

# Military Finishing and Filing the Return



## About Military Finishing and Filing the Return

- Additional resources listed in L&LT "References" tab
- Review all tips and cautions in the lesson
- Read all examples and sample interviews
- We will review answers to each exercise

#### Objectives – Military Finishing and Filing the Return

- Identify the special tax filing concerns of members of the Armed Forces
- Describe the extensions to file that are available for members of the Armed Forces
- Determine the effect on taxes of being in a combat zone
- Identify the tax forgiveness provisions related to military or terrorist actions
- Time Required: 30 minutes

## **Topics**



- General Filing Guidelines
- Extensions
- Notification to the IRS of Combat Zone Service
- Options for Combat Zone Participants

#### Key Terms

Definitions are always available in the L&LT online Glossary.

- Combat Zone
- Tax Forgiveness
- Tax Liability (or total tax bill)

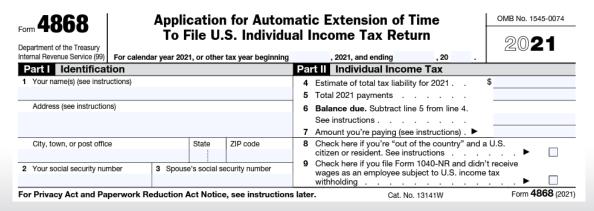
#### General Filing Guidelines

- Members of the Armed Forces should send their returns to the IRS service center for where they currently live.
- When is the due date for a typical service member's tax return?
  - Taxpayers living in the U.S. or Puerto Rico should file by the April due date
  - Refer to <u>Form 8822</u> for taxpayers who changed their mailing address during the year.



#### Extensions

- Taxpayers can request an automatic six-month extension of time to file a return three ways:
  - e-file Form 4868
  - Pay all or part of estimated income tax due using Direct Pay, Electronic Federal Tax Payment System (EFTPS), or a credit or debit card
- Form 4868 does not extend the due date for paying taxes.
- An automatic two-month extension is available to U.S. citizens and resident aliens living and working or on duty outside the U.S. and Puerto Rico on the due date of the return



#### Notification to the IRS of Combat Zone Service

- Locations can be found on www.irs.gov at <u>Combat Zones Approved for Tax Benefits</u>
- The IRS works with the Department of Defense to identify taxpayers who are serving in a combat zone
- Taxpayers qualifying for combat zone relief may also notify the IRS directly via e-mail: <a href="mailto:combatzone@irs.gov">combatzone@irs.gov</a>
  - Provide name, stateside address, date of birth, date of deployment to combat zone, but **not** Social Security number
- These situations also count as time served in a combat zone:
  - Missing in action or prisoner of war status
  - Support personnel acting under the direction of the Armed Forces
  - Hospitalization as a result of an injury received in a combat zone

### Options for Combat Zone Participants

- Deadlines are automatically extended 180 days for filing, paying taxes, and other actions.
- Service members may apply for a deferral if their ability to pay has been affected by their military service
- Special tax-forgiveness provisions apply to individuals who die in service
- To claim tax forgiveness, the decedent's representative must file:
  - A tax return for each year, attaching Forms W-2 with all new returns
  - Form 1040X, Amended U.S. Individual Income Tax Return, for each income tax return that has already been filed

#### Summary

- Members of the Armed Forces send their federal returns to the service center for where they currently live
- Most taxpayers who live in the U.S. or Puerto Rico should file by April 15, unless that date falls on a weekend or holiday.
- Taxpayers notify IRS of new mailing address with Form 8822, Change of Address
- Review Lesson Refund or Amount of Tax Owed, for taxpayer options
- Extension rules vary, depending on if taxpayer lives in or outside of the U.S.
- Taxpayers notify IRS of combat zone service by email to combatzone@irs.gov
- For service members in a combat zone or Qualified Hazardous Duty Area, deadlines for taking action with the IRS are automatically extended until 180 days from the time the individual leaves the combat zone/qualified area, plus number of days prior to tax deadline before qualifying service began
- Tax liability is forgiven if a service member dies as a result of service in a combat zone or from terrorist or military action outside the U.S.
- The tax forgiveness also applies to individuals who are U.S. employees at the time of their death, or who die from injuries incurred in a terrorist or military action regardless of where the action occurred