



2019 INCOME TAX RETURN

Filing Status:		Single	Married Filing Joint	Qualifying Widow(er) ¹	Head of Household ²	Married Filing Separate	
In year 2019 only:		Married (date: _____)		Divorced (date: _____)			
		Taxpayer Death (date: _____)		Spouse Death (date: _____)			
TAXPAYER				SPOUSE			
Name	_____	Name	_____				
Occupation	_____	Occupation	_____				
SSN	_____	Date of Birth	_____	SSN	_____	Date of Birth	_____
Home Phone	_____	Disabled	_____	Home Phone	_____	Disabled	_____
Work Phone	_____	Blind	_____	Work Phone	_____	Blind	_____
Cell Phone	_____			Cell Phone	_____		
Best Time to Call	_____			Best Time to Call	_____		
Fax	_____			Fax	_____		
Email	_____			Email	_____		
Address	_____			County	_____		
City	_____	State	_____	Zip Code	_____		
Address on Last Year's Tax Return (if different)	_____			Date Address Changed	_____		

¹ All of the following must apply: your spouse died in 2017 or 2018; in that year you qualified to file jointly; you did not remarry before January 1, 2020 and you paid over half the cost of maintaining your home, which was your dependent child's (or stepchild's) main home for the entire year.

² Must be unmarried (or considered unmarried) at the end of the tax year, and maintain a home that for more than half of the tax year is the principal home of a qualifying person (generally your child or relative). You may be considered unmarried if your spouse did not live in your home during the last six months of the tax year. If you are maintaining the household of a parent, the parent does not need to live with you to qualify.

Personal Income Tax Organizer and Deduction Finder[®]

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CHECKLIST

Documents needed in addition to your completed organizer:

All Forms W-2 (wages), 1095, 1098, and 1099 (such as 1099-INT for interest, 1099-DIV for dividends, 1099-B for sale of securities, 1099-R for annuities, pensions, IRA or other retirement plan withdrawals, 1099-G for state tax refunds, 1099-S for real estate sales, SSA-1099 for social security, 1099-G for unemployment compensation, 1099-K for merchant card and third-party network payments, and 1099-MISC for commissions and fees, etc.). Include all copies.

Schedules K-1 for partnerships, S corporations, estates, or trusts. **(Note:** You do not need these documents to make your tax appointment. You can provide them at a later date.)

If you sold real estate, stock, or mutual fund shares during the year, see [STEP 4](#).

If you acquired, sold, or refinanced a home or other property in 2019, provide a copy of the closing statement.

If you are a new client, provide copies of tax returns for the last three years.

Note: When completing your organizer, round all amounts to the nearest dollar. For married couples, questions referring to "you" generally mean you or your spouse.

STEP 1**The following items may affect your tax return. Please answer carefully.**

These questions pertain to calendar year 2019 unless otherwise noted.

1) Y	N	Did you pay or receive alimony (Tax Tip 1)? Do not include child support. (Select one.)	Pay	Receive
		To/From: Name _____ Social Security Number _____ Amount \$ _____		
		Date of original divorce or separation agreement: _____		
2) Y	N	At any time during 2019, did you receive, sell, send, exchange, or otherwise acquire any financial interest in any virtual currency?		
3) Y	N	Did you receive an advance premium for health insurance purchased through a Health Insurance Marketplace (Exchange)? If yes, attach Form 1095-A.		
4) Y	N	Did you (or do you plan to before April 15, 2020) contribute to a traditional IRA or Roth IRA for 2019? (Tax Tip 2)		
		Self: Traditional IRA \$ _____ Roth IRA \$ _____ Spouse: Traditional IRA \$ _____ Roth IRA \$ _____		
5) Y	N	Did you convert a traditional IRA or roll a qualified plan distribution to a Roth IRA in 2019?		
		If yes, amount converted/rolled over: \$ _____		
6) Y	N	Did you (or do you plan to before April 15, 2020) contribute to a health savings account (HSA) for 2019? (Tax Tip 3)		
		Amount of contribution: (Do not list employer contributions, including amounts you elected to contribute under a cafeteria plan, shown on your Form W-2.)		
		Self: \$ _____ Spouse: \$ _____	Type of health plan coverage: Self-only	Family
7) Y	N	Did you receive any distributions from your health savings account (HSA)?		
		Amount of distributions: \$ _____ Amount of unreimbursed qualified medical expenses (attach list): \$ _____		
8) Y	N	Are you a grade K–12 teacher?		
		If yes, enter amount of out-of-pocket classroom costs you paid (Tax Tip 4): \$ _____		
9) Y	N	Did you pay child care costs for a dependent child under age 13, or costs of caring for a disabled dependent or spouse, so you could work, attend school, or look for a job? If yes, provide the amounts paid for each individual and the names, addresses, and taxpayer identification numbers of the care providers.		
		Amount, if any, reimbursed by an employer dependent care plan (Tax Tip 5): \$ _____		
10) Y	N	Did you pay expenses related to adopting a child? If yes, provide details of any expenses incurred (attach list).		
11) Y	N	Did you pay any individual \$2,100 or more to perform household services during the year, such as a babysitter, caretaker, housekeeper, cook, or gardener?		
12) Y	N	Did you have any debts cancelled or reduced (including credit cards and student loans), property repossessed or foreclosed upon, or did you file for bankruptcy? (Tax Tip 6)		
13) Y	N	Did you have a financial interest in, or signature authority over, a financial account (such as a bank or securities account) located in a foreign country at any time during 2019? A financial account is located in a foreign country if it is physically located outside of the U.S., including an account maintained with a branch of a U.S. bank that is physically located outside of the U.S.		
	Y	N	If yes, did the aggregate value of all accounts located in a foreign country (other than accounts maintained on a U.S. military installation) exceed \$10,000 at any time during the year?	
14) Y	N	Did you receive a distribution from, or were you the grantor of, or a transferor to, a foreign trust?		
15) Y	N	Do you have financial accounts maintained by a foreign (non-U.S.) bank or financial institution that totaled more than \$50,000 on the last day of the year or more than \$75,000 at any time during the year (\$100,000 and \$150,000, respectively, if married filing a joint return)?		
16) Y	N	Did you own any other foreign financial assets (such as stock in a foreign corporation or an interest in a foreign partnership) that are not held in a financial account?		
17) T	S	Do you (T) [or your spouse (S)] want to designate \$3 to the Presidential Election Campaign Fund? (Does not change amount due or refund.) Leave blank if neither wishes to designate \$3.		
18) Y	N	Do you want to allow your preparer or another individual to discuss your federal return with the IRS? Provide name, phone number, and personal identification number of individual if not preparer.		
		Name: _____ Phone Number: _____ Identification Number: _____		
19) Y	N	Have you (or your spouse) received an Identity Protection Personal Identification Number (IP PIN) from the IRS?		
		If yes, enter six-digit code: Self: _____ Spouse: _____		
20) Y	N	Did you make gifts to a trust or gifts totaling more than \$15,000 to any individual during the year? If so, provide recipient's name, address, relationship to you, and the amount of the gift.		

**STEP 1
(Continued)****Check any of the boxes below that apply to you for 2019:**

Purchased health insurance for yourself or a family member through the Health Insurance Marketplace (Exchange). [Attach Form 1095-A (Health Insurance Marketplace Statement).]

Was granted stock options by your employer and/or exercised employer stock options.

Owned any securities or held any debts that became worthless during the year.

Contributed to or received distributions from an Archer Medical Savings Account (MSA).

Traveled more than 100 miles from home and stayed overnight to perform duties as a National Guard member or reservist.

Performed services in the performing arts for at least two employers.

Lived or worked in a foreign country.

Purchased the following new plug-in electric vehicle: _____

Was in the military (or reservist).

Was an active-duty member of the military and moved pursuant to a military order and incident to a permanent change of station.

Received any notice from the IRS or a state taxing authority.

Contributed to or received distributions from an Achieving a Better Life Experience (ABLE) account.

I can be claimed as a dependent on another person's tax return for 2019.

Please provide any other information related to your 2019 taxes not reported elsewhere on this Organizer:

STEP 2**Dependents (Tax Tip 7) (attach additional sheet, if necessary)****Children**

Age 18 or younger (age 19–23 if attending school full time for at least five months during the year) who lived with you more than half the year and who did not provide more than half of their own support (or a permanently and totally disabled child).

**Is 2019 Unearned
(Investment)
Income > \$1,100?**

Full Name	Date of Birth	SSN	Is 2019 Unearned (Investment) Income > \$1,100?

Check if it is possible that a different taxpayer might claim a child listed above as a dependent.

Check if you are divorced and either signed or received Form 8332 (release of exemption for child). (Provide Form 8332.)

Other Dependents (relatives and/or members of household)	Relationship	Social Security Number	Is 2019 Gross Income less than \$4,200?	# Months Resided in Your Home in 2019	% Support Received From You

STEP 3**Income****Wages—Provide Forms W-2**

Number of employers (during the year): Self: _____ Spouse: _____

Dividend and Interest Income

Provide all Forms 1099-INT, 1099-DIV, and 1099-OID. List interest and dividends not reported on Form 1099 on a separate sheet, but do not duplicate what's reported on the 1099s. Also, list any penalty on early withdrawal from savings.

Installment Sale Payments Received

Total Payments \$ _____	Is payer a relative or related party? Yes No
Interest \$ _____	If payer uses property as a principal residence, provide payer's:
Principal \$ _____	Name _____
Did sale occur in 2019? Yes No	Address _____
If yes, complete STEP 4 .	SSN _____

STEP 3**Income (Continued)****Retirement Plan and Social Security Income**

- 1) Did you receive distributions from IRAs, SEPs, pensions, 401(k)s, or other retirement plans (including amounts rolled over and in-plan Roth rollovers)? Yes No
 If yes, provide all Forms 1099-R received. Enter amounts received but not reported on a Form 1099-R here \$ _____
- 2) Amount of distribution rolled over to a qualified plan or traditional IRA (Tax Tip 8) _____
- 3) Amount of distribution rolled over to a Roth IRA..... _____
- 4) Amount of distribution rolled over to a Designated Roth Account _____
- 5) Amount of distribution made directly to a qualified charity _____
- 6) If you were under age 59½ when the distribution was received, do you qualify for an exception to the 10% penalty on early distributions? (Tax Tip 9)..... Yes No
 Explain: _____
- 7) If age 70½ or older in 2019, did you take the 2019 required minimum distributions from your IRAs (other than Roth IRAs) and qualified retirement plans?..... Self: Yes No
 Spouse: Yes No
- 8) Did you receive social security or railroad retirement benefits? Yes No
 If yes, provide all Forms SSA-1099 or RRB-1099 received.

Partnerships, Estates, Trusts, and S Corporations

Provide a list of all the partnerships and S corporations in which you own an interest and all trusts of which you are a beneficiary. Indicate on the list whether you materially participated in that entity's trade or business in 2019 (Tax Tip 10). Write "N/A" if the entity is not engaged in a trade or business (for example, an entity whose only activity is ownership of rental real estate or investment assets such as stocks and bonds). Provide all Schedules K-1 received for the tax year. See also Tax Tip 20.

Other Income—Provide Forms 1098 and 1099

- Bartering Income \$ _____
- Bonuses and Prizes not reported on Form W-2 (Explain) _____
- Cancellation of Debt (Form 1099-A or 1099-C) (Tax Tip 6) _____
- Commissions and Fees (Not reported in STEP 5) _____
- Disability Income not included on Form W-2 (taxable) _____
- Education Savings Account or Qualified Tuition (529) Plan Withdrawals (Form 1099-Q)..... _____
- Gambling/Lottery Winnings (Form W-2G) _____
- Jury Duty—Election Board Fees _____
- Scholarships (Form 1098-T)..... _____
- State Income Tax Refund (Form 1099-G) _____
- Tips and Gratuities not reported on Form W-2 (Tax Tip 11)..... _____
- Unemployment Compensation (Form 1099-G) _____
- Veterans' Pension and Disability _____
- Workers' Compensation _____
- Other (attach separate sheets if necessary)..... _____

STEP 4**Sales and Exchanges**

Provide information about sales of stock, real estate, or other property along with Forms 1099-B, 1099-S, closing statement, or other supporting information. Attach separate sheet if necessary. If all transactions, including basis, are reported on Forms 1099-B you provide, there is no need to complete the following. If your principal residence was sold, see STEP 13.

	Asset #1	Asset #2	Asset #3
Description of Property	_____	_____	_____
Date Acquired	_____	_____	_____
Date Sold.....	_____	_____	_____
Sales Price \$	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
Basis (Tax Tip 12 and Tax Tip 13).....	_____	_____	_____
Expenses of Sale.....	_____	_____	_____

STEP 5

Self-Employment Income (See also [STEP 7](#), [STEP 8](#), and [STEP 9](#))

If more than one farm activity or business, list income and expenses separately for each. Also include any single-member limited liability companies (LLCs). See [Tax Tip 20](#).

Business Activity/Product: _____
 Business Name: _____
 Did you begin or end the business in 2019? Begin End
 Gross Receipts (provide all Forms 1099-MISC and 1099-K)\$ _____
 Inventory—Beginning of Year\$ _____
 Merchandise Purchases (less Product for Personal Use) _____
 Labor, Materials, and Other Costs of Inventory _____
 Inventory—End of Year _____
 Did you make any payments requiring Forms 1099 be filed?¹ Yes No
 If Yes, did you file Forms 1099? Yes No

¹ Generally, payments of \$600 or more made to individuals and noncorporate entities in the course of a trade or business must be reported. Common examples are payments for non-employee compensation and rent.

STEP 6

Rental and Royalty Income

Physical Address (Street, City, State, Zip Code)	Type ¹	Rent/Royalty Received	Fair Rental Days	Personal Use Days
		\$		


Did you make any payments requiring Forms 1099 be filed? Yes No
 If Yes, did you file Forms 1099? Yes No
 Were 250 or more hours spent on rental services for each rental activity listed? Yes No

¹ 1—Single family residence; 2—Multi-family residence; 3—Vacation/short-term rental; 4—Commercial; 5—Land; 6—Royalties; 7—Self-rental; 8—Other (describe).

STEP 7

Business Travel and Meal Expenses

Travel expenses are deductible if you traveled away from home overnight on business. Business meals when not traveling are also deductible (subject to limits), provided you have records showing date, amount, persons present, and business purpose.

<i>Use Correct Column</i> 	Self-Employed	Rental Activity
Travel:		
Airplane, Train, Taxi, Auto Rental	\$ _____	\$ _____
Meals (See tip C under Self-Employed Tax Tips).....	_____	_____
Lodging.....	_____	_____
Telephone/Internet Connection.....	_____	_____
Cleaning and Laundry	_____	_____
Baggage and Shipping	_____	_____
Other: _____	_____	_____
Meals Not Associated With Travel	_____	_____

STEP 8**Self-Employment and Rental Expenses**

Do you qualify for business use of home deductions?

Yes No

(See tip B under [Self-Employed Tax Tips](#).)

If yes, attach list of expenses related to home. Do not duplicate below.

Business sq. ft. _____

Total sq. ft. _____

Part of home used for business: _____

Use Correct Column **Self-Employed¹****Rental¹**

	Self-Employed ¹	Rental ¹
Advertising.....	\$ _____	\$ _____
Cleaning and Maintenance.....	_____	_____
Commissions and Fees Paid.....	_____	_____
Contract Labor.....	_____	_____
Employee Benefit Programs (include health insurance for employees).....	_____	_____
Insurance (not including health)	_____	_____
Interest • Mortgage (Form 1098)	_____	_____
• Other Interest	_____	_____
Legal and Professional Fees.....	_____	_____
Licenses	_____	_____
Management Fees.....	_____	_____
Office Expenses	_____	_____
Pension/Profit-Sharing Plan Contributions Made for Employees.....	_____	_____
Rent Paid • Vehicles, Machinery, and Equipment	_____	_____
• Other Business Property	_____	_____
Repairs and Maintenance.....	_____	_____
Supplies.....	_____	_____
Taxes	_____	_____
Utilities	_____	_____
Wages Paid	_____	_____
Other Expenses (provide list)	_____	_____

¹ If more than one business or rental property, provide information separately for each.**Business or rental asset purchases or sales.** Provide a separate schedule listing dates of purchase or sale, purchase/sales price, and property description. Include copies of sales receipts or contracts if available.**STEP 9****Health Insurance and Retirement Plans for the Self-Employed**

Insurance premiums paid: Health \$ _____ Long-Term Care \$ _____

Include premiums paid for yourself, spouse, dependents, and children under age 27, as well as Medicare premiums. Do not include any premiums for months self-employed person was eligible to participate under any subsidized employer's plan. Report in [STEP 12](#) instead.

Contributions made to your SEP, SIMPLE, or qualified retirement plan for 2019. \$ _____

See Tip D under [Self-Employed Tax Tips](#).**Self-Employed Tax Tips**

- A) **Business Assets.** Special rules apply that allow the cost of certain business assets (for example, furniture and equipment) purchased and placed in service in 2019 to be fully deducted. See [Tax Tip 18](#) and [Tax Tip 19](#).
- B) **Business Use of Home Deduction.** If an area of the home is used regularly and exclusively for business, a deduction for a portion of mortgage interest, taxes, insurance, other operating costs, and depreciation may be allowed. Special rules apply for inventory storage and daycare. Ask for details.
- C) **Per Diem Meal Rates.** In lieu of using actual expenses incurred for meals and incidental expenses while travelling, self-employed individuals may deduct IRS-approved per diem amounts. The amounts depend on location. Provide detailed list of dates and locations of business travel.
- D) **Self-Employed Retirement Plans.** Many retirement plans (funded with pre-tax dollars) are available to self-employed business owners. The deadlines for establishing and contributing to a retirement plan vary. If you have employees, matching contributions may be required.
- E) **Small Employer Health Insurance Credit.** A credit is available to qualified small employers that pay health insurance premiums for employees. Premiums paid for the business owner and his family members don't qualify. Ask us for details.

STEP 10

Vehicle Expense

- Commuting between your home and regular work location is not deductible.
- Commuting expenses for going between your home and a temporary work location *outside* the metropolitan area where you live and normally work are deductible. Travel expenses between your home and a temporary work location *within* your metropolitan area are not deductible unless either of the following tests are met:
 - 1) You have one or more regular work locations away from your home or
 - 2) Your home is your principal place of business.
- There are two methods to determine the deduction for vehicles used for business: (1) actual expenses or (2) standard mileage rate (for 2019, 58¢ per mile).
- For each vehicle used for business, complete lines 1–6. If you know that you use standard mileage allowance, ignore lines 7–13. If you purchased a vehicle this year and *do not* use standard mileage allowance, provide a copy of the sales invoice.

Vehicle	#1		#2		#3	
1) Total miles driven this year: Business	_____		_____		_____	
Commuting	_____		_____		_____	
Other Personal	_____		_____		_____	
2) Vehicle Description	_____		_____		_____	
3) Date Vehicle Was First Used for Business	_____		_____		_____	
4) Cost (cash paid, net of any trade allowance)	\$ _____		\$ _____		\$ _____	
Was a car traded in?	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
or Lease Payments (for the year)	_____		_____		_____	
5) Interest Paid on Vehicle Loan (Self-Employed Only)	_____		_____		_____	
6) Parking and Tolls	_____		_____		_____	
7) Gasoline, Oil, Lubrication	_____		_____		_____	
8) Repairs, Maintenance, Car Washes	_____		_____		_____	
9) Tires and Supplies	_____		_____		_____	
10) Insurance	_____		_____		_____	
11) Tags and Licenses	_____		_____		_____	
12) Garage Rent	_____		_____		_____	
13) Other: _____	_____		_____		_____	
14) Sold in 2019?	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
If yes, date sold	_____		_____		_____	
15) If yes, provide sales price and any trade information	_____		_____		_____	

Questions for All Taxpayers Claiming Vehicle Expenses:

- 1) Do you have evidence to support business use? Yes No
- 2) If yes, is the evidence written? Yes No
- 3) Do you (or your spouse) have another vehicle available for personal use? Yes No

Recordkeeping: Your vehicle expenses will not be allowed by the IRS without adequate records or sufficient evidence verifying business use. Daily records provide the best protection in case of an audit.

STEP 11

Education Expenses (Attach Forms 1098-E, 1098-T, and 1099-Q)

Include information about education expenses incurred for you, your spouse, or your dependents.

1) Student's Name	_____	_____	_____
2) If in college, was student enrolled at least half-time for at least one academic period beginning in 2019?	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No
3) Felony Conviction? ¹	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No
4) Educational Purpose (degree seeking, job related).....	_____	_____	_____
5) Name of Institution.....	_____	_____	_____
6) Total Amount Paid (attach detailed list of expenses) (See Tax Tip 14)	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
7) Paid By Whom?.....	_____	_____	_____
8) Student's Grade or Year in College	_____	_____	_____

¹ Indicate whether or not student was convicted before 12/31/2019 of a felony for possession or distribution of a controlled substance.

STEP 12

Itemized Deductions

Complete this step only if you think your total itemized deductions might exceed the IRS standard deduction for your filing status (see below).

2019 Standard Deduction

Filing Status	Standard Deduction	+	Add for Blind and/or Over 65
Married Filing Jointly or Qualifying Widow(er)	\$ 24,400		\$ 1,300
Single.....	12,200		1,650
Head of Household.....	18,350		1,650
Married Filing Separately.....	12,200		1,300
Did your spouse itemize deductions on a separate return (or are you a dual-status alien)?	Yes		No

Medical Expenses

Deductible only if net expenses exceed 10% of Adjusted Gross Income (AGI)

Note: Do *not* include amounts paid for or reimbursed by insurance or health insurance premiums paid with pre-tax income.

Did you pay medical expenses for a person you cannot claim as a dependent? Yes No *If yes, ask your tax preparer.*

Health Insurance Premiums ¹ (Include premiums for vision and dental insurance but not for disability or loss of income policies).....	See Note Above	\$ _____
Medicare Insurance Premiums ¹ (Form SSA-1099)		_____
Long-Term Care Insurance Premiums ¹ (Tax Tip 15).....		_____
Prescribed Drugs and Insulin		_____
Doctors and Clinics.....		_____
Dentists and Orthodontists		_____
Glasses, Contact Lenses, Eye Exams, Laser Eye Surgery.....		_____
Hospitals, Nurses, Ambulance.....		_____
Nursing or Long-Term Care Facility.....		_____
Other (please detail): _____		_____
_____		_____
_____		_____
_____		_____
_____		_____
Medical Miles Driven in 2019.....	_____	
Parking Fees	_____	
Lodging While Obtaining Medical Treatment <i>Limited to \$50 per night, per person</i>	_____	

¹ Do not include any premiums included in [STEP 9](#) (if self-employed).

STEP 12

Itemized Deductions (Continued)

Taxes

Note: In 2019, the deduction for state and local taxes is limited to \$10,000 (\$5,000 if married filing separate) and foreign real estate taxes are not deductible.

State and Local Income Taxes Paid in 2019 (include 2019 estimated tax payments and amounts paid with 2018 return)	\$ _____
State and Local Sales Tax Paid for Major Purchases (motor vehicles, boats, airplanes, homes, or home building materials, if rate same as general sales tax rate)	_____
Foreign Taxes (other than foreign real estate taxes)	_____
Real Estate Taxes—Homestead (less special assessments)	_____
Other Real Estate Taxes (second home, cabin, etc. but not foreign real estate taxes)	_____
Property Tax Refund	_____
Special Assessments—Interest Portion Only	_____
Personal Property Taxes (auto license tags, etc.)	_____

Charitable Donations (Use separate sheet if needed.)

Note: Monetary donations under \$250 each must be substantiated by either (1) a bank record (such as a cancelled check) or (2) a written receipt from the charity showing its name and the date and amount of the donation. For each donation of \$250 or more, the taxpayer must obtain a written acknowledgment from the charity. (See [Tax Tip 16](#).)

<i>Cash, Check, or Credit Card (include payroll deductions):</i>	
Churches or Synagogues	\$ _____
Other: _____	_____
Other: _____	_____
Other: _____	_____
<i>Noncash:</i>	
Fair Market Value (FMV) of Items Given to Charities	_____
Attach list of each item (or group of similar items) and its FMV (Tax Tip 17).	
If a vehicle, boat, or airplane donation over \$500, provide Form 1098-C.	
Out-of-Pocket Expenses for Charitable Work	_____
Charitable Miles: _____ Miles × 14¢ =	_____
Other: _____	_____

Miscellaneous Expenses

Note: In 2019, miscellaneous itemized deductions (for example, unreimbursed employee business expenses, investment expenses) generally are no longer deductible.

Gambling Losses. <i>Limited to Total Gambling Winnings Listed in STEP 3</i>	\$ _____
If Disabled, Impairment-Related Work Expenses	_____

Casualty Loss

Casualty, Disaster, and Theft Losses. Provide details. ([Tax Tip 21](#))

Interest Paid (Provide Forms 1098)

	Primary Residence	Second Home (Tax Tip 22)
Home Mortgage (If seller-financed, provide seller's name/address/SSN)	\$ _____	\$ _____
Home Equity Loan. Loan Proceeds Used for:	_____	_____
Loan Points not Reported on Form 1099-INT (Tax Tip 23)	_____	_____
Investment Interest Paid	\$ _____	

STEP 13 Principal Residence (attach any 2019 closing statements)

Yes	No	Did you sell your principal residence in 2019? <i>If yes (Tax Tip 24):</i>	
	Yes	No	Did you own and use it as a principal residence for at least two of five years before the sale?
	Yes	No	Did you sell a previous residence within two years before the sale date and exclude any gain?
	Yes	No	After 2008, was the property ever used for anything other than as a principal residence (for example, as a vacation home or rental property)?
Yes	No	Did you purchase a residence in 2019?	
Yes	No	Did you refinance your mortgage or take out a home equity loan in 2019? Amount of proceeds used for something other than acquiring or improving your home: \$ _____	
Yes	No	Did you purchase any energy-efficient improvements such as qualified solar electric, water heating, fuel cell, small wind energy, or geothermal heat pump property?	
Yes	No	Did you receive a first-time homebuyer credit for a home purchased in 2008? If yes, enter the amount of the credit: \$ _____	

STEP 14 2019 Estimated Tax Payments¹

	Federal	Date Paid	State	Date Paid
Amount applied from 2018 overpayment, if any:	\$ _____		\$ _____	
First Quarter Payment Made	_____	_____	_____	_____
Second Quarter Payment Made	_____	_____	_____	_____
Third Quarter Payment Made	_____	_____	_____	_____
Fourth Quarter Payment Made	_____	_____	_____	_____

¹ Do not include withholding from Forms W-2 or 1099 in estimated tax payments listed here.

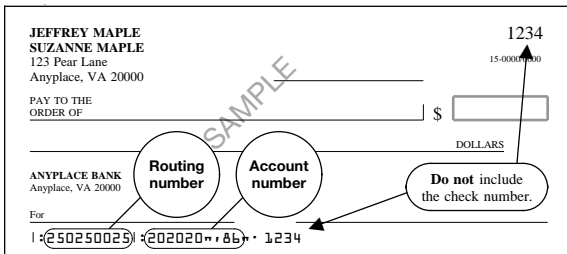
STEP 15 Tax Refund—Direct Deposit Information

If you receive a 2019 federal tax refund, the refund can be routed to up to three of your checking or savings accounts. (Tax refunds may also be directly deposited to your IRA, Health Savings Account, Archer MSA, Education Savings Account, or Treasury Direct Account, or used to buy up to \$5,000 in series I savings bonds.) If you prefer a direct deposit, please complete the following information. Otherwise a refund check will be mailed to you at the address on your tax return.

Type of Account (Checking, Savings, IRA, etc.)	Routing Number (Nine digits)	Account Number	Percent of Refund

Sample check:

Note: The routing and account numbers may be in different places on your check.



Privacy Policy:

We collect nonpublic information about you from the following sources:

- 1) Information we receive from you on applications, tax organizers, worksheets, and other forms;
- 2) Information about your transactions with us, our affiliates, or others; and
- 3) Information we receive from a consumer reporting agency.

We do not disclose any nonpublic personal information about our customers or former customers to anyone, except as required by law.

We restrict access to nonpublic personal information about you to those members of our firm who need to know that information in order to provide services to you. We maintain physical, electronic, and procedural safeguards that comply with federal regulations to guard your nonpublic personal information.

Tax Tips

- 1) Payments that meet specific requirements may be treated as alimony for tax, regardless of how they are described in a divorce decree. One of the requirements is that the payments end upon the recipient's death. So, payments for maintenance or spousal support may be considered alimony for tax. Alimony with respect to divorce decrees executed after 2018 does not have any tax consequences; it is neither deductible by the payor nor taxable to the payee. Ask us for details.
- 2) IRA contributions are limited to the lesser of \$6,000 (\$7,000 if age 50 or older at year-end) or compensation. If you (and your spouse) are not covered by an employer retirement plan, traditional IRA contributions are fully deductible. If you or your spouse are covered by an employer retirement plan, the deduction is phased out at higher income levels. Roth IRA contributions are not deductible and regardless of whether you are covered by an employer retirement plan, they phase out at certain income levels. If only one spouse has compensation, a spousal IRA can be set up for the nonworking spouse. Each spouse (working and nonworking) can contribute up to \$6,000 (\$7,000 if age 50 or older) provided the working spouse's compensation is at least equal to the IRA contributions.
- 3) Individuals covered only by a high deductible health plan (for 2019, deductible of at least \$1,350 for individual coverage and \$2,700 for family coverage) can make deductible (subject to limits) HSA contributions.
- 4) Grade K–12 teachers may be able to deduct amounts paid for books, supplies (other than nonathletic supplies for health and PE courses), computer software, and other equipment and materials used in the classroom as well as certain expenses for professional development courses.
- 5) The child and dependent care credit is generally available to married taxpayers only if both spouses have earned income, unless a spouse is a full-time student or disabled.
- 6) Cancellation of debt (COD) generally results in taxable income. However, exceptions are available for bankrupt and insolvent taxpayers as well as for cancellations or reductions of student loans, farm-related loans, and loans related to business real property.
- 7) A person who files a joint return (other than a return filed solely to claim a refund) cannot be claimed as a dependent. Also, special rules apply to children of divorced parents.
- 8) To be tax free, IRA and qualified plan distributions must be rolled over to another traditional IRA or qualified plan within 60 days. Also, for IRAs, there is a one-year waiting period between tax-free rollovers.
- 9) IRA (but not qualified plan) withdrawals before age 59½ are not subject to the 10% penalty if the funds are used for (a) otherwise deductible medical expenses, (b) certain higher educational expenses, (c) a first-time home purchase for distributions up to \$10,000, or (d) medical insurance by certain unemployed individuals. Other exceptions may apply to IRA and qualified plan withdrawals.
- 10) Material participation in a trade or business generally means the taxpayer spends more than 500 hours participating in the activity during the year. However, the test can also be met in other situations, such as when the taxpayer is the only one who substantially participates in the activity or spends more than 100 hours participating and no one else spends more time.
- 11) If "allocated tips" are listed on year-end Form W-2, the amount will be subject to both social security and income tax unless records (tip log) verify that a lesser amount was actually received.
- 12) Improvement costs may reduce taxable gain upon sale of property. Keep records of improvement costs made to all real property at least four years after the property is sold.
- 13) If stock or mutual fund dividends are automatically reinvested instead of received in cash, these reinvestments increase cost basis, and reduce gain or increase loss upon sale.
- 14) Tax benefits such as a credit or income exclusion for interest on certain U.S. savings bonds may be available for certain education expenses. Benefits may be phased out at certain income levels. List the following expenses: (a) tuition and required fees; (b) books, supplies, and equipment required for attendance; (c) computer equipment and internet access; (d) room and board (if at least half-time attendance); and (e) student loan interest.
- 15) Qualified long-term care insurance premiums are deductible subject to age and annual dollar limits.
- 16) Charitable contributions of \$250 or more in any one day to any one organization must have written acknowledgment from the organization. The acknowledgment must state whether or not any goods or services were received in exchange for the donation.
- 17) When making contributions of used furniture, appliances, and clothing to nonprofit organizations, attach a record of the items donated to the receipt for proof of this deductible contribution. Contributions must be in good or better condition to be deductible.
- 18) 100% bonus depreciation is generally allowed on new and used qualified business property acquired and placed in service in 2019. Qualified business property includes such property as office furniture, computers, machinery, and equipment. Limits apply to certain automobiles, trucks, and SUVs.
- 19) The Section 179 business property expensing allowance is \$1.02 million (for 2019) and includes tangible personal property and off-the-shelf computer software. Limits apply to certain automobiles, trucks, and SUVs.
- 20) In 2019, self-employed individuals and owners of pass-through interests in business activities generally may deduct 20% of their qualified business income, as well as 20% of aggregate qualified REIT dividends and qualified publicly-traded partnership income. Joint filers with taxable income of \$321,400 or more (\$160,725 for MFS; \$160,700 for all other filers) are subject to special rules.
- 21) Generally, in 2019, a net loss due to a casualty (such as flood, fire, theft, etc.) must be attributable to a federally declared disaster to be deductible to the extent it exceeds 10% of your AGI.
- 22) A home can be a house, condominium, cooperative, mobile home, boat, or similar property. It must provide basic living accommodations including sleeping space, toilet, and cooking facilities.
- 23) Loan origination fees (points) paid on a loan to buy or build a principal residence are generally deductible as interest in the year paid. Points paid on refinancing an existing mortgage or on a loan to purchase or improve a second home must be deducted (amortized) over the life of the loan. *Exception:* If part of the proceeds were used to improve your main home, points related to the improvements may be deducted in the year paid.
- 24) You can exclude up to \$250,000 (\$500,000 if married and filing jointly or certain surviving spouses) of the gain on a sale of a principal residence if you owned and occupied the residence for two out of the five years before the date of sale. If the home was used other than as your principal residence any time after 2008, some of the gain may be taxable.
- 25) Keep receipts supporting tax deductions at least four years.