuity Paid	-R	Income>Form 1099-R, RRB, SSA>Add or Edit a 1099-R	5	D-49 D-46
Deactivate Return		Client List>Tools>Deactivate (May need additional TaxSlayer privileges)		O-6
Deceased Taxpayer	PER and 1310	Basic Information>Personal Information>Check box for Taxpayer is deceased. AND Miscellaneous Forms>Form 1310).	N/A	B-21 K-19
Direct Deposit/Direct Debit		E-File Section from side menu>Select "Direct Deposit" or "Direct Debit	35 or 37	K-22 K-4 K-9
Dividend Income	DIV	Income>Schedule B-Forms 1099-INT, DIV, OID>Interest or Dividend Income >Dividend Income, Form 1099-DIV	3 Sch B	D-18
Donations to Charity		See Charitable Contributions		

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Form or Topic	Keyword	Navigation to Data Entry Screen	1040	4012
Early IRA Distribution	5329	Other Taxes>Tax on Early Distribution	23(S2-8)	H-6 D-52
Early Withdrawal Penalty not on a 1099	EARL	Deductions>Adjustments>Penalty on Early Withdrawal of Savings or Certificate of Deposit (CD)	10 (S1-18)	D-15 E-4
Earned Income Credit for MFS		Basic Info>Personal Info -- If MFS and eligible, check the box for Filing Married Filing Separate and meets the requirements to claim the EIC	27	I-4
Education Credits and Expenses	1098 TUI	Deductions >Credits>Education Credits	20(S3-3) 29	J-3 J-5
Educator Expenses	EDUCA	Deductions>Adjustments>Educator Expenses	10 (S1-11)	E-8
Elderly or Disabled Credit		See Credit for the Elderly or Disabled		
Energy Credits	ENER	Deductions>Credits>Residential Energy Credits	20(S3-5)	G-20
Estimated Payments made in 2024	FED ESTIM	Payments & Estimates>Federal Estimated Payments or >State Estimated Payments	26	H-9
Estimated Payment Vouchers Federal 2025		See Vouchers for Federal Estimated Pay 2025		
Estimated Payment Vouchers State 2025		See Vouchers for State Estimated Pay 2025		
Exempt Interest or Exempt Interest Dividends		See Tax Exempt Interest and Exempt Interest Dividends		
Extension, Filing for	EXTE 4868	Miscellaneous Forms>Form 4868	31 (S3-10)	M-13
First Time Home Buyer Credit (Repayment)	FIR	Other Taxes>Repayment of First-time Homebuyer Credit	23 (S2-10)	H-4.1 D-41
Foreign Tax Credit	DIV INT 1116	Deductions>Credits>Foreign Tax Credits OR Income>Schedule B-Forms 1099-INT, DIV, OID>Interest or Dividend Income >Form 1099-DIV Box 7 or 1099-INT Box 6	20(S3-1)	G-8 D-19 D-15
Foster Care Payments				I-3 C-10
Gambling Losses	2G MISC	Income >Other Income>Gambling Winnings - Form W-2G or Deductions>Itemized Deductions>Other Itemized Deductions>Gambling losses	12(Sch A)	D-65 F-17
Gambling Winnings	2G	Income >Other Income>Gambling Winnings - Form W-2G	8(S1-8b)	D-65
Gambling Winnings not on W-2G	OTHER C	Income >Other Income>Other Compensation>Other Gambling Income not reported on W-2G	8(S1-8b)	D-70
Grants & Scholarships (taxable)		See Scholarships and Grants when taxable		
Health Savings Accounts	HSA	Deductions>Adjustments>Health Savings Accounts HSAs	10 (S1-13)	E-10 E-12
Household Employee Income (no W-2)	OTHER C	Income>Other Income>Other Compensation>Household Employee Income	1	D-70

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Form or Topic	Keyword	Navigation to Data Entry Screen	1040	4012
Identity Protection PIN	PIN	Basic Info>IRS Identity Protection PIN or Miscellaneous Forms>IRS Identification Pin	Signature block	P-5
Injured Spouse	INJ	Miscellaneous Forms>Form 8379	N/A	M-12 P-10
Inmate Income		See Prisoner Income (or halfway house)		
Interest Income on 1099-INT or not on a form	INT	Income>Schedule B-Forms 1099-INT, DIV, OID>Interest or Dividend Income >Interest Income	2 Sch B	D-14
Investment Management Fees	N/A	No longer deductible, beginning in 2018	N/A	
IRA Contributions (deductible to Traditional IRA)	IRA D	Deductions>Adjustments>Traditional IRA Contributions	10 (S1-20)	E-15 G-17
IRA Contributions (non-deductible to ROTH IRA)	8880	Deductions>Credits>Credit for Qualified Retirement Savings Contributions>	20 (S3-4)	E-16 G-19.1
IRA Contributions (non-deductible to Traditional IRA)	8606 and 8880	Deductions>Adjustments>Nondeductible IRAs, and also Deductions>Credits>Credit for Qualified Retirement Savings Contributions>Enter Any Current (Do not re-enter Traditional IRA contributions already reported ...	20 (S3-4)	E-16 G-19.1
IRA Distributions	-R	Income>Form 1099-R, RRB, SSA>Add or Edit 1099-R	4a, 4b	D-44
IRA Qualified Charitable Distribution (QCD, Not a Charitable Gift Annuity)	-R	Income>Form 1099-R, RRB, SSA>Add or Edit 1099-R> AND after clicking Continue, go to Nontaxable Distributions and check the "Check here to mark this as a Qualified Charitable Distribution"	4b	D-54
IRA Rollover	-R	Income>Form 1099-R, RRB, SSA>Add or Edit a 1099-R	4b	D-50
ITIN, Application for	ITIN	Miscellaneous Forms>Form W-7 Application for ITIN	N/A	L-10
Job Expenses and Certain Miscellaneous Deductions	OTHER	Deductions>Itemized Deductions>Unreimbursed Employee Business Expenses, and also Deductions>Itemized Deductions>Other Itemized Deductions Includes employee uniforms, travel, union dues, etc., plus tax prep fees, investment fees, safe deposit boxes, etc.	N/A	F-17
Jury Duty Pay	ELSE	Income>Other Income>Other Income Not Reported Elsewhere. Select Jury Duty Pay in drop-down list.	8(S1-8h)	D-65
Jury Duty Pay Returned to Employer	ADJ	Deductions>Adjustments>Other Adjustments>Jury Duty Pay	10 (S1-24a)	E-4
K-1 Forms	K1	Income>Other Income>K-1 Earnings	Varies	D-59
K-1 Royalty income	K1	Income>Other Income>K-1 Earnings	8(S1-5)	D-63
Kiddie Tax	8615	Other Taxes>Tax For Certain Children Who Have Unearned Income (only in scope for Native Americans receiving per capita payments and Alaska residents receiving permanent fund dividends)	16	A-5 H-5
Lifetime Learning Credit (LLC)		See Education Credits		
Long-term Care Benefits	8853 LTC	Deductions>Adjustments> MA MSAs, Archer MSAs and Long-Term Care Insurance Contracts. On the entry page, scroll to Long Term Care Insurance Contracts (Form 1099-LTC)	N/A	D-66
Lump-Sum Social Security Benefit	SSA	Income>Form 1099-R, RRB, SSA1099s>Social Security Benefits/RRB-1099>Begin Worksheet	6	D-58

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Form or Topic	Keyword	Navigation to Data Entry Screen	1040	4012
Management Fees (Investment)		See Investment Management Fees		
Medicaid Waiver Payments		See page D-12	1a or 1d 8(S1-8s)	D-12
Medical, Dental, and Vision Expenses	MED	Deductions>Itemized Deductions> Medical, Dental, and Vision Expenses	12(Sch A)	F-7
Mileage for Charitable Travel	CHARI	Deductions>Itemized Deductions>Gifts to Charity>Noncash Gifts to Charity	12(Sch A)	F-16
Mileage for Medical Travel	MED	Deductions>Itemized Deductions> Medical, Dental, and Vision Expenses	12 (Sch A)	F-9
Mortgage Interest and Points Paid	MORT	Deductions>Itemized Deductions>Mortgage Interest and Expenses>Mortgage Interest Reported on Form 1098	12 (Sch A)	F-14
Mortgage Interest Paid—not on Form 1098	MORT	Deductions>Itemized Deductions>Mortgage Interest and Expenses>Mortgage Interest Not Reported on Form 1098	12 (Sch A)	F-14
Native American Per Capita Payments	ELSE	Income>Other Income>Other Income Not Reported Elsewhere>Other Income See also Kiddie Tax	8(S1-8)	D-65 H-5
Noncash Donations if total more than \$500	CHARI	Deductions>Itemized Deductions>Gifts to Charity>Non-Cash Donations (more than \$500)	12 (Sch A)	F-16
Noncash Donations that total \$500 or less	CHARI	Deductions>Itemized Deductions>Gifts to Charity>Non-Cash Gifts to Charity	12 (Sch A)	F-16
Notary Income	SC or BUS and SELF	Income>Schedule C and also Other Taxes>Self-Employment Tax>On the entry page, "Enter exempt notary income"	8(S1-3)	D-21 H-4
OID Interest (Original Discount Interest)	INT	Income>Schedule B-Forms 1099-INT, DIV, OID>Interest and Dividends>Original Issue Discount, Form 1099-OID	2	D-14
Other Income (prizes, jury duty, etc.)	ELSE	Income>Other Income>Other Income Not Reported Elsewhere	8(S1-8)	D-65
PDF, Attaching		See Attach a PDF to the Return		
Pension Distributions	-R	Income>Form 1099-R, RRB, SSA>Add or Edit 1099-R	5	D-45
Personal Property Tax	PERS	Deductions>Itemized Deductions>Taxes You Paid	12(Sch A)	F-10
PIN, Identity Protection		See Identity Protection PIN		
Power of Attorney POA	N/A	Tax-Aide volunteers LOOK at the POA to make sure it is good for taxes - but do not enter it into TSO	N/A	K-18.1
Prior Year Comparison		Summary/Print page (beside View/Print Return) for returning taxpayers	N/A	O-9
Prisoner Income (or halfway house)	OTHER C	If not on a W-2: Income>Other Income>Other Income Not Reported Elsewhere If on a W-2: enter on W-2 AND also Income>Other Income>Other Compensation>Prisoner Earned Income (to make ineligible for Earned Income Credit)	1 (S1-8u)	D-65 D-70
Private Activity Bond interest (PAB)	INT DIV	Income>Schedule B-Forms 1099-INT, DIV, OID>Interest and Dividends>	17(S2-1)	D-16
Prizes (Gambling)	OTHER C	Other Income>Other Compensation>Other Gambling Income not reported on W-2G	8 (S1-8b)	D-65 D-69.1
Prizes and Awards (Non-Gambling)	ELSE	Income>Other Income>Other Income Not Reported Elsewhere (select Prizes and Awards)	8 (S1-8i)	D-65 D-69.1
Public Safety Officer Exclusion	-R	Income>Form 1099-R, RRB, SSA>Add or Edit 1099-R>(On the entry page, "Click here for options"(below Box 2a)	5b	D-47
Qualified Charitable Distribution from IRA		See IRA Qualified Charitable Distribution		

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Form or Topic	Keyword	Navigation to Data Entry Screen	1040	4012
Railroad Retirement Benefits (blue form) RRB-1099		See Social Security Benefits		
Railroad Retirement Benefits (green form) RRB-1099R	RR	Income>Form 1099-R, RRB, SSA>RRB-1099-R	5	D-56
Real Estate Taxes	MORT TAXES	Deductions>Itemized Deductions>Taxes You Paid>	12(Sch A)	F-10
Refund from Prior Year, Applied to Estimated for Current Tax Year (Fed or State)		See Estimated Payments made in 2024		
Refund, Apply to Next Year (Federal)		See Apply Federal Refund to Next Year		
Refund, Apply to Next Year (State)		See Apply State Refund to Next Year		
Refunds of State and Local Income Tax		See State and Local Tax Refund Worksheet		
Rental Income from vacant land w/o expenses	SC RENT	Income>Schedule E	8(S1-5)	D-63
Rental Income	SC RENT	Income>Schedule E OOS except for active duty military (military certification required)	8(S1-5)	D-63
Repayment of unemployment received in same tax year	-G UNEM	Income>Form 1099-G Box 1 Unemployment>Repayment	8(S1-7)	D-6
Repayment of Previously Taxed Income (from prior year)	N/A	If >3000, out of scope. If ≤3000, there is no longer a credit or deduction.		F-17
Reservist's Expenses	RESER	Deductions>Adjustments>Armed Forces reservists, qualified performing artists, certain fee-basis government officials, or those with impairment-related work expenses	10 (S1-12)	E-3 E-5
Residential Energy Credit		See Energy Credits		
Retirement Savings Contributions Credit	8880 SAVE	Deductions>Credits>Credit for Qualified Retirement Savings Contributions	20(S3-4)	G-17 G-19.2 D-45
Reverse Mortgage Income	N/A	Income is neither taxable nor reportable.	N/A	D-16
Reverse Mortgage Interest	N/A	Interest is not deductible even when paid because it's home equity debt	N/A	F-14
Roth IRA Contributions		See IRA Contributions (non-deductible to ROTH IRA)		
Royalties (simple royalties with no associated expenses)	SC ROY	Income>Schedule E or Income>1099-MISC Box 2 linked to a Schedule E	8(S1-5)	D-69.1
Royalties from Services (e.g., artist)	BUS NEC	Income>Schedule C>Income>Gross Receipts or Income>1099-NEC linked to a Schedule C	8(S1-3)	D-69.1
RRB-1099 Railroad Retirement (blue)		See Social Security Benefits		
RRB-1099-R Railroad Retirement (green)		See Railroad Retirement Benefits (green form) RRB-1099R		

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Sale of Main Home		See 1099-S		
Sale of Stock		See Capital Gains		
Sales Tax Deduction	TAXES	Deductions>Itemized Deductions>Taxes You Paid	12(Sch A)	F-12
Saver's Credit		See Retirement Savings Contributions Credit		
Schedule C		See Self-employment Income		
Schedule D		See Capital Gains		
Scholarships and Grants when taxable	OTHER C	Income>Other Income>Other Compensation>Scholarships and Grants (Not Reported on W-2)	8(S1-8r)	D-70 J-3
Self-employed Health Insurance (SEHI) Deduction	SC BUS	Income>Schedule C>(On the entry page, go to General Expenses>Health Insurance or Long-Term Care Insurance.)	10 (S1-17)	D-29.1 D-28
Self-employment Income and expenses	SC or BUS NEC	Income>Schedule C> or after completing 1099-NEC, transfer to Schedule C - Business Income	8(S1-3)	D-21 D-26 D-28
Seller-financed Mortgage Interest Deduction	MORT	Deductions>Itemized Deductions>Mortgage Interest and Expenses>Mortgage Interest Not Reported on Form 1098	12 (Sch A)	F-14
Seller-financed Mortgage Interest Income	INT	Income>Schedule B-Forms 1099-INT, DIV, OID>Interest or Dividend Income >Seller Financed Interest Income	2	D-17
Simplified Method	-R	Income>Form 1099-R, RRB, SSA>Add or Edit a 1099-R>Click here for options (below box 2)	5b	D-48
Simplified Method after Death of All Beneficiaries	MISC	Deductions>>Itemized Deductions>Other Itemized Deductions>Unrecovered investment in pension	12 (Sch A)	F-17
Social Security Benefits or SSA-1099	SSA	Income>Form 1099-R, RRB, SSA>Social Security Benefits/ RRB-1099	6	D-57
State and Local Tax Refund Worksheet	-G	Income>Form 1099-G Box 2 State and Local Refunds	8(S1-1)	D-6 D-20
State and Local Taxes Paid (not on a form)	TAXES	Deductions>Itemized Deductions>Taxes You Paid >Additional State and Local Income Tax	12(Sch A)	F-5 F-10
State refund applied to 2024 from 2023		See Estimated Payments made in 2024		
State refund applied to 2025		See Apply State Refund to Next Year		
State withholding not on another form		See Withholding for federal or state tax with no TS entry place on the form entry page		
Stock Sales		See Capital Gains		
Strike Benefits	OTHER C	Income>Other Income>Other Compensation>Strike Benefits Received	1h	D-70 D-68
Student Loan Interest	1098 STU	Deductions>Adjustments>Student Loan Interest.	10 (S1-21)	E-17
Substitute W-2	W	Income>W-2>This is a substitute W-2	1	D-8

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Tax Exempt Interest and Exempt Interest Dividends	INT DIV	Income>Schedule B-Forms 1099-INT, DIV, OID>Interest or Dividend Income	2a	D-16 D-19
Taxable Refund Worksheet		See State and Local Tax Refund Worksheet		
Taxes Paid, Federal and State Estimated		See Estimated Payments made in 2024		
Taxes Paid Deduction, State and Local (not on form)		See State and Local Taxes Paid (not on a form)		
Tips, Unreported to Employer	W	Income>W-2>Unreported tips	1c 23(S2-5)	D-9
Tips, Unreported (less than \$20/mo.)	W 4137	Income>Form W-2>Unreported tips AND Other Taxes>Tax on Unreported Tip Income	1c 23(S2-5)	D-9 H-4
Traditional IRA Contributions		See IRA Contributions (deductible to Traditional IRA)		
Travel Expenses for Business	SC BUS	Income>Schedule C>(On the entry page, go to General Expenses>Travel or Income>Schedule C>Car and Truck Expenses)	8(S1-3)	D-30
Travel Expenses as an Employee	N/A	No longer federally deductible after 12-31-2017	N/A	
Unemployment Benefits	-G UNEM	Income>Form 1099-G Box 1	8(S1-7)	D-6
Unemployment Comp Repayment—Same Year as Benefit Received	-G UNEM	Income>Form 1099-G Box 1	8(S1-7)	D-6
Unemployment Comp Repayment—Year after Received \$3,000 or less	N/A	There is no longer a credit or deduction when the repayments is \$3,000 or less.	N/A	F-17
Unemployment Comp Repayment—Year after Received >\$3,000	N/A	NA - Out of Scope	N/A	F-17
Unrecovered Investment in Pension	MISC	Deductions>Itemized Deductions>Other Itemized Deductions>Unrecovered investment in pension	12 (Sch A)	F-17
Volunteer Expenses	CHARI	Deductions>Itemized Deductions>Gifts to Charity>Cash Gifts to Charity	12(Sch A)	F-16
Vouchers for Federal Estimated Pay 2025	VOU	Payments & Estimates>Vouchers for Next Year's Estimated Payments	N/A	H-9 K-28
Vouchers for State Estimated Pay 2025		State section>Miscellaneous Forms>Estimated Payment Vouchers	N/A	H-9

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W-2 Wages & Salaries	W	Income>W-2	1	D-8
W-2G Gambling Winnings	2G	Income>Other Income>Gambling Winnings - Form W-2G	8(S1-8b)	D-65
W-7 ITIN Application		See ITIN, Application for		
Withholding for federal or state tax with no TS entry place on the form entry page	WITHH	Payments & Estimates>Other Federal (or State) Withholdings	25c 12 (Sch A)	H-9
Work Release Income		See Prisoner Income (or halfway house)		
Zero AGI return		See \$0 AGI return		

Tab P: Partner Resources

Resources for Assisting Taxpayers

Information for Assisting People with Disabilities

There are many misconceptions about interacting with people with disabilities. [Publication 5192](#), Ten Key Points of Communicating with People with Disabilities, covers the 10 core disability etiquette points that volunteers should be aware of when working with this group.

Serving Taxpayers Who Are Deaf or Hard of Hearing

Taxpayers who are deaf or hard of hearing have varying ranges of language skills and abilities. Some can communicate verbally with you, while others cannot. Some can read lips, and some communicate with English Exact Sign which is a method of sign language that mimics the English language precisely as it is spoken. However, most taxpayers who are deaf or hard of hearing communicate with American Sign Language (ASL). [Publication 5231](#), Key Points for Communicating with People who are Deaf or Hard of Hearing, provides helpful points of etiquette for volunteers serving this group at the VITA/TCE sites.

Veterans Crisis Line

The Veterans Crisis Line connects Veterans in crisis and their families and friends with qualified, caring Department of Veterans Affairs responders through a confidential toll-free hotline, online chat, or text. Veterans and their loved ones can call 1-800-273-8255 and Press 1, chat online, or send a text message to 838255 to receive confidential support 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year. Support for individuals who are deaf and hard of hearing is available TTY 1-800-799-4889.

IRS Taxpayer Assistance Center – Appointment Service

The IRS requires appointments at Taxpayer Assistance Center (TAC) locations throughout the United States. Taxpayers will call a new toll-free number to make an appointment for face-to-face service. Taxpayers requiring an appointment at a TAC location should call 1-844-545-5640. Callers that get a message "about call volumes being too high and to try again later" are suggested to call back at 7 AM local time (Hawaii and Alaska follow Pacific Time).

The IRS also provides Virtual Tax Services at various locations that do not have a TAC. With this model, taxpayers sit at a designated workstation and are assisted by an IRS employee who appears on screen and is located in a remote office.

IRS Voice and Chat Bots

Voice bots are software powered by artificial intelligence (AI) that allow a caller to navigate an interactive voice response (IVR) system with their voice, generally using natural language. Chat bots simulate human conversation through web-based text interaction, also using AI-powered software to respond to natural language prompts.

The IRS has deployed voice and chat bots in English and Spanish for phone lines that assist taxpayers with tax payments issues or understanding an IRS notice they may have received. The bots are now available to help taxpayers with:

- How to make one-time payments
- Answers to frequently asked questions
- Collection notice clarification

IRS voice bots will also enable taxpayers to authenticate their identity to establish payment plans, request a transcript and obtain information about their accounts, such as payoff details.

Resources for Assisting Taxpayers (continued)

Other Languages

IRS is translating tax resources into more languages. Currently, basic tax information is available in twenty languages. Refer to www.irs.gov/mylanguage.

Form 13614-C, Intake/Interview and Quality Review Sheet, is available in multiple languages. These can be downloaded at www.irs.gov/forms-instructions.

☒ Taxpayer prefers to receive written communications from the IRS in a language other than English.

Language preference *

1

☐ English

☐ Spanish

☐ Korean

☐ Vietnamese

☐ Russian

☐ Arabic

☐ Haitian Creole

☐ Tagalog

☐ Portuguese

☐ Polish

☐ Farsi

☐ French

☐ Japanese

☐ Gujarati

☐ Punjabi

☐ Khmer

☐ Urdu

☐ Bengali

☐ Italian

1. Taxpayers may choose to receive written communication from the IRS in a language other than English. Mark the appropriate box in the Basic Information section in TaxSlayer and select the language from the drop-down list.

IP PIN Guidance for Identity Theft Victims

Being sensitive towards victims of identity theft is critical to assisting taxpayers through a confusing and frustrating situation. Remember victims of identity theft are:

- Victimized by identity thieves, mostly through no fault of their own, and
- Trying to comply with tax laws, file a tax return and pay their fair share of taxes

Taxpayers can receive IP PINs in two ways. From mid December through early January, the IRS mails Notice CP01A to taxpayers previously identified as identity theft victims. The notice includes a 6-digit Identity Protection Personal Identification Number (IP PIN) to be entered on the tax return. Taxpayers are mailed Notice CP01A every year as long as the identity theft indicator remains on their account. Taxpayers may also Opt-In to receive an IP PIN. (See Voluntary Opt-In IP PIN on page [P-7](#), for more information).

Use the most recent IP PIN regardless of the tax year.

Use the chart below when assisting taxpayers who are victims or may be victims of identity theft.

If...	Then...
Identity Protection PIN (IP) PIN was issued to primary and/or, secondary and/or dependent taxpayer(s)	Ensure the IP PIN is input correctly on the tax return.
Taxpayer received an IP PIN but didn't bring it with them	1. Complete a tax return for the taxpayer. 2. Provide the taxpayer with a complete copy of the tax return. (Provide two copies - one copy to keep for their records and the other copy if the taxpayer will mail the tax return.) 3. Refer to Lost, Misplaced or Non-Receipt of IP PIN on the following page. 4. If the taxpayer wants to e-file, arrange for the taxpayer to provide the IP PIN by returning to the site or via telephone.¹
Taxpayer received an IP PIN but misplaced or lost it	1. Complete a tax return for the taxpayer. 2. Provide the taxpayer with a complete copy of the tax return. (Provide two copies - one copy to keep for their records and the other copy if the taxpayer will mail the tax return.) 3. Refer to Lost, Misplaced or Non-Receipt of IP PIN on the following page. 4. If the taxpayer receives original or a reissued IP PIN and wants to e-file, arrange for the taxpayer to provide the IP PIN by returning to the site or via telephone.¹
Taxpayer didn't receive IP PIN but IRS rejected the e-filed tax return because the IP PIN wasn't entered.	1. Refer to Lost, Misplaced or Non-Receipt of IP PIN on the following page. 2. Provide the taxpayer with two complete copies of the tax return. 3. If the taxpayer receives the original or a reissued IP PIN and the taxpayer wants to e-file, advise the taxpayer to provide the IP PIN by returning to the site or via telephone.¹ 4. If IRS doesn't provide the IP PIN, advise the taxpayer to follow IRS instructions in mailing the tax return. There may be processing delays as IRS verifies the taxpayer's identity.
IRS rejected the taxpayer's tax return because the taxpayer's primary/secondary/dependent SSN was previously used.	1. Advise the taxpayer to contact the IRS for assistance. If required, they will advise the taxpayer to complete Form 14039, Identity Theft Affidavit, and to mail it with their tax return to the IRS. Taxpayers can electronically complete and submit Form 14039, Identity Theft Affidavit. Use a fillable form at IRS.gov, print, then attach the form to your return and mail your return according to instructions. The IRS will respond in approximately 30 days after all the necessary information is received.² 2. Provide the taxpayers two copies of their tax return. One copy for the taxpayer to keep for their records and the other copy to mail. See Potential Identity Theft Letter for instructions you can print and give to taxpayer.

Footnotes:

¹Taxpayer must return to the site to sign Form 8879 (IRS e-file Signature Authorization) if they did not already do so.

²Do not file Form 14039 if the taxpayer received any of the following IRS identity verification letters: Letters 4883C or 6330C, 5071C or 6331C, 5447C, 5747C. Their return may not get processed until the taxpayer follows the instructions in the letter.



If you encounter an error printing Form 14039 from a Chromebook, select "Print as image" in the print menu.

IP PIN Guidance for Identity Theft Victims (continued)

Lost, Misplaced or Non-Receipt of IP PIN

If a taxpayer didn't receive his/her new IP PIN or the taxpayer misplaced it, the taxpayer has two options:

1. Register and create a user profile to get his/her current IP PIN. The registration process will require the taxpayer to provide specific personal information and answer a series of questions to validate his/her identity. Go to [Retrieve Your Identity Protection PIN \(IP PIN\)](https://www.irs.gov/retrieveipin) at www.irs.gov/retrieveipin.
2. Contact IRS at 1-800-908-4490 to request his/her IP PIN to be reissued by mail if the taxpayer is unable or unwilling to create an account on the IRS website.

The taxpayer will need to mail a paper tax return without the IP PIN if either of the following situations apply:

1. The taxpayer has moved since January 1 of this year, or
2. It's after October 14 and the taxpayer hasn't filed his/her current or prior year tax return.

Existing IP PIN users seeking to retrieve their numbers should not apply for a new IP PIN with Form 15227. The Form 15227 application process is only for taxpayers who are newly opting into the program and do not already have an IP PIN requirement.

IRS will review the return to confirm the taxpayer's identity which may delay a refund.



Basic Information>IRS Identity Protection PIN or Federal Section>Miscellaneous Forms>IRS Identification PIN; or Keyword: PIN

IRS Identity Protection PIN

Enter an Identity Protection PIN for each person who received one from the IRS. Leave fields blank for individuals who did not receive a PIN from the IRS.

Taxpayer Sample (XXX-XX-9996)

Spouse Carolina (XXX-XX-6666)

[Recover a lost Identity Protection PIN](#)

Voluntary Opt-In IP PIN

Identity Protection PIN Opt-In Program Expanded for all Taxpayers

Taxpayers may voluntarily opt-in to receive an Identity Protection PIN (IP PIN) every year. The six-digit IP PIN prevents the misuse of their Social Security number on fraudulent federal income tax returns. An IP PIN helps the IRS verify a taxpayer's identity and accept their electronic or paper tax return. If taxpayers want to opt in, please note:

- They must pass a rigorous identity verification process.
- Spouses and dependents are eligible for an IP PIN if they can pass the identity proofing process.
- If a taxpayer is eligible to opt out of the voluntarily IP PIN program, they can do so from the Identity Protection PIN section of their profile in their online account.

Here's how it works:

- Taxpayers may go to the **Get an IP PIN (www.irs.gov/ippin)** tool on IRS.gov, pass Secure Access authentication and immediately access a six-digit IP PIN. Before using the **Get an IP PIN tool** the taxpayers should review the requirements at www.irs.gov/secureaccess.
- An IP PIN is valid for one calendar year. Once clients have opted in and obtained an IP PIN online, they will need to retrieve their IP PIN each year at the start of the filing season by accessing the account they created at www.irs.gov/ippin. This tool is generally available from mid-January through mid-November.
- Do not file a Form 14039, Identity Theft Affidavit, for clients who are not tax-related identity theft victims and who are voluntarily opting into the program.
- When prompted by tax preparation products, clients or their tax preparers must enter the IP PIN issued to the primary and/or secondary taxpayers or their dependents.
- An electronic tax return rejects if an incorrect IP PIN is used.
- Taxpayers with either a Social Security number (SSN) or Individual Tax Identification Number (ITIN) who can verify their identities are eligible.

Alternatives to online Get an IP PIN tool:

Taxpayers who cannot authenticate their identities online may file Form 15227, Application for an Identity Protection Personal Identification Number. The taxpayers adjusted gross income on the last filed return must be below \$73,000 for Individuals or \$146,000 for Married Filing Joint. An IRS assister will call taxpayers to ask a series of questions to verify their identities. Once the taxpayer's identity is verified, they will receive their IP PIN via the U.S. Postal Service usually within four to six weeks.

Taxpayers who cannot authenticate online or with the Form 15227 process, have the option to verify their identities in person by **making an appointment** at an IRS office. Taxpayers must bring one current government-issued picture identification document and another identification document to prove their identity. An IP PIN will be issued **within 3 weeks** if their identity is authenticated at a local office.

Frequent Taxpayer Inquiries

Taxpayers normally ask questions during the interview process about the topics covered in this section. Visit the IRS.gov website, or see [Publication 17](#) for additional topics and information.

Installment Payment

[Publication 594](#), The IRS Collection Process, explains taxpayers' rights and responsibilities regarding payment of federal taxes.

Copies of Prior-Year Returns

For information purposes: Taxpayers can go to [Get Your Tax Record](#) at www.irs.gov/transcripts to register and secure a transcript which partially masks the personally identifiable information of everyone listed on the tax return. To access this transcript online they must have email and be able to prove their identities with enhanced verification. Taxpayers can also request masked transcripts to be mailed to the address on file which takes 5 to 10 calendar days for delivery. In addition, taxpayers can request a transcript via Form 4506-T, Request for Transcript of Tax Return, or by calling 1-800-908-9946.

For tax preparation purposes: Taxpayers or other third parties who require an unmasked transcript for tax return preparation or filing may contact the IRS, present proper authentication to prove their identities and an unmasked transcript will be mailed to the taxpayer's address of record.

If a photocopy of a return is needed, taxpayers should complete Form 4506, Request for Copy of Tax Return. Mail it with the required fee to the address for the state the taxpayer lived in when the return was filed. See addresses on Form 4506.

Amended Returns (See [Tab M](#), Other Returns)

Form 1040-X, Amended U.S. Individual Income Tax Return, should be used by taxpayers to amend their return. Many mistakes are corrected in processing by the IRS, and a letter of explanation is mailed at the time an error is identified or when a refund is issued. In these cases, taxpayers aren't required to file an amended return as the corrections have already been made.

Sites can choose to file amended returns even if they didn't prepare the original return. See [Tab M](#), Other Returns, for additional information on preparing amended returns. Taxpayers can check the status of their Form 1040-X, Amended U.S. Individual Income Tax Return, for the current year and up to three prior years at [Where's My Amended Return](#).

Taxpayer Address Changes

Taxpayers should use [Form 8822](#), Change of Address, to notify the IRS of any change of address. If taxpayers move after filing the return and before a refund is received, they should notify their old post office and the IRS of their new address.

Frequent Taxpayer Inquiries (continued)

Recordkeeping

Taxpayers should keep copies of their tax returns and records in support of items shown on their returns. These can help with preparing future tax returns, filing an amended return, or if they're audited. These records can also be helpful to their surviving spouse or the executor or administrator of their estate.

Taxpayers should keep their records until the period of limitations runs out for the return; i.e., the period of time in which the taxpayer can amend their return to claim a credit or refund or the IRS can assess additional tax. Usually, this is three years from the date the return was due or filed, or two years from the date the tax was paid, whichever is later. In some cases of unreported income, the IRS has up to 6 years from date of filing to assess additional taxes. Keep basis documents and returns until the period of limitations expires for the year in which the property is disposed of or sold. Keep Forms 8606 (Nondeductible IRAs) until the IRA is fully distributed. See [Publication 550](#), Investment Income and Expenses, for details.

Returns filed before the due date (without regard to extensions) are considered filed on the due date (even if the due date was a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday). Refer taxpayers to the Period of Limitations table in [Publication 17](#), or [How long should I keep records?](#) at www.irs.gov/businesses/small-businesses-self-employed/recordkeeping.

FREE Tax Preparation Locations

Consult your Site Coordinator for information about the location of other VITA/TCE sites in your area. Taxpayers may go to [Get Free Tax Prep Help](#) at irs.treasury.gov/freetaxprep/, download the IRS mobile app IRS2Go, or call 1-800-906-9887 for more information. For AARP Tax Aide sites, go to [AARP Foundation Tax-Aide Locator](#) at www.aarp.org/money/taxes/aarp_taxaide/locations.html or call 1-888-227-7669 for this information.

Problems Navigating the IRS

[Taxpayer Advocate Service](#) (TAS) has offices in every state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Your local advocate's number is at www.taxpayeradvocate.irs.gov, and in your local directory. You can also call 1-877-777-4778.

See [Publication 1546](#), The [Taxpayer Advocate Service](#) Is Your Voice at the IRS, for details on what TAS provides.

Refund Information

Taxpayers should be directed to [Where's My Refund?](#) (www.irs.gov/refunds) for specific information about their refund. Taxpayers can view refund information for the current year and two prior years. For amended returns, taxpayers can check [Where's My Amended Return?](#) (www.irs.gov/1040xstatus).

Innocent Spouse Relief

Taxpayers who file a joint tax return are jointly and individually responsible for the tax and any interest or penalty due on the joint return even if they later divorce. In some cases, a spouse (or former spouse) will be relieved of the tax, interest, and penalties on a joint tax return. Spousal relief is granted in certain situations when a taxpayer can prove he/she isn't liable for amounts due in joint filing situations.

Taxpayers should see [Publication 971](#), Innocent Spouse Relief, which explains the types of relief, who may qualify for them, and how to get them. Married persons who didn't file joint returns, but who live in community property states, may also qualify for relief. (Out of Scope)

Frequent Taxpayer Inquiries (continued)

Injured Spouse Relief



Miscellaneous Forms>Form 8379

An injured spouse claim is different from an innocent spouse relief request. An injured spouse can request the division of tax overpayment attributed to each spouse. The injured spouse must file Form 8379, Injured Spouse Allocation, to request his or her portion of a joint refund. See page [M-12](#), Tax-Aide's **NTTC 4491**, and [Form 8379 Instructions](#) for additional details.

Married Filing Separately

Unless required to file separately, married taxpayers may want their tax figured on a joint return and on separate returns, to make sure they are receiving the most advantageous filing status. Filing separately may be advantageous for some taxpayers in certain situations, however, most married taxpayers would pay more combined tax on separate returns than they would on a joint return. See [Publication 17](#), Your Federal Income Tax (For Individuals), Filing Status section, for Special Rules (which outlines the disadvantages). Taxpayers who filed a Married Filing Jointly return cannot amend their return to change to Married Filing Separately after the due date of the return. There is an exception for deceased taxpayers.

Social Security Numbers and Account Information

Social Security Administration no longer issues Social Security Number verification printouts in their field offices. Taxpayers may get this information using the my Social Security Account feature on the Social Security Administration website. Local Social Security offices will continue to provide benefit verification letters.

Volunteers should enter names into the tax software as they appear in SSA records in order to minimize rejected returns.

Hardship Refund Request

A taxpayer's tax refund will be offset (intercepted) to pay outstanding federal tax debts, child support, federal nontax debts, state income tax debts, and unemployment compensation debts. When a tax refund is offset, the taxpayer will receive a letter explaining how the refund was applied to his or her outstanding debt.

If a taxpayer would face a hardship from a tax refund offset and has only outstanding federal tax debts, he or she can request an Offset Bypass Refund (OBR) from the IRS. Refer the taxpayer to the [Taxpayer Advocate Service](#) (TAS) to see if they meet TAS case acceptance criteria. The OBR typically should be requested before the return is filed because the OBR must be approved before the refund is offset.

Requests for hardship relief from other debts must be made to the agency to which the debt is owed. The Treasury Offset Program (TOP) can confirm whether a tax refund will offset for these other debts and provide details about the debt and a contact phone number for the agency to which the debt is owed. The TOP Call Center can be reached weekdays at 1-800-304-3107, TTD 800-877-8339, between 8:30 a.m. and 6 p.m. Eastern Time.

Missing Refund

When a taxpayer has verified that they did not receive a refund, even though IRS records or a letter specifies otherwise, they can initiate a trace by calling 800-919-9835 or filing Form 3911, Taxpayer Statement Regarding Refund. The taxpayer should mail Form 3911 to their usual IRS Service Center or send it via FAX. See list of FAX numbers at www.taxpayeradvocate.irs.gov.

Where to File

Where Do You File?

Mail your return to the address shown below that applies to you.



Envelopes without enough postage will be returned to you by the post office. Your envelope may need additional postage if it contains more than five pages or is oversized (for example, it is over 1/4" thick). Also, include your complete return address.



Make the check or money order payable to "United States Treasury." Taxpayers should write "2024 Form 1040" and the first name listed on the tax return (primary taxpayer), address, daytime phone number, and primary taxpayer's Social Security number (SSN) on their payment and enclose it with Form 1040-V. Do not staple or attach to Form 1040-V.

IF you live in...	And you ARE NOT enclosing a payment use this address ...	and you ARE enclosing a payment use this address...
Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin	Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service Kansas City, MO 64999-0002	Internal Revenue Service P.O. Box 931000 Louisville, KY 40293-1000
Pennsylvania	Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service Kansas City, MO 64999-0002	Internal Revenue Service P. O. Box 802501 Cincinnati, OH 45280-2501
Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas	Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service Austin, TX 73301-0002	Internal Revenue Service P.O. Box 1214 Charlotte, NC 28201-1214
Arkansas, Oklahoma	Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service Austin, TX 73301-0002	Internal Revenue Service PO Box 931000 Louisville, KY 40293-1000
Arizona, New Mexico	Department of Treasury Internal Revenue Service Austin, TX 73301-0002	Internal Revenue Service P. O. Box 802501 Cincinnati, OH 45280-2501
Alaska, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Ohio, Oregon, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming	Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service Ogden, UT 84201-0002	Internal Revenue Service P.O. Box 802501 Cincinnati, OH 45280-2501
A foreign country, U.S. possession or territory*, or use an APO or FPO address, or file Form 2555 or 4563, or are a dual-status alien	Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service Austin, TX 73301-0215 USA	Internal Revenue Service P.O. Box 1303 Charlotte, NC 28201-1303 USA
*If you live in American Samoa, Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or the Northern Mariana Islands, see Pub. 570 , Tax Guide for Individuals With Income From U.S. Possessions.		



Mailing addresses for amended returns can be found in the instructions for Form 1040-X. Mailing address for other forms can be found at [IRS.gov/wheretofile](https://www.irs.gov/wheretofile).

Where's My Refund

Taxpayers can access information about their refunds for the current and two prior tax years at **Where's My Refund** (www.irs.gov/refunds).

Taxpayers should view their Online Account to see payment history, prior year adjusted gross income (AGI), or other tax records.

Where's My Refund?

You can check the status of your 2022 income tax refund 24 hours after e-filing. Please allow 3 or 4 days after e-filing your 2020 and 2021 tax year returns. If you filed a paper return, please allow 4 weeks before checking your status.

Check Your Refund

Information is updated once a day, overnight.

What You Need

- Your Social Security or taxpayer ID number
- Your filing status
- The exact refund amount on your return

Check Your Refund

Interactive Tax Assistant (ITA)

The **ITA tool** (www.irs.gov/ita) is a tax law resource that takes you through a series of questions and provides you with responses to tax law questions on a limited number of topics.

- Simply answer the questions and select **Continue** to progress to the next question screen.
- You may need to collect information before the interview such as income amounts, taxes owed and credits you are claiming.
- The tool includes a crossover feature that allows you to move from certain tax topics to another without needing to enter the same answers multiple times. The Review/Start Over buttons allows you to adjust responses to previously asked questions.
- When you reach the response screen, you have the option to print the entire interview and the final response.

For additional information on tax law resource tools, go to **Tax Topics** at www.irs.gov/taxtopics.

Tax Information for Individuals

IRS.gov/individuals has links for topics such as:

- [View your Tax Account](#)
- [Options for paying your taxes](#)
- [Get Your Transcript](#)
- [Understanding your IRS notice or letter](#)

Tab Q: Rejected Returns

Rejected Returns

The most common rejects involve errors in the taxpayer's or dependent's Social Security numbers (SSNs) and the Employer Identification Numbers (EINs) that appear on the Form W-2, Wage and Tax Statement, and Forms 1099. The IRS performs a name match on these numbers that can cause a return to be rejected. Typographical and other errors can often be easily resolved. The taxpayer may need to be contacted to determine the correct EIN or SSN and to verify the taxpayer's last name. Neither the IRS nor TaxSlayer Pro can resolve these rejects. The rejected reason code will show on the Summary/Print page while in a return.

 Each individual transmission of a tax return resulting in a reject is added to the total number of rejects for the site. Each individual rejection increases the overall rejection rate for the site.

 Refer to the TaxSlayer Validation Errors report to identify federal or state returns not accepted.

 See also the TaxSlayer Reject Resource Guide. In TaxSlayer's side menu choose **VITA/TCE Publications and User Guides**. Then click on **ATTACHMENTS** near the top-left, scroll down and click on **IRS Reject Resource Guide**. Also see **TaxSlayer's Reject Code Knowledgebase**.

Top Reject Codes

 The 3 digit reject codes in the table below are the middle or trailing digits of the full reject code; e.g., reject code R0000-500-01 is listed as 500 below and F8962-070 is listed as 070 below.

Top Reject Codes	Suggested Solutions
065 At least one of the following must have a nonzero value: Total Income, AGI, Tax, Total Credits, Total Tax, or Total Payments.	See #12 on page A-6 for instructions on how to e-file a \$0 AGI return.
070 Missing Form 8962 or "ACA Explanation"	Verify if the taxpayer, spouse, or dependents had Marketplace coverage at any time during the tax year. Go to the Health Insurance section and re-answer the questions presented. If no tax family member had coverage, click the appropriate option and the return can be e-filed a second time.
164, 600 Taxpayer must file Form 8862 to claim EITC after disallowance.	Complete Form 8862, Information To Claim Certain Credits After Disallowance. See Disallowance of Certain Credits in Tab I , Earned Income Credit.
181 A valid IP PIN was not entered for the primary taxpayer and the IRS is expecting one.	See IPPIN Guidance for Identity Theft Victims in Tab P , Partner Resources, for information about retrieving a PIN, entering it into TaxSlayer, or paper filing as an alternative. PIN must be entered before retransmitting the return.
194, 452, 510, 513, 515, 902 or 932 Duplicate SSN for the taxpayer or spouse in IRS database. A tax return has been filed previously for the SSN.	Verify SSN. If correct, the return will need to be mailed. Work with the taxpayer to determine if ID Theft could be the cause, and see IPPIN Guidance for Identity Theft Victims in Tab P , Partner Resources.
500 Primary SSN and Primary Name Control of the Tax Form must match data from the IRS Master File.	Verify name and SSN or ITIN. Double check source document. Review name and SSN control.
501 Qualifying SSN on Schedule EIC and the corresponding Qualified Name Control must match data from the IRS Master File.	Can be a companion to Reject Code 504. However, if the Qualifying Child listed for EITC is a dependent on page one of tax return and only Reject Code 501, verify source data for year of birth or verify with client the year of birth. IRS only verifies year – not month or day – of birth.
502 Employer Identification Number of Form W-2, W-2G, or 1099-R must match data from the IRS Master File.	Based on the Acknowledgement (ACK) Report, determine if W-2, W-2G or 1099-R. If more than one, determine from ACK Report which number. Double check the source document. If still incorrect, contact payer or have client contact payer. If still unable to resolve, have taxpayer mail in the return.

Top Reject Codes (continued)

Top Reject Codes	Suggested Solutions
503 Last name for the secondary taxpayer on the return does not match the IRS Master File and/or SSA records.	Verify the name, SSN or ITIN. Ask to see the Social Security card of the spouse. Check for spelling and transposition errors. If the data entered is incorrect, make the corrections and retransmit the return.
504 Dependent's SSN must match data from the IRS Master File.	Verify name and SSN or ITIN. Check spelling and data entry. Have the client contact Social Security Administration (SSA) to verify information. Ask to see the Social Security card(s).
506 Qualifying child's SSN listed for the purpose of claiming Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) has been used on another tax return.	Verify SSN of the dependent. If correct, the return will need to be mailed. Explain that this could be inadvertent error on a mailed return OR it is possible someone else may have knowingly claimed this dependent.
507 Dependent's SSN on the Form 1040 was previously used for the same purpose.	Verify SSN of the dependent. If correct, the return will need to be mailed. Explain that this could be inadvertent error on a mailed return or it is possible someone else may have knowingly claimed this dependent.
516 SSN is listed on another return as a dependent. Verify SSN.	If correct, the return will need to be mailed. It is possible someone else may have knowingly claimed the dependent.
517 Dependent's SSN was listed as the taxpayer's/ spouse's SSN on another return without the box checked that someone can claim that taxpayer/ spouse as a dependent.	Verify SSN of the dependent. This rejection is common on the returns of parents who are still claiming a young adult who also files their own tax return. If this dependent can be claimed by the taxpayer, then the taxpayer will need to file a paper return to claim this dependent (and the dependent will need to file an amended return indicating they can be claimed as someone's dependent).
535 Qualifying SSN on Schedule EIC and the corresponding Year of Birth must match data received from the SSA.	Verify birthday, name and SSN of each child.
541 Taxpayer must be older than qualifying child on Schedule EIC.	Verify birthdays of taxpayer and child.
901, 941 The Taxpayer's or Spouse's SSN has been locked because the Social Security Administration records indicate the number belongs to a deceased individual.	Verify SSN. If correct, but the individual is not deceased, then have the taxpayer contact the SSA to correct their records (wait at least 2 weeks after SSA is contacted before reattempting to e-file, otherwise return must be mailed). If the individual is deceased, then the return will need to be mailed.

Tab GL: Glossary

Glossary

[Acronyms](#) are at the end of the Glossary. Links within definitions are generally to other referenced definitions.

Acknowledgment (ACK) – A report generated by the IRS to a Transmitter that indicates receipt of all transmissions. An ACK Report identifies the returns in each transmission that are accepted or rejected for specific reasons.

Adjusted Basis – Original [basis](#) plus applicable increases or decreases to basis; e.g., capital improvements, assessments, etc. See [Publication 551](#), Basis of Assets, for details.

Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) – [Gross income](#) minus [adjustments to income](#). AGI will never be greater than gross total income on the return, but may be less.

Adjustments to Income – Specified adjustments such as educator expenses, deductible contributions to a health savings account, penalty on early withdrawal of savings, alimony paid, contributions to a traditional IRA, student loan interest, etc. Adjustments are subtracted from total income on Form 1040 to establish the AGI.

Adopted child – An adopted child is treated the same as a natural child for the purposes of determining whether a person is related to you. For example, an adopted brother or sister is your brother or sister. An adopted child includes a child who was lawfully placed with you for legal adoption.

Basis – The original price of a capital asset plus costs of purchase, such as certain commissions and fees. See [Publication 551](#), Basis of Assets, for details. Also see [Adjusted Basis](#).

Blind – A taxpayer is considered blind if either totally blind as of December 31 of the tax year or they have a statement certified by their eye doctor (ophthalmologist or optometrist) that:

- They cannot see better than 20/200 in their better eye with glasses or contact lenses, or
- Their field of vision is 20 degrees or less.

The taxpayer must keep the statement in their records in case the IRS asks for it, but does not need to show it to the volunteer.

Capital Gain or Loss – The difference between the amount received when a capital asset has been sold and its adjusted basis.

Carryback – the portion of an income tax deduction (as for a net operating loss) or credit which cannot be taken entirely in a given period and which may be deducted from taxable income of a prior period.

Cost Basis – See [Basis](#).

Convertible Virtual Currency – See [Virtual Currency](#).

Custodial and Noncustodial Parent – The custodial parent is the parent with whom the child lived for the greater number of nights during the year. The other parent is the noncustodial parent. If the child lived with each parent for an equal number of nights during the year, the custodial parent is the parent with the higher [adjusted gross income](#).

Deduction – An amount subtracted from [adjusted gross income](#) before the tax is computed. See also [Itemized Deductions](#) and [Standard Deduction](#).

De Minimis – Inconsequential; allowed for amounts in specific entries on a tax form.

Dependent – Either a qualifying child or a qualifying relative (not necessarily a biological relative) of the taxpayer meeting the requirements found in [Tab C](#).

Digital Asset – a digital representation of value that is recorded on a cryptographically secured distributed ledger or any similar technology. For example, digital assets include non-fungible tokens (NFTs) and convertible [virtual currencies](#), such as cryptocurrencies and stablecoins.

Direct Debit – An electronic transfer of a payment from a taxpayer's financial institution account.

Direct Deposit – An electronic transfer of a refund into a taxpayer's financial institution account.

Disabled – See [Totally and Permanently Disabled](#).

Glossary (continued)

Due Diligence – When used in context of claiming the Head of Household filing status or certain credits including the Earned Income Tax Credit ([EITC](#)), due diligence refers to requirements that income tax return preparers must follow when determining eligibility to file a return or claim for refund as Head of Household and when determining eligibility for, and the amount of, certain credits including the [EITC](#). The Due Diligence Worksheet in TaxSlayer is not required for volunteer preparers.

Earned income – Any income received for work, such as wages or business/self-employment income.

Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC or EIC) – A refundable tax credit for most people who work but do not earn high incomes. The purpose of the EITC is to reduce their tax burden and to supplement the wages of working families whose earnings are less than the credit's maximums for their filing status.

Education Credit – A credit based on qualified education expenses paid during the tax year. Includes the sometimes partially refundable American Opportunity Tax Credit (AOTC) and the nonrefundable Lifetime Learning Credit.

Electronic Filing Identification Number (EFIN) – An identification number assigned by the IRS to an authorized IRS e-file provider.

Estimated Tax Payments – Payments that may be required if the expected tax due exceeds certain limits. These payments have quarterly due dates and are most frequently made by taxpayers having income not subject to withholding, including self-employment, dividends, interest, capital gains, rent, royalties, etc. Also includes any overpayment from the prior tax year that the taxpayer elected to apply to the current tax year.

Exempt Income – Nontaxable income that is generally not shown on the return and not included in the income tax computation. There are some instances when exempt income is shown on the return but not included in the income tax computation, such as interest income produced from certain types of investments.

Exemption – The deduction for personal exemptions is suspended (reduced to \$0) for tax years 2018 through 2025 by the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. Although the exemption amount is zero, the ability to claim an exemption may make taxpayers eligible for other tax benefits.

Facilitated Self Assistance (FSA) – A method taxpayers can use to file their own return using a web-based tax preparation software program.

Foreign Earned Income Exclusion – Certain taxpayers can exclude income earned in, and while living in, foreign countries.

Foster Child – A foster child is an individual who is placed with you by an authorized placement agency or by judgment, decree, or other order of any court of competent jurisdiction.

Full-time Student – See [Student](#).

Gross income – All income received in the form of money, goods, property, and services that isn't exempt from tax (see [Exempt Income](#)). For example: wages, dividends, capital gains, business income, retirement distributions, etc.

Health Savings Account (HSA) – A medical savings account available to taxpayers who are enrolled in a High-Deductible Health Plan (HDHP). Funds contributed to an account, up to a limit, are not subject to income tax.

Identity Protection PIN (IP PIN) – A six-digit number issued annually to eligible taxpayers that helps prevent the misuse of their Social Security Number on fraudulent federal income tax returns. Allows taxpayer to file electronically.

Individual Taxpayer Identification Number (ITIN) – A tax processing nine-digit number issued by the IRS. ITINs are issued regardless of immigrant status because both resident and nonresident aliens may have a U.S. filing or reporting requirement. To remain valid, an ITIN must have been used at least once during the previous 3-year period.

IRS e-file Signature Authorization (Form 8879) – Declaration document and signature authorization for a return e-filed by an Electronic Return Originator (ERO).

Glossary (continued)

IRS Individual Master File (IMF) – Contains data from an array of sources to aid the IRS regarding tax return submissions. The IMF includes tax return filing information, payment information, examination results, and related documents.

Itemized Deductions – Specific expenses such as unreimbursed medical or dental expenses (subject to a limitation), mortgage interest, eligible state and local taxes (SALT), and charitable contributions, that allow taxpayers to reduce their taxable income.

Legally Blind – See [Blind](#).

Main Home – Ordinarily, a home the taxpayer lived in most of the time. It does not have to be a traditional house. A condominium, cooperative apartment, mobile home, and a houseboat can also be a main home, but it must have cooking, sleeping and bathroom facilities.

If a taxpayer owns and lives in just one home, then that property is their main home. Taxpayers who own or live in more than one home cannot choose which home to designate as their main home, but instead must apply a "facts and circumstances" test to determine which property is their main home. See [Publication 523](#), *Sale of Home*, for details.

Medicaid Waiver Payments (MWP) – These are payments treated as difficulty of care payments when received by an individual care provider for care of an eligible individual (whether related or unrelated) living in the same home.

Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI) – [Adjusted gross income](#) plus or minus specified items. Definition varies depending on tax benefit.

Name Control – The first four significant letters of a taxpayer's last name that the IRS uses in connection with the taxpayer SSN to identify the taxpayer, spouse and dependents.

Nonrefundable Credit – A dollar-for-dollar reduction of the tax liability. Nonrefundable credits can only reduce the tax liability to zero.

Nonresident Alien – (for tax purposes) Any individual who is not a U.S. Citizen, Resident Alien, or U.S. National and has not passed the green card test or the substantial presence test for the calendar year.

Nontaxable Income – Generally excludable and not shown on the return, such as gifts and inheritances.

Other Taxes – Taxes such as self-employment tax, taxes on IRAs and other qualified retirement plans, and repayment of first-time homebuyer credit that are added to the income tax to establish the total tax.

Payments – Payments such as federal withholding, estimated tax payments, refundable credits, and amount applied from a prior year overpayment that are subtracted from the total tax, along with applicable credits, to establish the amount overpaid or amount owed.

Practitioner PIN Method – An electronic signature option for taxpayers who use an Electronic Return Originator to e-file.

Qualified Business Income (QBI) Deduction – QBI includes Section 199A dividends, self-employment income, etc. See "Determining Your Qualified Business Income" in the [Instructions for Form 8995](#). The maximum QBI Deduction is 20% of QBI.

Refundable Credit – Dollar-for-dollar credits that can reduce the tax liability below zero and allow the taxpayer to receive a tax refund. Refundable credits such as federal withholding, Additional Child Tax Credit, and Earned Income Tax Credit can be used even if there is no tax liability.

Rejected Return – A tax return that has been transmitted to the IRS, but due to validation issue(s), the IRS has not accepted for e-file processing. Rejected returns must either be corrected, re-transmitted and accepted or paper filed.

Resident Alien – (for tax purposes) Any individual who is not a U.S. citizen or U.S. national, but meets either the green card test or the substantial presence test for the calendar year.

Routing Transit Number (RTN) – A nine digit number assigned by the Federal Reserve to each financial institution.

Self-Select PIN Method – An electronic signature option for taxpayers who e-file using either a personal computer or an ERO. This method requires the taxpayer to create a five-digit Personal Identification Number (PIN) to use as the signature on the e-file return and to submit authentication information to the IRS with the e-file return.

Glossary (continued)

Sheltered Workshop – A school that:

- Provides special instruction or training designed to alleviate the disability of the individual; and
- Is operated by certain tax-exempt organizations, or by a state, a U.S. possession, a political subdivision of a state or possession, the United States, or the District of Columbia.

Site Identification Number (SIDN) – A nine-character identification number assigned to each volunteer site by the IRS; starts with the letter S.

Standard Deduction – A dollar amount based on filing status that reduces the amount of taxable income, including an additional amount for individuals who are blind or age 65 or over.

Student – To qualify as a student, a person must be, during some part of each of any 5 calendar months of the year:

1. A full-time student at a school that has a regular teaching staff, course of study, and a regularly enrolled student body at the school, or
2. A student taking a full-time, on-farm training course given by a school described in (1), or by a state, county, or local government agency.

The number of hours or classes to be considered full-time is determined by the school. The 5 calendar months do not have to be consecutive. An on-the-job training course, correspondence school, or school offering courses only through the internet does not count as a school for purposes of the requirements:

- to be a qualifying child, or
- for the taxpayer or spouse to be a full-time student for the credit for child and dependent care expenses or the exclusion from income for dependent care benefits.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI) – Monthly benefits to people with limited income and resources who are permanently and totally disabled, blind, or age 65 or older. Amount does not necessarily remain constant all year. It is possible to get SSI alone or in conjunction with Social Security benefits.

Taxable Income – [Adjusted gross income](#) minus [standard](#) or [itemized deductions](#) and [qualified business income \(QBI\) deduction](#).

Taxpayer Advocate Service (TAS) – An independent organization within the IRS, led by the National Taxpayer Advocate. Its job is to ensure every taxpayer is treated fairly and that taxpayers know and understand their rights. TAS offers free help to taxpayers in dealing with the often-confusing process of resolving tax problems they have not been able to resolve on their own. TAS has at least one taxpayer advocate office located in every state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

Temporary Absence – You and your qualifying person are considered to live together even if one or both of you are temporarily absent from your home due to special circumstances, such as illness, education, business, vacation, military service, incarceration or detention in a juvenile facility. It must be reasonable to assume the absent person will return to the home after the temporary absence. You must continue to keep up the home during the absence.

Totally and Permanently Disabled – An individual is totally and permanently disabled if both of the following apply:

- They can't engage in any substantial gainful activity because of a physical or mental condition.
- A doctor determines the condition has lasted or can be expected to last continually for at least a year or can lead to death.

Unearned Income – Any income not produced from work, such as unemployment income or income produced by investments.

Virtual Currency – A digital representation of value, other than a representation of the U.S. dollar or a foreign currency ("real currency"), that functions as a unit of account, a store of value, and a medium of exchange. Some virtual currencies are convertible, which means that they have an equivalent value in real currency or act as a substitute for real currency. Includes, for example, cryptocurrencies and stablecoins.

Virtual VITA/TCE Methods – Site methods where face-to-face activities are not used during the tax preparation process. The IRS-tax-law-certified preparer who prepares the return and/or the quality reviewer are not face-to-face with the taxpayer. Includes temporary VITA/TCE Contingency Plan, Drop-Off Site, an Intake Site plus a Return Preparation and/or Quality Review Site.

Glossary (continued)

Wash Sale – The sale of securities at a loss and the acquisition of the same (substantially identical) securities within 30 days of the sale date (before or after). The loss is added to the cost of the new stock or securities, increasing the cost basis.

Acronyms:

Links below are to definitions in the Glossary.

ATP (Tax-Aide) Alternative Tax Preparation
ACTC Additional Child Tax Credit
AGI [Adjusted Gross Income](#)
ATIN Adoption Taxpayer ID Number
AOC/AOTC [American Opportunity Tax Credit](#)
CDC Child and Dependent Care Credit
COD Cancellation of Debt
DC (Tax-Aide) District Coordinator
EFIN [Electronic Filing Identification Number](#)
EIC/EITC [Earned Income Tax Credit](#)
EIN Employer Identification Number
ERO Electronic Return Originator
HDHP High-Deductible Health Plan
HOH Head of Household
HSA [Health Savings Account](#)
IMF (IRS) [Individual Master File](#)
IRA Individual Retirement Account/Arrangement
ITIN [Individual Taxpayer Identification Number](#)
LC (Tax-Aide) Local Coordinator
LTC/LTCI Long-Term Care/LTC Insurance
MAGI [Modified Adjusted Gross Income](#)
MFS/J Married Filing Separately/Jointly
MWP [Medicaid Waiver Payments](#)
NFT Non-fungible Token
NTTC (Tax-Aide) National Tax Training Committee
OTA (Tax-Aide) Online Tax Assistance
POA Power of Attorney
QBI [Qualified Business Income](#)
QCD Qualified Charitable Distribution
QSS Qualifying Surviving Spouse
RMD Required Minimum Distribution
RTN [Routing Transit Number](#)
SALT State and Local Taxes
SEHI Self-Employed Health Insurance
SIDN [Site Identification Number](#)
SSI [Supplemental Security Income](#)
SSDI Social Security Disability Insurance
SSN Social Security Number
TAS [Taxpayer Advocate Service](#)
TCE Tax Counseling for the Elderly
TIN Taxpayer Identification Number
VITA Volunteer Income Tax Assistance

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Low Income Taxpayer Clinics (LITCs) – Assistance with Tax Problems

Has your taxpayer received a letter from the IRS or has their federal refund been offset?

An LTC may be able to help.

What are LITCs?

LITCs are organizations that represent and advocate for taxpayers who have tax problems with the IRS. They are independent from the IRS and the Taxpayer Advocate Service (TAS). LTC tax professionals offer services for free or a small fee.

Who can receive LTC help?

Taxpayers whose incomes are below a certain level may be eligible for assistance (generally not to exceed 250% of the Federal Poverty Level). Up to 10% of the cases accepted by an LTC may include taxpayers who have income above 250% of the poverty level. For this reason, it is often best to refer a taxpayer and allow the clinic to make the eligibility determination.

What issues can LITCs help with?

LITCs can help with many federal tax issues, e.g., making payments or requesting collection alternatives such as currently not collectible status or an offer in compromise, helping to gather proof to show eligibility for tax exemptions and credits such as the Earned Income Tax Credit, obtaining tax refunds stolen due to identity theft, and appealing IRS decisions. Individual taxpayers include self-employed taxpayers or those with individual tax debt even if it is related to operation of a business. LITCs may also help taxpayers who have both a federal tax dispute and related state and local tax disputes. In addition, LITCs provide education, outreach, and information on taxpayer rights and responsibilities in different languages for individuals who speak English as a second language.

Where is the nearest LTC?

For more information or to find an LTC near your taxpayer, visit www.taxpayeradvocate.irs.gov/litc and use the "Find your local clinic" search tool at the bottom of the page. The location listed may be the main office, as many clinics have additional locations. Call your clinic to find more information. You can access the latest version of [Publication 4134](#), Low Income Tax Clinic List, at www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p4134.pdf. You can also call 800-TAX-FORM (800-829-3676) to request this publication.

Note: Your site can order printed copies of [Publication 4134](#) and you can contact your local LITCs to request copies of their brochures or business cards. All LITCs provide education about taxpayer rights and responsibilities. LITCs funded under a pilot program educate individuals who speak English as a second language about their taxpayer rights and responsibilities and may not offer representation assistance. IRS [Publication 4134](#) and the LTC locator tool note these clinics.

Taxpayer Advocate Service Is Here to Help You

The Taxpayer Advocate Service (TAS) is an *independent* organization within the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), led by the National Taxpayer Advocate, that helps taxpayers and protects taxpayer rights. TAS offers free help to taxpayers when a tax problem is causing a financial difficulty, when they've tried and been unable to resolve their issue with the IRS, or when they believe an IRS system, process, or procedure just isn't working as it should. TAS strives to ensure that every taxpayer is treated fairly and knows and understands their rights under the Taxpayer Bill of Rights.

TAS has offices in every state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. To find your local advocate's number:

- Visit www.TaxpayerAdvocate.irs.gov/contact-us;
- Check your local directory; or
- Call TAS toll-free at 877-777-4778.

The Taxpayer Advocate Service's website, www.TaxpayerAdvocate.irs.gov, is a resource for all taxpayers. It covers a variety of tax-related concepts and problems, breaking each down to describe what taxpayers should know, what they should do, and where they can get more help if needed. Taxpayers can also learn about their taxpayer rights.

If a taxpayer comes into a VITA/TCE site with a tax problem they have been unsuccessful in resolving with the IRS, is facing a financial difficulty due to an IRS problem, or believes an IRS system, process, or procedure is not functioning as it should, TAS may be able to help.

Taxpayer Civil Rights

The Department of the Treasury-Internal Revenue Service will not tolerate discrimination based on race, color, national origin (including limited English proficiency), disability, reprisal, sex (in education programs or activities) or age in programs or activities receiving federal financial assistance from the Internal Revenue Service.

Persons with disabilities and/or limited English proficiency should be able to participate in or benefit from programs and services that IRS supports. Taxpayers with a disability may request a reasonable accommodation and taxpayers with limited English proficiency may request language assistance to access service. For additional information refer to [Publication 4053 \(en-sp\)](#), Your Civil Rights are Protected Poster for IRS Assisted Programs (VITA/TCE/LITC) (English & Spanish Version), for reasonable accommodation.

If a taxpayer believes that he or she has been discriminated against, a written complaint should be sent to:

**Internal Revenue Service
Civil Rights Unit
1111 Constitution Avenue, NW, Room 2413
Washington DC 20224**

Email: edi.civil.rights.division@irs.gov

Do not send tax returns, payments or other non-civil rights information to this address.

Information for Volunteers

TaxSlayer	
TaxSlayer Volunteer Support Need site SIDN when you call	1-800-421-6346 (Do not give to the public)
TaxSlayer via E-Mail	support@vita.taxslayerpro.com
TaxSlayer Chat	From inside a return, select Help and Support, then choose Chat

Prior Year Return Access	
See page M-10 for details	vita.taxslayerpro.com

Internal Revenue Service	
VITA/TCE Hotline for tax law questions (volunteer use only)	1-800-829-8482 (800-TAX-VITA) Monday – Friday 7:00 AM – 7:00 PM January 20, 2025 – April 18, 2025 No service on Saturdays
IRS e-file Help Desk	1-866-255-0654
Identity Theft Unit	1-800-908-4490
Taxpayer Assistance Centers	1-844-545-5640
Quality and Volunteer Tax Alerts	www.irs.gov/individuals/quality-and-tax-alerts-for-irs-volunteer-programs
IRS Toll-free line	1-800-829-1040
Order IRS Forms and Publications	1-800-829-3676

Information to Assist Taxpayers	
Refund Offset Inquiry (Bureau of the Fiscal Service)	1-800-304-3107
IRS Tax-Help for Deaf (TDD)	1-800-829-4059
Taxpayer Advocate Service	1-877-777-4778
Social Security Administration	1-800-772-1213
Treasury Retail Securities (savings bonds)	1-844-284-2676
Also see Tab P , Partner Resources	

Also see [Tab P](#), Partner Resources