



December 2020

IRS 2020 FORM 1099 INFORMATION RETURN FILING

If you have made certain payments in your trade or business during 2020, the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") requires completion of information returns (Form 1099). **A new Form 1099-NEC has been created to report nonemployee compensation only and it must be filed with IRS by February 1, 2021.** This new form was created to separate the nonemployee compensation (box 7 on prior 1099-MISC) with a different due date from the other boxes on Form 1099-MISC. Generally, all other Form 1099's including 1099-MISC are due by February 28, 2021, if you file on paper, or by March 31, 2021, if you file electronically. The due date for furnishing statements to recipients for most Form 1099's is January 31, 2021. If you are submitting 250 or more Form 1099s, you must file them electronically.

You can request a 30 day extension of time to file by sending Form 8809, Application for Extension of Time to File Information Returns **except for Form 1099-NEC (nonemployee compensation) reporting.** No signature or explanation is required on the extension application.

The penalty for non-filing of these returns can be substantial. It is important that you review your records to ascertain that you have properly filed, or are prepared to file, all such returns.

Some of the most common payments that must be reported to the IRS are:

1. **NON-EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION**-“Non-employee Compensation,” of \$600 or more to anyone **other than a corporation** must be reported on *New Form 1099-NEC*. Non-Employee Compensation is payment for services performed for your trade or business such as commissions, fees for professional services, management fees, maintenance and repair services (including parts and materials), etc. Do not use this form to report an employee's travel or auto allowance as these amounts should be reported on Form W-2. The State of Connecticut also requires the filing of the new Form 1099-NEC for payments to residents or non-residents earning Connecticut source income.
2. **RENTS, ROYALTIES AND PRIZES** – payments such as rents, royalties and prizes and awards must be reported on *Form 1099-MISC*. Rents are reported in Box 1 and Prizes and Awards in Box 3. The State of Connecticut also requires the filing of Form 1099-MISC (even if no CT Income Tax was withheld) for payments to residents or non-residents earning Connecticut-source income.
3. **INTEREST PAYMENTS** – if you paid interest of \$600 or more to any person in the course of your Trade or Business, you must file *Form 1099-INT*. This \$600 threshold is reduced to \$10 for financial institutions, insurance companies, etc.
4. **PENSION DISTRIBUTIONS** – any retirement plan that made a distribution to a participant, of \$10 or more, must file *Form 1099-R*. The State of Connecticut requires the filing of Form 1099-R only if Connecticut Income Tax was withheld. Also, if you have life insurance in your pension plan, a portion of the insurance protection cost (referred to as **“P.S. 58 Cost”**) is deemed current taxable income. Such amounts are to be reported to participants on Form 1099-R and must be reported on the participant's personal income tax return. Contact your insurance broker for this information. A separate Form 1099-R must be prepared to report an employee's P.S. 58 cost.

5. **CORPORATE DISTRIBUTIONS** – any corporation that paid dividends or other distributions of \$10 or more to any person, whether taxable or not, must file *Form 1099-DIV*. Corporate liquidating distributions of \$600 or more must also be reported.

6. **LEGAL FEES:**

Payments to attorneys. Attorneys' fees of \$600 or more paid in the course of your trade or business are now reportable in box 1 of **Form 1099-NEC**. However, if you make a payment in the course of your trade or business to an attorney in connection with legal services and the attorney's fee cannot be determined, the total amount paid to the attorney (gross proceeds) must be reported in Box 10 of **Form 1099-MISC**.

These rules apply (a) whether or not the legal services are provided to the payer and (b) whether or not the attorney is the exclusive payee (e.g., the attorney's and claimant's names on one check). However, these rules do not apply to profits distributed by a partnership to its partners that are reportable on **Schedule K-1 (Form 1065)**, Partner's Share of Income, Credits, Deductions, etc., or to wages paid to attorneys that are reportable on **Form W-2**, Wage and Tax Statement. The term "attorney" includes a law firm or other provider of legal services.

Payments to corporations for legal services. The exemption from reporting payments made to corporations does not apply to payments for legal services. Therefore, you must report attorneys' fees (in box 1 Form 1099-NEC) or gross proceeds (in box 10 Form 1099-MISC) as described above to corporations that provide legal services. Thus, a Form 1099 must be issued to any lawyer or law firm you have hired and paid, even if they are incorporated.

TINs. To report payments to attorneys on Form 1099-MISC, the payer must obtain the attorney's taxpayer identification number (TIN). **Form W-9**, Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification, may be used to obtain the attorney's TIN. An attorney is required to promptly supply its TIN whether it is a corporation or other entity. If the attorney fails to provide its TIN, the attorney may be subject to a penalty under section 6723, and the reportable payments are subject to backup withholding.

7. **MEDICAL AND HEALTH CARE PAYMENTS-** Payments of \$600 or more made in the course of your trade or business to each physician or other supplier or provider of medical or health care services should be reported in Box 6 of form 1099-MISC. Do not use this form to report health insurance premiums paid to an Insurance company. **This box includes payments made to corporations.** You are not required to report payments to a tax-exempt hospital or care facility.
8. **EMPLOYEE AUTO REIMBURSEMENTS** – personal use of a company car is treated as a fringe benefit taxable as additional compensation to the respective employee only to the extent that the employee does not reimburse the employer for such personal use. The taxable amount is included on the employee's Form W-2 and not on a Form 1099. The annual lease value of employer-provided vehicles must be reported either in Box 14 of Form W-2 or in a separate statement to the employee.
9. **SALES OF REAL ESTATE** – persons responsible (generally, the settlement agent, buyer's attorney or seller's attorney in that order) for closing real estate transactions, consisting of a real estate sale or exchange (with certain exceptions), must file *Form 1099-S* and furnish a statement to the transferor(s) for each transaction. The State of Connecticut also requires the filing of *Form 1099-S*.

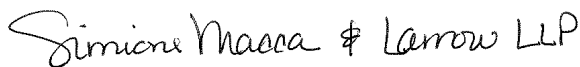
The sale or exchange of a principal residence (including stock in a co-operative housing association) need not be reported if the sale price is \$250,000 or less (\$500,000 or less if the sellers are married), and an acceptable written assurance is received from the seller that the full gain is excludable from the sellers' gross income. This certification must be received from each seller. Those who do not furnish the certification must receive a Form 1099-S. The certification must be received by January 31 of the year following the year of sale and must be retained for four years.

10. **PURCHASE OR SALE OF A BUSINESS** – both the buyer and the seller of assets constituting a trade or business, to which goodwill or going concern value could be attached, must file *Form 8594* with their federal income tax return.
11. **CHILD CARE CREDIT** – individuals who claim a childcare credit on their tax returns will be required to identify the childcare provider's (baby-sitter) name, address, and identification number. Without this information, the credit may be lost. IRS *Form W-10* can be used to obtain the information.
12. **CASH TRANSACTIONS** – a person in a trade or business who receives cash in excess of \$10,000 in a single transaction or related transactions within a one-year period must file *Form 8300*. This form must be filed with the IRS within 15 days after the cash transactions exceed \$10,000, and a similar statement is to be provided to the payer.
13. **STOCKS & BOND TRANSACTIONS** – a broker or barter exchange is required to file *Form 1099-B* to report proceeds from all transactions involving the sale or exchange of marketable securities, commodities, foreign currency contracts, and barter exchange transactions.
14. **MORTGAGE INTEREST** – anyone who receives \$600 or more of mortgage interest from an individual (including a sole proprietor), including certain points, in the course of their trade or business must file *Form 1098*.

Note that generally, corporate payees need not receive 1099's (see items 6 and 7 exception). Additionally, 1099s must be filed if Federal or State tax is withheld, regardless of the amount of income reported. As previously mentioned, this list merely highlights some typical payments that must be reported. It is not intended to be all-inclusive. Also, there are penalties for improperly filed returns – i.e., missing tax identification numbers (you should always have payees complete Form W-9 in order to avoid this error).

We strongly suggest that you review your records, and properly file all necessary returns. Please contact our office if you need clarification or would like our assistance in the preparation of these returns.

Very truly yours,



Simione Macca & Larrow LLP
Certified Public Accountants and Business Advisors

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PAYER'S name, street address, city or town, state or province, country, ZIP or foreign postal code, and telephone no.			1 Rents	OMB No. 1545-0115	
			\$	2020	
			2 Royalties		
			3 Other income	4 Federal income tax withheld	Miscellaneous Income Copy A For Internal Revenue Service Center File with Form 1096. For Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see the 2020 General Instructions for Certain Information Returns.
PAYER'S TIN			5 Fishing boat proceeds	6 Medical and health care payments	
RECIPIENT'S TIN			\$	\$	
RECIPIENT'S name			7 Payer made direct sales of \$5,000 or more of consumer products to a buyer (recipient) for resale <input type="checkbox"/>	8 Substitute payments in lieu of dividends or interest	
Street address (including apt. no.)			9 Crop insurance proceeds	10 Gross proceeds paid to an attorney	
City or town, state or province, country, and ZIP or foreign postal code			\$	\$	
Account number (see instructions)			11	12 Section 409A deferrals	
FATCA filing requirement <input type="checkbox"/>			13 Excess golden parachute payments	14 Nonqualified deferred compensation	
2nd TIN not <input type="checkbox"/>			\$	\$	
			15 State tax withheld	16 State/Payer's state no.	
			\$	\$	\$

Form 1099-MISC Cat. No. 14425J www.irs.gov/Form1099MISC Department of the Treasury - Internal Revenue Service
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PAYER'S name, street address, city or town, state or province, country, ZIP or foreign postal code, and telephone no.			OMB No. 1545-0116			
			2020			
					Form 1099-NEC	
			1 Nonemployee compensation			
PAYER'S TIN			2			
RECIPIENT'S TIN			\$			
RECIPIENT'S name			3			
Street address (including apt. no.)			4 Federal income tax withheld			
City or town, state or province, country, and ZIP or foreign postal code			\$			
FATCA filing requirement <input type="checkbox"/>						
Account number (see instructions)			2nd TIN not <input type="checkbox"/>	5 State tax withheld	6 State/Payer's state no.	7 State income
			\$	\$	\$	\$

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