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2016 Personal Tax Checklist

The 2016 tax filing season begins January 23rd, 2017. If you are claiming a earned income credit or child tax credit the IRS will be holding tax returns until the middle of February before releasing any refunds.

Personal information:

- Social Security numbers and dates of birth for you, your spouse, your dependents
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You:

Your Spouse:

Your Dependents:

Information about your income:

- W-2 forms for you and your spouse (and children if applicable)
 - 1099-MISC forms for you and your spouse (for any independent contractor work)
 - 1099-G forms for unemployment income, or state or local tax refunds
 - SSA-1099 for Social Security benefits received
 - 1099-R, Form 8606 for payments/distributions from IRAs or retirement plans
 - 1099-INT, -DIV, -B, or K-1s for investment or interest income
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Most people will need:

- 1099-S forms for income from sale of a property
 - Miscellaneous income: jury duty, gambling winnings, Medical Savings Account, scholarships, etc.
 - Copies of last year's tax return for you and your spouse (helpful, but not required)
 - Bank account number and routing number, if depositing your refund directly into your account – needs to match tax return
 - Alimony received
 - Business or farming income - profit/loss statement, capital equipment information
 - Rental property income and expenses: profit/loss statement, suspended loss information – if you have rental properties we can provide you a business tax checklist
 - Prior year installment sale information - Forms 6252, principal and interest collected during the year, SSN and address for payer
 - 1099-C forms for cancellation of debt – this is something the bank or lending institution will provide for any debt you owe that you did not pay back – includes foreclosures and offers to credit card companies to take less than the balance owed
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Health Care Law Brings Changes to IRS Tax Forms

- This year, there are some changes to tax forms related to the Affordable Care Act. Along with a few new lines on existing forms, there will also be two new forms that will need to be included with most tax returns. While most taxpayers will simply need to check a box on their tax return to indicate they had health coverage for all of 2016, there are also new lines on Forms 1040, 1040A, and 1040EZ related to the health care law.
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Here is information about the new forms and updates to the existing forms:

- Form 8965, Health Coverage Exemptions

 - Complete this form to report a Marketplace-granted coverage exemption or claim an IRS-granted coverage exemption on the return.
 - Use the worksheet in the Form 8965 Instructions to calculate the shared responsibility payment.

- Form 8962, Premium Tax Credit

 - Complete this form to reconcile advance payments of the premium tax credit, and to claim this credit on the tax return.

- **If individuals purchased coverage through the Health Insurance Marketplace, they should receive Form 1095-A, Health Insurance Marketplace Statement, which will help complete Form 8962.**

- **If you have group health insurance through an employer OR have an individual policy, you will receive a 1095-B or 1095-C which **MUST** be sent in with your return. If not, the IRS will determine that you did not have health insurance and penalize you accordingly.**

- Form 1040

 - Line 46: Enter advance payments of the premium tax credit that must be repaid
 - Line 61: Report health coverage and enter individual shared responsibility payment
 - Line 69: If eligible, claim net premium tax credit, which is the excess of allowed premium tax credit over advance credit payments

- Form 1040A

 - Line 29: Enter advance payments of the premium tax credit that must be repaid
 - Line 38: Report health coverage and enter individual shared responsibility payment

- Line 45: If eligible, claim net premium tax credit, which is the excess of allowed premium tax credit over advance credit payments
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- Form 1040EZ
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- Line 11: Report health coverage and enter individual shared responsibility payment
 - Form 1040EZ cannot be used to report advance payments or to claim the premium tax credit
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- For more information about the Affordable Care Act and filing your 2016 income tax return visit IRS.gov/aca.
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Adjustments to your income:

- Form 1098-E for student loan interest paid (or loan statements for student loans)
 - Form 1098-T for tuition paid (or receipts/canceled checks for tuition paid for post-high school)
 - For teachers: Canceled checks or receipts for expenses paid for classroom supplies, etc.
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The following items can help reduce the amount of your income that is taxed, which can increase your tax refund, or lower the amount you owe:

- Records of IRA contributions made during the year
 - Receipts for any qualifying energy-efficient home improvements (solar, windows, etc.)
 - Records of Medical Savings Account (MSA) contributions (this includes HSA and Flexible Spending accounts)
 - Self-employed health insurance payment records
 - Records of moving expenses
 - Alimony paid
 - Keogh, SEP, SIMPLE, and other self-employed pension plans
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Deductions and credits:

The government offers a number of deductions and credits to help lower the tax burden on individuals, which means more money in your pocket. You'll need the following documentation to make sure you get all the deductions and credits you deserve:

If you itemize your deductions:

- Child care costs: provider's name, address, tax ID, and amount paid
 - Education costs: Form 1098-T, education expenses
 - Adoption costs: SSN of child; records of legal, medical and transportation costs and any photos or other pertinent documentation
 - Forms 1098: Mortgage interest, private mortgage insurance (PMI), and points you paid (listed on your closing statement)
 - Investment interest expenses
 - Charitable donations: cash amounts, official charity receipts, canceled checks; value of donated property; miles driven and out-of-pocket expenses – this MUST have an address for the location of the donation. For donations totaling \$250 or more, documentation is required.
 - Medical and dental expense records (also include eye and ear care and miles driven to and from doctor, lab, and prescription filling). For a complete list, contact our office or go to [irs.gov](https://www.irs.gov) and type in "medical deductions" in the search bar. Only the amount up and above 10% of your AGI (adjusted gross income) is deductible, unless you are over 65 years of age, then it is 7.5%.
 - Casualty and theft losses: amount of damage, insurance reimbursements
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Records/amounts of other miscellaneous tax deductions:

- Union dues and/or unreimbursed employee expenses (uniforms, supplies, seminars, continuing education, publications, travel, etc.)
 - Records of home business expenses, home size/office size, home expenses (this requires a list of documentation that we can provide if this applies to your situation.)
 - Rental property income/expenses: profit/loss statement, rental property suspended loss information
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Taxes you've paid: (please don't assume we know😊)

- State and local income taxes paid
 - Real estate taxes paid
 - Personal property taxes
 - Vehicle license fees based on value of vehicle
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Other information:

- Estimated tax payments made during the year (self-employed)
Please check to see if your January payment applied to 2015 or 2016 – we find this error frequently.
 - Prior-year refund applied to current year and/or any amount paid with an extension to file
 - Foreign bank account information: location, name of bank, account number, peak value of account during the year
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The above checklist is intended to provide generalized financial information designed to educate a broad segment of the public; it does not give personalized tax, investment, legal, or other business and professional advice. There may be additional changes in taxes

this year which have yet to be announced, or may not be included in this documentation. You are to review and sign your returns and check for accuracy of information.

Deadline for filing and paying taxes:

The deadline for filing 2016 returns is midnight on April 18, 2017.

The April 18 deadline applies to any return or payment normally due on April 18. It also applies to the deadline for requesting an individual return tax-filing extension and for making 2015 IRA contributions.

Do NOT assume if you put your return in a mailbox on April 18 it will be postmarked on that date, and will be considered timely. If you do not e-file your return or extension, you must take the return into the post office and have it stamped in order to be confident it will be dated correctly and timely. We do not take any responsibility for timely filing of returns after they leave our office.