WISCONSIN TAX UPDATE

Presented by WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE Fall 2014

ID Verification

- 2013-15 Budget initiative to identify more individual income tax fraud
- Funding of \$4,257,400 in 2013-14 and \$3,114,000 in 2014-15

Added

Five auditors
 Four special investigators
 One revenue agent
 Three computer programmers
 Technology upgrades and services

ID Verification

- Legislative goal to reduce fraudulent refunds by additional \$17 million per year
- System fraud manager and ID Verification implemented in January 2014 to identify:
 - ➢ID theft
 - Overstated individual income tax and homestead credit refunds

• FY14 – Refunds Reduced/Denied

	FY13 Actual	FY14 Actual	Difference	Legislative Goal
ID Verification	\$0	\$3,550,000	\$3,550,000	\$10,000,000
Homestead Credit	\$12,481,000	\$15,299,000	\$2,818,000	\$1,000,000
Earned Income Credit	\$14,258,000	\$17,711,000	\$3,453,000	\$2,000,000
Other	\$3,435,000	\$13,099,000	\$9,664,000	\$4,000,000
Total	\$30,174,000	\$49,659,000	\$19,485,000	\$17,000,000

ID Verification

- New process for 2013 did slow processing of individual income tax returns
- Analytics increased processing time for a "clean" return by one to two days
- Expect similar results for 2014 returns since we are using a third party for analytics

ID Verification

 Returns selected for ID verification (less than 1% of population) were delayed 3-5 days for letter production, mailing and validating quiz results before releasing refund

 Additional delays of valid returns selected were as a result of time to take the quiz, quiz failure, and ID document production and review

• ID Verification Statistics - 1/1/14 – 9/29/15

Refund returns and claims evaluated	2,927,008
Letters sent to take quiz	20,060
Letters sent to supply ID verification documents	9,739
Quiz passed	15,892
Quiz failed	3,708
Persons who submitted valid ID verification	7,351
documents	
Persons who did not pass quiz and did not supply	6,035
valid ID documents (refund denials)	
Refund denials reversed on appeal	318

- ID Verification Improvements
 - Use 2013 results to reduce false positives
 - Better manage ID verification document review workload to prevent backlogs
 - Add more data sources to increase number selected for quiz versus ID verification document submission

- ID Verification Improvements
 - Re-evaluate ID verification rules to address:
 - Large veteran's property tax credit refunds and dependents with first jobs resulting in false positives for ID verification
 - workflow that caused backlogs
 - Persons transitioning from Individual Tax Identification Numbers to Social Security Numbers

- Analytics will improve with additional data and experience
- As more of our state partners use the same analytics service, selection will improve reducing time to process with existing staff

- Homestead Credit Rent Certificate Redesigned
 - More white space
 - Two page form
 - Allows for monthly rent amount to be entered for all 12 months

- New Fed/State E-File (MeF) Rejects
 - Form PW-1 returns filed with software that has not been approved by the DOR will be rejected
 - If college savings plan contributions / distributions claimed, Schedule CS must be provided
 - If private school tuition deduction claimed, Schedule PS must be provided
 - If credit carryforward claimed on Schedule CR, Schedule CF with appropriate credit code must be included

New Schedules

 College Savings Account contributions and distributions (Schedule CS). Multiple Schedules CS may be necessary - one per beneficiary.

Private School Tuition deduction (Schedule PS)

Disregarded Entities (Schedule DE)

Listing of disregarded entities owned by taxpayer filed with Forms 1, 1NPR, 2, 3, 4, 4T, 5S, or 6

- New Schedules
 - Carryforward of Unused Credits (Schedule CF)
 - Many of the credits formerly claimed on Schedule CR are no longer available
 - However, unused credits from previous years may be claimed as carry forwards
 - Be sure to include appropriate code for credit claimed on the Schedule CF
 - Multiple Schedules CF may be necessary one schedule per credit

New Schedules

New Schedules MA-A for Agricultural Credit and MA-M for Manufacturing Credit - both credits are claimed on Schedule CR

New Schedules X-NOL for TY2012 and TY2013 - individuals and fiduciaries may elect to carryback a net operating loss incurred in TY2014

Corporations do not have carrybacks

Other Form Changes

Working Families Tax Credit

Removed from Form 1A and WI-Z

No longer a benefit due to increased standard deduction and personal exemptions

 Historic Rehabilitation Credits are now claimed on Schedule CR

2014 Common Errors

- Estimated payment amount incorrect verify online
- Sending in printed returns with W-RA form significantly delays processing
- Underpayment interest not computed when necessary
- Not submitting other state income tax return and documentation when claiming credit for Net Tax Paid to Another State
- Mailing copy of electronically filed return with check payment – only send payment voucher

Refund Time

Average Days to Issue Individual Income Tax Refund					
Return Type	TY 2011	TY 2012	TY 2013	3 Year Average	
Paper - Nonsuspended	17.1	19.1	25.68	20.24	
E-File - Nonsuspended	4.74	5.63	5.05	5.14	
Paper - Suspended	37.72	37.35	41.25	38.67	
E-File - Suspended	36.59	43.35	36.95	39.16	

Notes:

Paper returns do not include time for mail opening and scanning/DV.

Numbers reflect processing time per WINPAS records plus one day for fraud manager review and three days for refund posting.

Includes Form 1, 1A and WI-Z.

E-File Rates

% of Electronically Filed Tax Returns

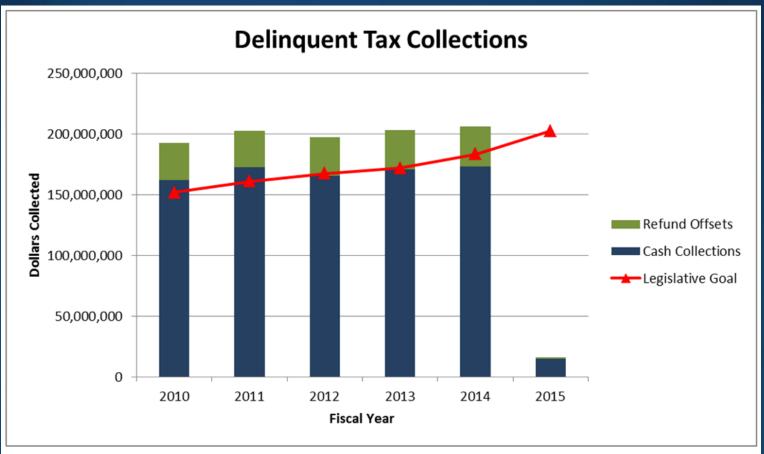
	Tax Processing Year			
Actual	2012	2013	2014	
Individual Income	82	86	86	
Sales Tax	88	91	95	
Corporate	72	77	91	

Bad Refunds Stopped

Bad Refunds Adjusted/Stopped (FY12-FY14)

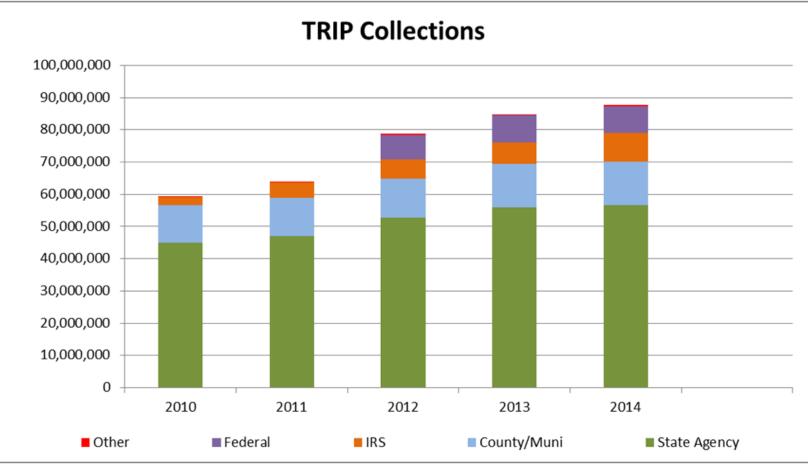
Bad Refunds Adjusted/Stopped	Fraud Detection With Analytics	Processing Fraud - CIS	Earned Income Credit	Homestead Credit	Total for Specific Initiatives
FY14	\$3,550,473	\$13,099,311	\$17,710,656	\$15,299,425	\$49,659,865
FY13		\$3,434,613	\$14,257,838	\$12,480,794	\$30,173,245
FY12		\$1,702,300	\$9,341,511	\$14,694,458	\$25,738,269
Total					\$105,571,379

Delinquent Tax Collections



2015 dollars collected are reported through July 2014.

DOR Performance Tax Refund Intercept (TRIP) Collections



The above charts reflect fiscal year data

- IRC Update
 - Wisconsin income based on IRC provisions as of December 31, 2010 (same as 2013)
 - WI Acts 19 and 20 adopted many specific IRC provisions as of January 1, 2014

>Other 2010 provisions remain in effect

- IRC Update
 - Unless federal law changes for 2014, the following IRC provisions expired (never adopted for WI):
 - Exclusion from gross income up to \$100,000 transferred directly from IRA to charity
 - Exclusion from gross income discharge of debt on principle residence
 - >\$250 educator expense deduction

- IRC Update
 - Unless federal law changes for 2014, the following IRC provisions expired (never adopted for WI):
 - \$4,000 tuition deduction (WI has its own subtraction)
 - Mortgage insurance premiums included as deductible mortgage interest

- IRC Update TY2014 and thereafter
 - Depreciation IRC as of 1/1/14
 - Amortization IRC as of 1/1/14
 - Depletion same as federal
 - Section 179 expense same as federal

- Depreciation and Section 179 Expense
 - Tax years beginning January 1, 2014
 - Subtraction from income to equalize bases over five years
 - Difference between Wisconsin and federal bases on last day of 2013 tax year
 - x 20% per year beginning 2014 tax year

- Depreciation and Section 179 Expense
 - For 2014 2018 tax years, a modification of 20% of the difference <u>must</u> be made regardless of whether asset sold or disposed of
 - Federal basis < Wisconsin basis = subtraction modification
 - Federal basis > Wisconsin basis = addition modification

- Depreciation and Section 179 Expense
 - Wisconsin adjusted bases of assets equals federal adjusted bases on first day of 2014 tax year
 - An asset sold during 2014 tax year or later has same gain or loss as computed for federal purposes (unless federal law changes)

- Depreciation and Section 179 Expense
 - Changes to federal depreciation enacted after 1/1/14 do not apply for WI
 - Bonus depreciation expired as of 1/1/14
 - Section 179 expense will remain the same as federal even if federal law changes
 - As of 1/1/14, IRC section 179 reverts to \$25,000

- Net operating loss for individuals and fiduciaries
 - Tax years beginning January 1, 2014
 - May elect two year carry-back (Schedule X-NOL)
 - 20-year carryforward
- Net business loss for corporations
 - Tax years beginning January 1, 2014
 - ≻20-year carryforward
 - >No carryback

- Farming loss add-back eliminated
 - Tax years beginning January 1, 2014
 - Deduct entire farming loss no longer have to add to income the amount of loss if not actively engaged in farming
 - Carryover of unused farm losses from prior tax years can only be deducted up to the amount of farm income reported

- Higher education tuition subtraction
 - Automatically indexed for inflation
 - ➢ 2014 subtraction is \$6,940 per student
 - ➢Phase out range:
 - \$51,620 \$61,940 (single or head of household)
 - \$82,590 \$103,240 (married filing jointly)
 - \$41,300 \$51,620 (married filing separately)

- College Savings Account Contributions (Schedule CS)
 - Tax years beginning January 1, 2014
 - Deadline to make contribution extended to April 15, 2015
 - Anyone making authorized contributions for a beneficiary is eligible for the subtraction
 - Contribution limits indexed for inflation
 - 2014 amount \$3,050
 - Excess contributions can be carried forward indefinitely

College Savings Account Contributions

Addition to income for distributions:

Contributed on or after January 1, 2014, that result in federal penalty because not used for qualified higher education expenses

Rolled over into another state's qualifying tuition program and previously subtracted from Wisconsin income

- Private School Tuition Paid for Dependents
 - Tax years beginning January 1, 2014
 Up to \$4,000 per pupil for elementary
 Up to \$10,000 per pupil for secondary
 Eligible institution defined in sec. 118.165(1), Wis. Stats.

- Private School Tuition Paid for Dependents
 - If elementary and secondary pupil in same year, deduct total tuition for the pupil up to \$10,000 (regardless of allocation between elementary and secondary payments)
 - Include Schedule PS with Wisconsin return
 - Tuition includes mandatory book fees

- Child and Dependent Care Expenses
 - Subtraction increases to \$3,000 for one qualified person and \$6,000 if more than one qualified person (was \$2,250 and \$4,500 for 2013)
- Veterans and Surviving Spouses Property Tax Credit
 - Unremarried surviving spouse of qualified veteran may receive credit even if spouse receives dependency and indemnity compensation as defined in 38 USC 101(14)

- Other subtractions
 - Beginning January 1, 2014
 - Medical care insurance subtraction reduced by federal premium assistance credit
 - Business relocation subtraction eliminated

- Capital gain exclusion for sale of investment in "qualified Wisconsin business"
 - For tax years beginning after December 31, 2015
 - Held five uninterrupted years
 - "Qualifying Wisconsin business" for first year of investment and two of four subsequent years
 - Made after December 31, 2010

- Capital gain deferral for reinvestment in "qualified Wisconsin business"
 - For tax years after December 31, 2013
 - Invest any capital gain in "qualifying Wisconsin business" within 180 days of sale
 - Subtract gain from income and reduce basis in "qualifying Wisconsin business" investment
 - Deferred gain not eligible for "qualifying Wisconsin business" exclusion

"Qualifying Wisconsin business"

 Certified with Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation pre-2014

Registered with DOR beginning in 2014

See DOR website for business listing

- DOR Registration Program
 - Register electronically on DOR website
 - Placed on internet listing of qualified Wisconsin businesses (monthly)
 - Must register every year

- DOR Registration Program
 - Business eligible if in taxable year immediately before date of registration:
 - >At least two employees
 - ≻50% of payroll in Wisconsin
 - ≻50% of real estate and tangible property in Wisconsin

- Individual and fiduciary rate reduction
 - Tax years beginning January 1, 2014

	Tax Rate Reduction					
R	ate	Bottom Rate	2 nd Rate	3 rd Rate	Top Rate	
B	efore	4.40%	5.84%	6.27%	7.65%	
Ą	fter	4.00%	5.84%	6.27%	7.65%	

- Homestead and Farmland Preservation Credit
 - Tax years beginning January 1, 2012 (retroactive)
 - Income includes net operating loss carrybacks deducted when determining federal adjusted gross income for Wisconsin

 Economic Development Tax Credit
 Tax years beginning January 1, 2014
 Credit may be transferred for consideration other than money
 Transfer must be certified by WEDC

- Supplement to Historic Rehabilitation Credit
 - For tax years beginning January 1, 2014
 - Credit allowed for qualified rehabilitated buildings as defined in IRC 47(c)(1) (pre-1936 structures)
 - Rates
 - ≥2012 5%
 - ≥2013 10%
 - ▶2014 20%

- Supplement to Historic Rehabilitation Credit
 - Credit may be sold/transferred
 - Transferee must be subject to tax
 - DOR must certify ownership of credit
 - New Form HR-T

- Many targeted credits eliminated
 - Tax years beginning January 1, 2014
 - Dairy manufacturing facility investment credit
 - Meat processing facility investment credit
 - Food processing plant and warehouse investment credit
 - Film production services credit

- Many targeted credits eliminated
 - Tax years beginning January 1, 2014
 - Film production company investment credit
 - Beginning farmer and farm asset owner credit
 - Biodiesel fuel production credit
 - Dairy and livestock farm investment credit

 Many targeted credits eliminated Tax years beginning January 1, 2014 Ethanol and biodiesel fuel pump credit Post-secondary education credit >Water consumption credit Internet equipment credit

Many targeted credits eliminated
 Tax years beginning January 1, 2014
 Electronic medical records credit
 Research facilities credit
 Super research credit

- Many targeted credits eliminated
 - Tax years beginning January 1, 2015
 - Health insurance risk-sharing plan assessment credit

Woody biomass harvesting and processing credit

- Sales tax exemption for aircraft parts and repair
 - Effective July 1, 2014

Includes charges for repair, service, alteration, cleaning, fitting, painting, coating, towing, inspection, and maintenance

Sale of aircraft supplies (i.e., hydraulic fluid) still taxable

- Sales tax exemption for fertilizer blending, feed milling, and grain drying equipment
 - Effective April 19, 2014
 - Includes machines, processing equipment, and building materials for holding structures
 - Machines and processing equipment were previously taxable unless used directly in farming or manufacturing

- New Premier Resort Area Tax
 - Village of Stockholm effective October 1, 2014
 - Rate is 0.5%
- Lake Delton and Wisconsin Dells rates increased from 1% to 1.25% effective July 1, 2014

- Continuous Levies
 - Wisconsin law amended to allow a levy to be either continuous or noncontinuous.
 - Continuous levy a levy that remains in effect until either the liability is satisfied or the levy is released
 - Noncontinuous levy a levy that is in effect on the date it is served on a third party

- Continuous Levies
 - Continuous levy is limited to seizure from bank or other financial institution
 - Revenue agents require supervisor approval before seeking continuous levy
 - Once continuous levy issued, bank's initial response is due in 21 days with subsequent responses due every 30 days until bank remits full balance levied or levy is released

Continuous Levies

 Upon receipt of response, DOR sends bank a receipt for funds received, an updated balance, and new voucher for remitting next payment

 DOR can amend levy amount up or down for changes in delinquent balance

- Itemized Deduction Credit
 - Federal itemized deductions may be limited when computing WI credit
 - Income over:
 - >\$300,000 (married filing joint)
 >\$275,000 (head of household)
 >\$250,000 (single)
 >\$150,000 (married filing separately)

Itemized Deduction Credit

Reduced by the lesser of:

 3% of the excess AGI over the above thresholds
 80% of the amounts otherwise allowable for the year

- Itemized Deduction Credit
 - Must use Wisconsin adjusted gross income based on Schedule I adjustments to federal AGI
 - Applies to interest expenses (but not investment interest) and gifts to charity

- Itemized Deduction Credit
 - Worksheet included in 2014 instructions
 - Updated to be more user-friendly
 - Clear instructions to carry federal information over to the WI worksheet
 - Clarified amounts allowable for WI should be used in the calculation

- Itemized Deduction Credit
 - Update on DOR corrections to 2013 returns
 - All returns received prior to July 18, 2014, have been reviewed and adjustments sent if applicable

DOR will begin reviewing returns filed subsequent to July 18 with goal to complete adjustment notices before year end

Itemized Deduction Credit

Update on DOR corrections to 2013 returns
 21,301 returns identified with potential error
 7,499 required review by auditor; remainder could be systematically eliminated
 4,078 notices mailed as of 9/30/2014 with

approximately 400 remaining

• Federal Audit Reports (CP2000s)

- DOR is finalizing business rules to expand automated notices for unreported wages, miscellaneous income, and pensions reported to DOR by the IRS
- Large number of notices expected to be sent before year end
- CP2000s affecting more complicated WI returns will still be adjusted manually by revenue agents
- DOR intends for automated notices to be processed each time DOR receives a file of CP2000 data from the IRS (approximately six times per year)

- Form 6 New Combined Return
 - Tax practitioners offered suggestions since combined reporting started in 2009
 - DOR met with members of business community in 2013 for suggestions
 - Form 6 was developed in early 2014

- Combined Return Major Changes
 - More user friendly and logical flow
 - Columnar format three members per page
 - Column for elimination entries (only one elimination column required per combined group)
 - Form 5 eliminated
 - Form 4 all non-combined corporations (both multistate and 100% WI corporations)

- Combined Return Forms and Schedules Eliminated
 - Forms 4A Apportionment Data for Combined Groups
 - Form 4M Combined Group Member-Level Data
 - Form 4R Federal Taxable Income Reconciliation
 - Schedule V Additions to Federal Taxable Income
 - Schedule W Subtractions from Federal Taxable Income

- Combined Return New Forms
 - Form 6BL Net Business Loss Carryforwards for Combined Group Members (formerly Part II of Form 4BL)
 - Form 6CL Capital Loss Adjustment
 - Form 6CS Sharing of Research Credits
 - Form 6I Adjustment for Insurance Companies
 - Form 6Y Modification for Dividends

- Combined Return Forms and Schedules Renamed
 - Form 4A-1 = Form A-1 Single Factor Apportionment
 - Form 4A-2 = Form A-2 Multiple Factor Apportionment
 - Form 4N = Form N Nonapportionable Income
 - Schedule V = Form 4V Additions
 - Schedule W = Form 4W Subtractions

 Combined Return – Form 6
 Draft versions of forms/schedules available: revenue.wi.gov/html/taxforms14.html

Manufacturing & Agriculture Credit

- Credit applies against taxes on income from manufacturing and agriculture activity in Wisconsin
- Phased in over four years:
 - Tax year 2013 = 1.875%
 - Tax year 2014 = 3.750%
 - Tax year 2015 = 5.526%
 - Tax year 2016 and beyond = 7.500%
- Offsets top tax rates of 7.90% (corporate income tax) and 7.65% (individual income tax)

- Manufacturing & Agriculture Credit
 Nonrefundable 15-year carryforward
 Credit computed is income in the year after the year the credit is computed
 Credit is not shareable with other combined
 - group members

- Manufacturing & Agriculture Credit
 Property must be located in Wisconsin
 - Property must be <u>assessed</u> as manufacturing or agricultural
 - Must produce qualified production activities income from that property

- Manufacturing & Agriculture Credit Pass-Through Entities Credit computed at entity level \succ Credit passes through to shareholders, partners, or members Credit must be allocated to shareholders, partners, or members in
 - proportion to their ownership interests

 Manufacturing & Agriculture Credit New Schedules for 2014 \succ Schedule MA-A – for agriculture activities \succ Schedule MA-M – for manufacturing activities New checkbox for 2014 >100% WI activities – No need to compute manufacturing property or agriculture property factor

- Manufacturing & Agriculture Credit
 Income Limitation for Corporations
 Lesser of the following:
 - Eligible qualified production activities income
 - Income apportioned to Wisconsin, or
 - Income taxable to Wisconsin as determined by Wisconsin's combined reporting law, if corporation is member of Wisconsin combined group

- Manufacturing & Agriculture Credit
 - Limitation for non-corporate claimants (new for 2014)
 - Credits may only offset tax imposed upon business operations on which credit was computed
 - Shareholders, partners, or members of passthrough entities may only offset tax imposed on person's prorated or distributive share of passthrough entity's income

- Manufacturing & Agriculture Credit
 - Startups and Relocated Businesses
 - Property must be assessed as manufacturing as of January 1, 2014, to claim the credit for TY2014
 - Need to request manufacturing classification on or before March 1, 2013, for property to be assessed on January 1, 2014
 - Use Form PA-780 to request manufacturing classification from Division of State and Local Finance

- Manufacturing & Agriculture Credit
- Q Is property that is exempt from property taxes included in the numerator of the manufacturing property factor for purposes of computing the manufacturing and agriculture credit?
- A Yes. Real and personal property assessed under sec. 70.995, Wis. Stats., means property that has been classified as manufacturing property, regardless of whether or not a property tax exemption applies.

- Manufacturing & Agriculture Credit
 Property Factor
 Numerator Property that is assessed in WI and used to manufacture or produce, grow, or extract qualified production property
 - Denominator All property used to manufacture or produce, grow, or extract qualified production property

- Manufacturing & Agriculture Credit
 - Example: Taxpayer manufactures products in MN and WI separately
 - Production gross receipts only include receipts from sales of products manufactured in WI
 - Property factor
 - Numerator includes WI real and personal property
 - Denominator includes WI real and personal property
 - Property factor does not include MN property because qualified production property was not produced in MN

Manufacturing & Agriculture Credit

- Example: Taxpayer begins manufacturing process in IL and finishes the product in WI
 - Production gross receipts includes sales of products manufactured in WI (even though part of the product is manufactured in IL)
 - Property factor
 - Numerator includes WI real and personal property
 - Denominator includes both IL and WI real and personal property
 - Property factor includes IL property because product was manufactured, in part, in WI

- Manufacturing & Agriculture Credit
 Q Do I use my property tax bills to determine the average value of real property on lines 12 and 13 of Schedule MA?
- A No. The property value is based on the <u>original cost</u> of the property provided on a real estate closing statement, purchase invoice, or similar document.

Manufacturing & Agriculture Credit

- Q Are crop damage insurance proceeds included as production gross receipts?
- A No. The proceeds were not from producing, growing, or extracting tangible personal property, they are not considered qualified production activities income.
 - Only the direct costs relating to crops which are sold (i.e., are included as production gross receipts) are included on line 3, Part II of Schedule MA
 - DOR will allow taxpayers to make reasonable allocation of direct costs related to crop insurance proceeds

Manufacturing & Agriculture Credit

- Q Does the sale of a farm equipment used to produce qualified agricultural products qualify as production gross receipts?
- A No. The sale of farm equipment is not the sale of qualified production property tangible personal property produced, grown, or extracted on or from property assessed as agricultural property.

- Manufacturing & Agriculture Credit
- Q What amount is included as production gross receipts from the gain on the sale of raised cattle (Note: 60% of capital gain is excluded from WI taxable income)?
- A Production gross receipts from the sale of raised cattle should be included based on the total gross proceeds from the sale, not the net gain from the sale.

Manufacturing & Agriculture Credit

Q Are guaranteed payments to partners considered a direct expense when calculating the manufacturing and agriculture credit?

A Yes, provided the guaranteed payments represent payments to a partner for services that are directly connected with producing the manufacturing or agriculture production gross receipts

- Manufacturing & Agriculture Credit
- Q Is farm income that is allocated from a cooperative to its members on a federal Form 1099-PATR (patronage dividends) included in production gross receipts?
- A If the income allocated to the farmer from a cooperative on federal Form 1099 is derived from production gross receipts in Wisconsin, that portion of the income can be included on line 1 of Wisconsin Schedule MA as production gross receipts.

Manufacturing & Agriculture Credit

All <u>direct and indirect</u> ordinary and necessary business expenses paid or incurred during taxable year in computing Wisconsin taxable income <u>must be</u> <u>included</u> in computation of qualified production activities income (e.g., depreciation, interest expense, etc.)

Note: Indirect costs are included to extent of the production gross receipts factor

 Whether an expense is direct or indirect is based, in part, on taxpayer's accounting records

Manufacturing & Agriculture Credit
 More Information
 Go to Fact Sheet 1107 on the department's website and click on the link to Common Questions (keywords –

manufacturing credit)

- Information Return Requirements
 - Copies of all wage statements (W-2, W2-G, 1099-R and 1099-MISC) must be sent to DOR
 - Wage statements must equal those reported on Form WT-7
 - Payroll vendors must send full sets to IRS and Department of Revenue

- Information Return Requirements
 - DOR no longer waives wage statements requirement if . . .
 - There is no Wisconsin withholding to report, and
 - Forms W-2, Forms 1099-R and 1099-MISC were sent to the SSA/IRS

- Information Return Requirements
 - 2014 Wage statements are due to DOR by January 31, 2015
 - 2014 Wage statements are due to IRS by February 28, 2015

- Information Return Requirements
 - Ensuring the information sent in matches the information reported by the payee
 - Required information
 - ➢ 15 digit Wisconsin withholding number
 - ➢Nine digit FEIN
 - Legal name must match number

- Information Return Requirements
 - Electronic if greater than 50
 Publication 117, Guide to Wisconsin Wage Statements and Information Returns
 - Paper allowed if less than 50
 - DOR will not accept text lists must be in form format
 - Data must be in similar location of federal form on IRS website

- Information Return Requirements
 - No more than four statements or returns per page
 - Page no larger than 8.5"x11"
 - Page no smaller than 2.75" high or 4.25" wide

- Information Return Requirements
 - Do not send
 - ➢ WT2
 - WT7 already electronically filed
 - Federal 1096 transmittal form
 - Correspondence
 - Returns not changing with W-2c

Information Return Requirements

Do not send

- Forms W-2 with no Wisconsin connection if paper filing
- Old version of WT-7
- CDs, magnetic tape or transmit non-SSA PDFs
- 1099-DIV or 1099-INT if no Wisconsin withholding (do not include on WT-7)

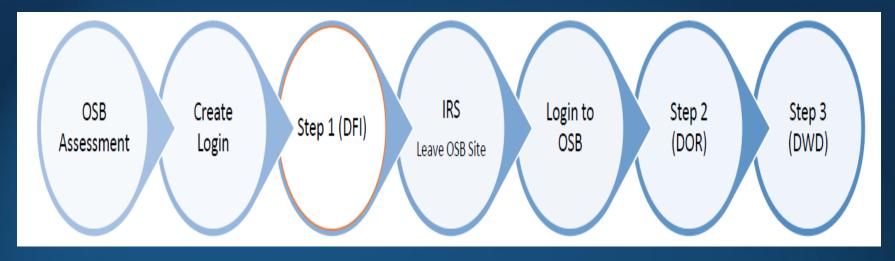
- Information Return Requirements
 - If requirements are not followed:
 - Electronic returns will reject for incomplete or incorrect information - reject reason will be provided with instruction to correct and resubmit
 - Paper returns with incomplete or inaccurate information will not be returned - letter will be sent asking to correct and resubmit

E-File Update

 Information Returns E-File Options Social Security Administration PDF transmission **EFW2** Transmission >My Tax Account

- One Stop Business Registration (OSB)
 - DOR is participating with Department of Financial Institutions and Department of Workforce Development on statewide web portal centralizing business registration
 - OSB will collect information from the applicant and pass that information to departments' existing databases for processing

OSB Phase I



- Domestic corporations and limited liability companies
- All DOR permits except excise tax

- OSB Benefits
 - Streamline business startup process
 - Connect businesses to the resources they need in one place
 - Eliminate need for multiple application and multiple entries of similar data use by all agencies

- One Stop Business Registration
 - Implementation expected before year end
 - Can connect from wisconsin.gov or participating agency websites

- Unclaimed Property
 - Unclaimed property program moved from Office of the State Treasurer to DOR in mid-2013
 - Legislature moved 6.25 of 10.75 positions to DOR for claims processing, holder reporting, and property maintenance
 - Staff turnover coupled with high number of claims resulted in increased inventories this past summer that are now at normal levels
 - No claim has exceeded recommended 90-day maximum processing time set forth in statute

- Unclaimed Property
 - Unclaimed property system will be moved to DOR's integrated tax system
 - Benefits
 - Electronic filing for claimants and holders
 - Integrated correspondence and immediate access to incoming mail by customer service staff
 - Automated claims processing

Unclaimed Property

Beginning July 1, 2015, DOR will return unclaimed property to its owner, without the owner having to file a claim, if the value of the property is \$2,000 or less and DOR can identify and locate the owner through tax return information

 DOR will first setoff the unclaimed property against any debt owed to DOR

Same Sex Married Couples

- On October 6, 2014, U.S. Supreme Court denied Wisconsin's petition for certiorari in <u>Walker v. Wolf</u> regarding the ban on same-sex marriage
- DOR recognizes same-sex marriage as legal in Wisconsin
- Couple is considered married for the whole year if they were lawfully married as of December 31
- Lawfully married means a valid marriage in a state that recognizes same-sex marriage

Same Sex Married Couples

2014 individual income tax returns

A lawfully married same-sex couple must file as married filing jointly, married filing separately or, if qualified, as head of household

 2013 and prior returns filed on or after October 16, 2014

A lawfully married same-sex couple must file as married filing jointly, married filing separately or, if qualified, as head of household

Same Sex Married Couples

- 2013 and prior returns filed before October 16, 2014
 - A lawfully married same-sex couple who already filed their tax returns, may choose (but are not required) to amend their Wisconsin tax returns using Form 1X, claiming a filing status of married filing jointly, married filing separately or, if qualified, as head of household
 - Prior returns may be amended as long as the period of limitations has not expired
- Schedule S should no longer be filed with a Wisconsin tax return

Affordable Care Act

Requires basic health insurance coverage
 Federal fines for employers failing to provide required coverage
 Penalty not deductible – federal and WI

- Federal fines for individuals without required coverage
 - No equivalent Wisconsin tax/penalty

Affordable Care Act

Federal tax credit for small businesses offering health insurance

Federal – credit reduces insurance expense

Wisconsin – may deduct entire amount of insurance expense

Affordable Care Act

 Federal tax credit for individuals who purchase health insurance through an Exchange

Federal – credit reduces itemized deduction

Wisconsin – credit reduces itemized deduction and no medical care insurance subtraction allowed for amount of credit

- Affordable Care Act
 - Additional 0.9% Medicare Tax
 - On wages or self-employment income above certain amounts
 - Federal Not included in deduction for employer portion (1/2) of selfemployment tax
 - Wisconsin same

- My Tax Account
 - Email address update
 - All users are required to update email addresses when logging on to MTA for first time after September 15, 2014
 - Will insure account masters and managers will receive e-mail reminders, etc.

- My Tax Account
 - Action Item Locations
 - Most action items
 - On top right under "I WANT TO . . . "
 - »Includes action items on Home Page and Account Levels
 - Action remaining on left of the page » File a return
 » Make a payment
 » Submit

• My Tax Account

Revenue About My Tax Account		TEST ACCOUNT INC			NAMES AND ADDRESSES			I WANT TO	
		Wisconsin Tax Number My Balance	er 1026	6844056 \$0.00	Name	TEST ACCOU	INT INC	View My Profile Request to Close Acc Add Third Party Account	
Menu	Log Off							Add Access to an Accer Request Payment Plan	a la
Home Back								Submit FEIN	
WIS		Accounts ⁵ Re	quests ⁰ Notic	es ⁵²					
	14	Accounts ⁵ Re My Accounts ⁵	quests ⁰ Notic	es ⁵²					_
RunDate: 19-Sep-20	14		quests ⁰ Notic	28 ⁵²				Hide Histor	y Filter
	14	My Accounts ⁵	quests ⁰ Notic	res ⁵² Name		Frequency	Address	Hide Histor Balance	
RunDate: 19-Sep-20 Pay	14	My Accounts ⁵ MY ACCOUNTS		Name	CCOUNT INC	Frequency Quarterly	Address 2135 RIMROCK RD MAD	Balance	
RunDate: 19-Sep-20 Pay Utility Taxes		My Accounts ⁵ MY ACCOUNTS Account Id	Account Type	Name TEST A	CCOUNT INC	The second s		Balance ISON 0.00	Ceased
RunDate: 19-Sep-20 Pay Utility Taxes		My Accounts ⁵ My ACCOUNTS Account Id 036-1026844056-04	Account Type Withholding	Name TEST A TEST A		Quarterly	2135 RIMROCK RD MAD	Balance ISON 0.00 ISON 0.00	Ceased
RunDate: 19-Sep-20		My Accounts ⁵ MY ACCOUNTS Account Id 036-1026844056-04 200-1026844056-06	Account Type Withholding Corporation	Name TEST A TEST A TEST A	CCOUNT INC	Quarterly Annual	2135 RIMROCK RD MADI 2135 RIMROCK RD MADI	Balance ISON 0.00 ISON 0.00 ISON 0.00	Ceased Ceased

- My Tax Account Security Reminder
 - DO NOT share logon ids
 - Only persons with registered logon ids will be given My Tax Account support when contacting DOR for password reset, account maintenance and filing and payment issues
 - Sharing logon ids removes accountability for action(s) or lack of action(s) in *My Tax Account*

- My Tax Account Resources
 - MTA Videos

Overview, Sales & Use Tax, Withholding, Other Payments and Third Parties

New Business MTA Webinars

The second Tuesday of even numbered months, 9:30-11:30 a.m.

- MTA Annual Filers Webinar
 - ► January 6 and 13, 2015

Questions?

Practitioner Assistance**

- Email: dortaxpractitioners@revenue.wi.gov
- Phone:
 - 608-261-5199
- **Do Not Share This Information**
- Speaker Information
 - Vicki Gibbons
 Deputy Administrator
 608/266-3612
 vicki.gibbons@revenue.wi.gov