

FORM 1099 MISCELLANEOUS

The IRS wants to make sure that individuals and entities are reporting all of their income. Therefore, they require a trade or business to complete a 1099 Form and submit a copy to the IRS and a copy to the recipient. The IRS uses this information to verify that the recipient has reported the income on their tax return. On all partnership, corporate, and individual income tax returns with a business, there are the following two questions:

- Did you make any payments that require you to file Form(s) 1099?
- Will/did you file the Form(s) 1099 with the IRS?

A trade or business must send a 1099-MISC to a non-corporate entity if payments made for the year total at least \$600 for services (including parts and materials), rents, commissions, prizes or awards. These are the most common types of payments, but this list is not all inclusive. Payments for legal services over \$600 must be reported even if paid to a corporation. There are also other types of 1099s for interest, dividends, and other types of income.

Common examples of who receives 1099s are:

- Partnerships, even if they are LLCs and LLPs
- CPAs and attorneys
- Independent contractors
- Janitors and landscapers
- Computer consultants

Forms 1099-MISC must be filed annually on a calendar year basis. The 1099 must be sent to the recipient by **January 31, 2019**. The returns must be filed with the Internal Revenue Service (and in some cases to your state taxing authority) by **February 28, 2019**. **However, if the payment is for non-employee compensation to be shown in box 7 of Form 1099-MISC, then it is required to be filed with the IRS by January 31, 2019.**

If you fail to file a correct information return (1099) by the due date and you cannot show reasonable cause, you may be subject to a penalty. The penalty applies if you fail to file timely, you fail to include all information required to be shown on a return, or you include incorrect information on a return.

The amount of the penalty is based on when you file the CORRECT information return. In general, the penalties are per information return and progressively increase the later they are filed. The penalty can be as high as \$250 per return. **We are seeing an increase in IRS enforcement of the penalties.**

More importantly, if upon audit it is determined that Form 1099 was necessary and not filed, they could disallow the deduction. This loss of deduction(s) could result in a much higher cost to the entity and additional taxes due.

If you would like assistance with the preparation of your 2018 information returns, or if you have any questions regarding filing requirements for 1099s in general, please do not hesitate to give us a call.