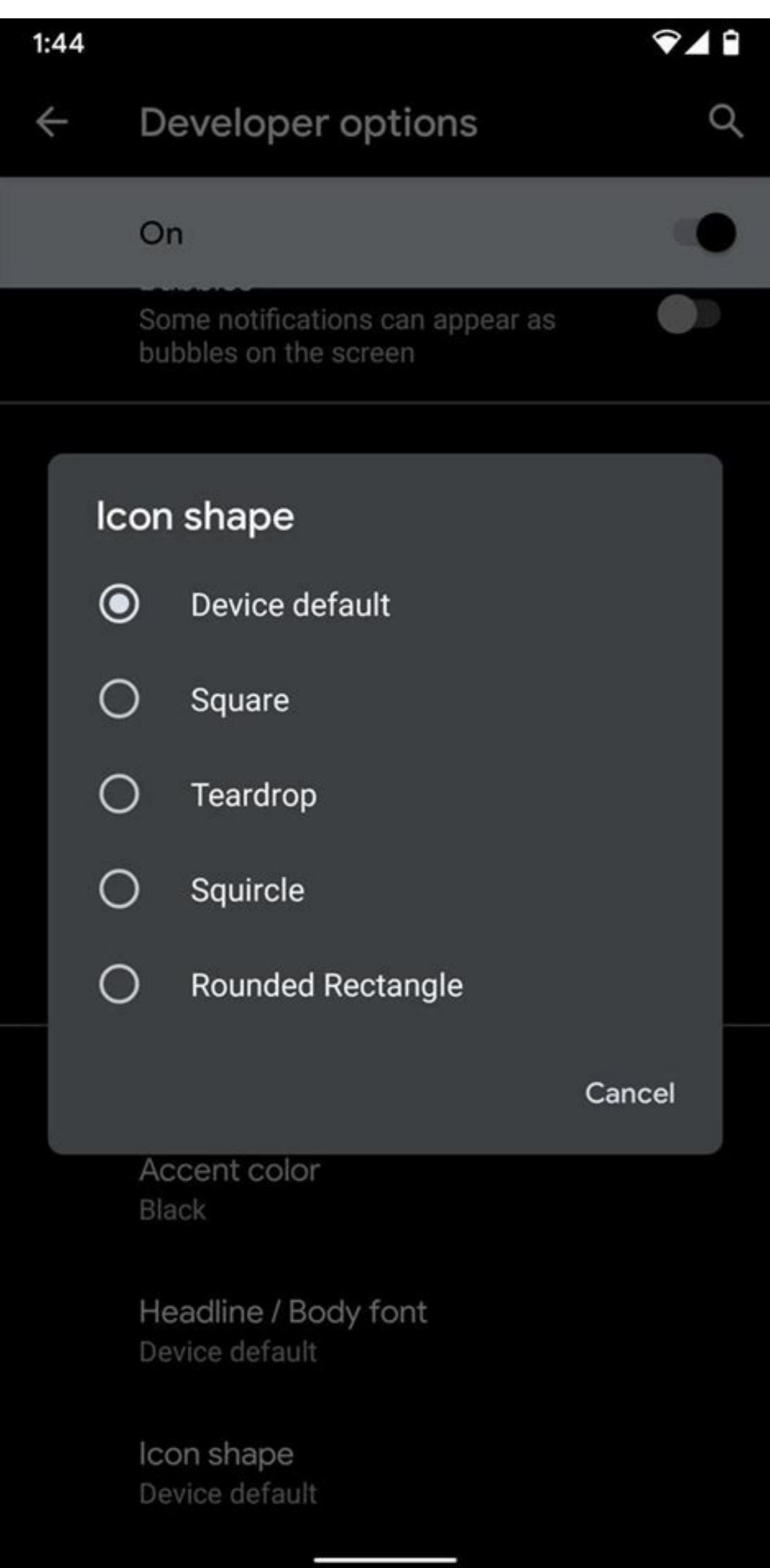
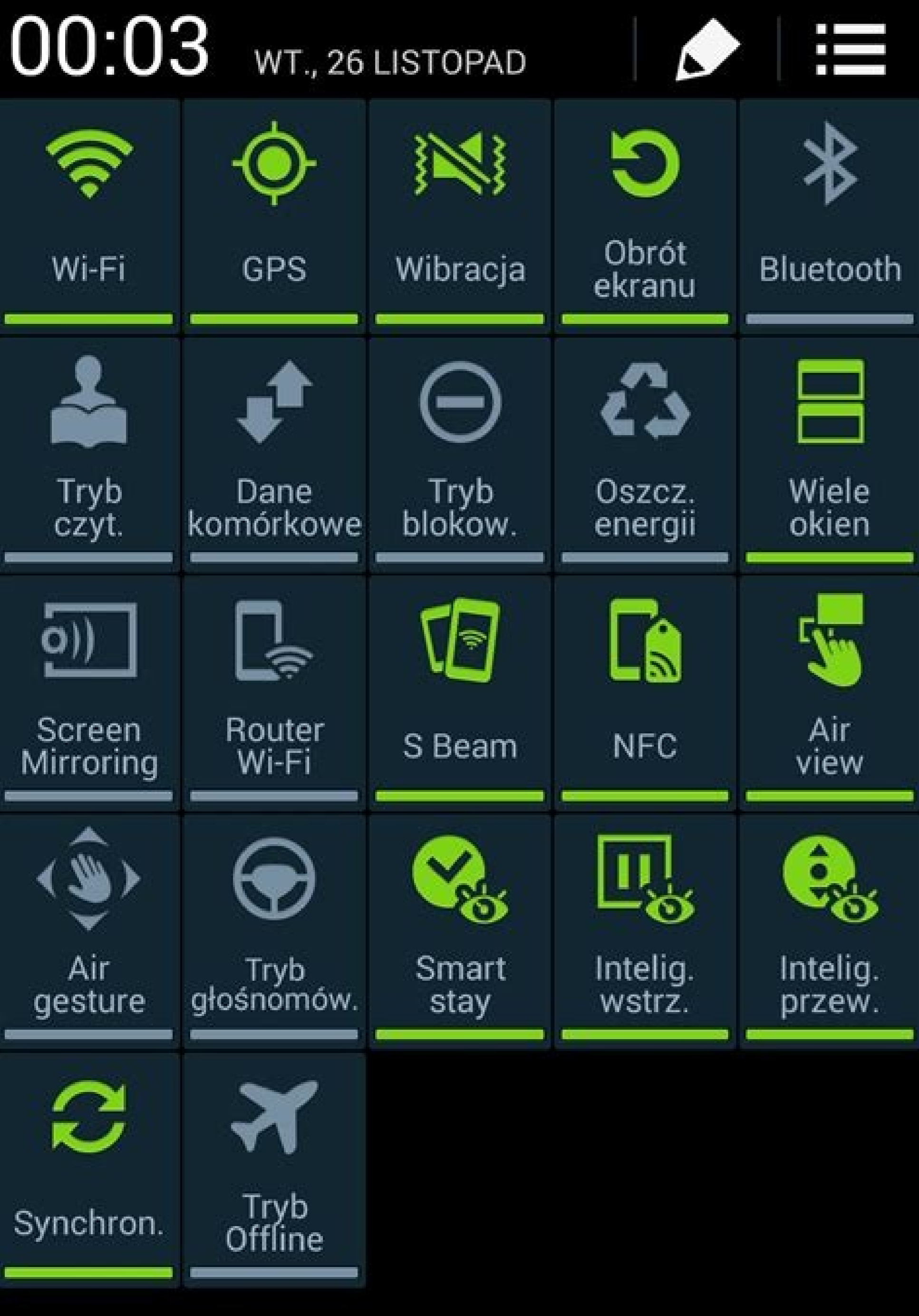


Jak dodać pulpit w androidzie

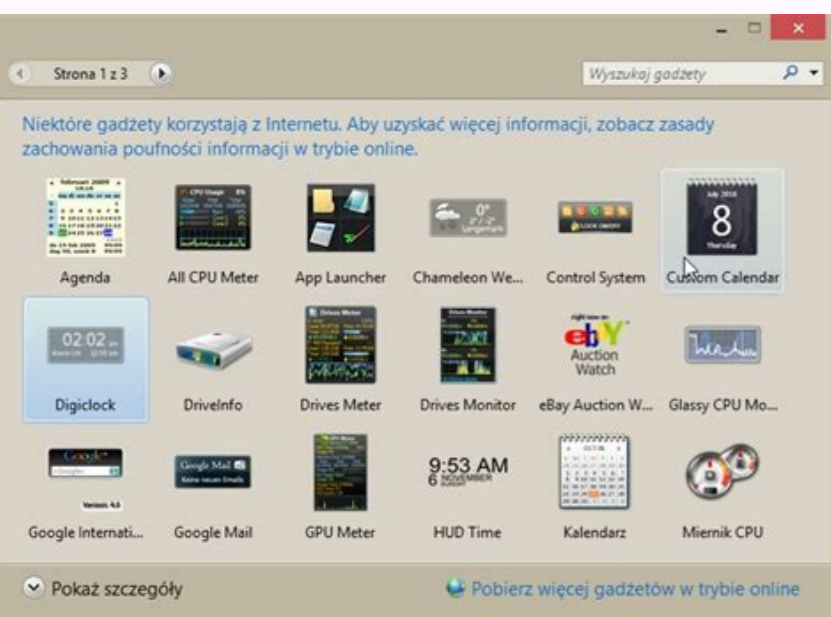
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Tylko połączenia alarmowe wiemy, co się kręci!

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Whether you are a patient living with lung disease or a caregiver, join the Better Breathers Network for timely education, support and connection. Theresa moved to Sturgeon Bay, WI from Seoul, South Korea in 1980 at the age of 14, and we first dated in 1984. Eighteen years later, in the fall of 2002, we were reunited. I was starting Grad school at the time, so we all (Theresa and her two boys) moved Middleton, WI in August of 2005. That fall I proposed to her and we were married on July 1, 2006. In late July, Theresa made the comment, "I think my body is trying to tell me something," as she developed a wispy cough that would not go away. This went on through August until we decided to see a doctor who promptly sent us to a pulmonologist for biopsy. Theresa was diagnosed with non-small cell lung cancer on 19 September 2006, just 2 months and 19 days after our wedding day. Theresa used to tell people "we cried for a week, and then I got to work." She was very determined to beat LC. Luckily, we were referred to a fantastic oncologist in Chicago. She recommended an oral chemo, which was found to work among Asian women...and it did for two years! We were thrilled...tumors were shrinking, we went on vacations, raised our family, and she worked full-time at the WI Counties Association. Life was good! After two years, the cancer evolved and the drug failed to work. This began our 2.5 year odyssey with standard chemo and drug trials, which was harsh on her little 105 lb body. She was always tough, but chemo was steadily chiseling away at her physical reserves. Her spirit never wavered, however. Theresa's health began a steep descent in the winter of 2011, which was the most trying time for all of us. But, through it all she was graceful, grateful for family, courageous, and even humorous. In 2006 she said "I just want to live long enough to see Justin graduate." On the 18th of June 2011, Justin (youngest son) graduated from high school. Theresa was very weak and could not attend the ceremony, but I was able to Skype it to her...so she and her friend, Becky, watched the whole thing! Approximately, two weeks later on the 30th of June, 2011, at 7:33 P.M. Theresa's suffering peacefully ended. She refused all morphine on the last day because she "wanted to experience the crossing over with a clear mind," which she did. Near the end she kept asking "what time is it?"...as our 5-year wedding anniversary was just 5 hours away. I have never witnessed such strength, character, and spirit before. Theresa was a force and a remarkable woman! Show Your tax-deductible donation funds lung disease and lung cancer research, new treatments, lung health education, and more. Make a Donation Join over 700,000 people who receive the latest news about lung health, including COVID-19, research, air quality, inspiring stories and resources. Thank you! You will now receive email updates from the American Lung Association. Employers use the 2020 IRS W-2 Wage and Tax Statement to report the salary, wage or other compensation that it paid to employees. With this form, an employer notifies the IRS of the taxes it withheld from an employee's pay and deposited in a Federal Reserve Bank on behalf of the U. S. government. At the end of the year, an employer sends the W-2 forms - one for each employee - as well as the related W-3 Transmittal of Wage and Tax Statement to the IRS. Simultaneously, the employer sends copies of the W-2 forms to its employees. On receipt, employees use the W-2 to file their tax returns. The data in the W-2 forms alert the IRS to the total dollars the employer paid to its employees in the form of wages, tips or other compensation. Also, the forms report the federal income tax, Social Security tax and Medicare tax that the employer withheld from employee wages and forwarded to a federal reserve bank. Read More: What Is Included in Federal Income Tax An individual's completion of the 2020 IRS W-4 Employee's Withholding Certificate is the first step in the tax reporting process for the employee and the employer. It's also one of the first documents processed by the IRS Wage and Tax Statement division. You complete IRS W-4 Form and give it to your employer when you start a new job or request an adjustment of the tax that's withheld from your paycheck. Your entries on the form determine the amount of money your employer deducts from your paycheck and forwards to the federal reserve bank. In addition, it alerts the IRS of factors related to your personal or financial situation, such as dependents and deductions, which affect the amount that should be withheld from your check. Because the W-4 form determines the money that your employer deducts from your paycheck, take your time and accurately complete the form. Otherwise, the IRS may send you a bill for the difference between the cash withheld from your check and the amount your employer should have deducted. If too little cash was deducted from your paycheck, the IRS might assess a penalty on the amount due. If you're hired in 2020, you must complete the new 2020 W-4 form. The new version of the W-4 accounts for all sources of your income including what you earn from your primary and second jobs as well as self-employment wages and dividend and interest income. Read More: How Do Income Taxes Work? The Wage and Investment Division confirms the validity of the IRS W-2 and W-4 forms as well as all the tax-related forms it receives from you and your employer. It does so by reviewing the submitted forms on the basis of the Revenue Act of 1978. The taxes you pay on income, interest, dividends and other cash flows are essential sources of revenue for the U. S. federal government. What's more, the taxes you pay may represent a major portion of your income. Because of the significance of taxes to both you and the government, it's important that you become familiar with the IRS W-2 and W-4 forms as well as other forms and documentation that are central to the accurate filing of your tax return. RT @Brights73956475: #energydrinks Do you think energy drinks should be sold to over 16 years old? 27thSeptember, 2022 @dentalhealthorg No one could ever say the IRS doesn't have enough forms. Almost every letter and number combination is covered somewhere in the IRS form library, from Form 1040 all the way to Form W-2-G. Two forms that are easily confused, though, are the W-2 and W-9, which serve completely different purposes. The W-2 is the form you receive in the mail from your employer at tax time, while a W-9 is a form you submit if you're doing independent contractor work for someone. Employers are required to issue a W-2 form to every employee they pay \$600 or more during the tax year. This does not mean that you do not have to report the earnings if you make less than that, though. If you're paid only \$100, chances are you won't face penalties for underpaying your taxes throughout the year, but keep a copy for their own files. Read More: How to Get Your W-2 Forms Online A W-9, on the other hand, is a form you complete when you start working with someone on a freelance or contractor basis. This form asks for basic contact information, including your Social Security number, so that the client will have the information necessary to report your income. A W-9 issuer is not required to withhold taxes from the income paid to you, so it's important that you track your earnings and pay quarterly taxes if you think you'll owe \$1,000 or more when you file your taxes in April. When asking what is the difference between W-2 and W-9, you may also be confusing the W-2 with Form W-4, since that is the form salaried and hourly employees complete when they start a job. Just as independent contractors submit a W-9 when they start working for a client, payroll employees are required to fill out a W-4 when they start a new job. Often this is part of basic onboarding paperwork, included along with the policies and procedures manual and IT security agreements. The W-4 authorizes your new employer to take taxes out of each paycheck and submit them to the IRS throughout the year. Once the year is complete, you'll receive Form W-2 in the mail and use it to fill out all your IRS paperwork, where you'll either owe a little extra money if your employer didn't take out enough or you'll get a nice refund if your employer took out too much. The W-4 was recently redesigned by the IRS for 2020 to increase transparency and accuracy. The new design no longer has allowances and is simpler for most employees to complete without complicated formulas. Employees that have already filled out a W-4 with an employer do not have to submit the new W-4, but it might be helpful in obtaining a more accurate number for your withholdings - especially if you have recently gotten married or had children. Individuals with multiple jobs, dependents to claim, or additional deductions may find the form a bit more time consuming according to Kiplinger. The information on those W-4 forms will require more information, such as from your spouse or tax return. The IRS has established a tax withholding estimator to assist with achieving maximum accuracy on the new W-4. Read More: Can You Temporarily File Exempt on W-4? Technology may have changed the delivery option for W-2s, but one thing has not changed: the deadline. Employers have until Jan. 31 to either put your form in the mail or hand it to you in person. However, if you haven't received it by Feb. 15, the IRS suggests first contacting your employer to remedy the situation. If that still doesn't get results or the employer is no longer in business, you can contact the IRS and request the form. Although the IRS requires forms to be mailed or delivered by Jan. 31, some employers are handling things automatically. Check your email or your initial onboarding paperwork and see if there are instructions for accessing your form. If you regularly log into a payroll system, your tax forms could be located there. Your employer should have let you know about this, but at least you'll be able to print a copy of your form so you can file your taxes. There may be some instances where you simply can't get a W-2 from an employer, despite your best efforts. You're still required to file your taxes and even if you don't receive a form, your earnings may have been reported to the IRS, so it's important to be accurate. Pull paystubs and add up your wages and withholdings for the year, giving the best estimate you can. If you do not receive a W-2, You'll input this information on Form 4852, Substitute for Form W-2, Wage and Tax Statement. This will serve as a replacement for your W-2, and you'll use this form like you would a W-2 form as you complete Form 1040 and file it. If your form arrives after the fact and you find your calculations were incorrect, you can fix the error by filing an amended tax return using Form 1040X. The IRS will allow 2019 tax returns to be amended online if you originally e-filed your return. If you need tax information from a previous year, you can submit a Form 4506-T to the IRS for transcripts of older W-2 forms. Another option is to request copies of your W-2 from the Social Security Administration (SSA). Copies of W-2 forms can be obtained through the SSA dating from 1978 to the current year, for a fee of \$90 if the request is not directly related to a Social Security matter. If you worked as an independent contractor during the year, you may not receive a form at all at tax time. Employers are only required to send forms to contractors they paid \$600 or more during the tax year. This does not mean that you do not have to report the earnings if you make less than that, though. If you're paid only \$100, chances are you won't face penalties for underpaying your taxes throughout the year, but you'll still need to report your earnings. This means you should track every dollar you make throughout the year and be prepared to report it on your taxes, just in case you don't meet the minimum earnings required to receive a 1099. If you reach the \$600 threshold, though, you'll get a Form 1099-NEC in the mail in January or February. This form is similar to the W-2s you'd receive if you were on a company's payroll. Your earnings will appear in the box titled "Nonemployee Compensation." If any taxes or medical payments were withheld, this will be listed, too, but if you're a contractor, you'll probably find those boxes blank. You'll input this information on Schedule C. If you have earnings of \$400 or more, you'll need to complete Schedule SE, Self-Employment Tax, which will ensure that you have money going to Social Security and that you pay other applicable taxes. Read More: W-2 Forms: What It Is, Who Gets One & How It Works Technically, if someone doesn't pay you \$600 or more, no W-9 is required. If you work as an independent contractor, you'll need to monitor the amount you make. If you feel that you'll owe more than \$1,000 when you file your taxes at the end of the year, you should make quarterly payments throughout the year to avoid owing penalties for underpayment at tax time. Use the Estimated Tax Worksheet Included with Form 1040-ES to determine if you should be setting payments aside and, if so, how much. If you are required to make quarterly payments, divide the amount on line 14a of the worksheet by four. You'll pay that amount four times by each of the IRS's deadlines. In mid-April, mid-June, mid-September and mid-January, you'll remit that amount to the processing center where you send your annual tax payments. You'll tear off the slips included with Form 1040-ES and send those with your payment, including your Social Security number on your check and on the payment slip. You also have the option of making estimated payments online. If your taxes are filed with your spouse and your spouse is the primary taxpayer for your joint

return, use that Social Security number when sending your quarterly payments to avoid confusion. You should also keep a record of these payments when you file your taxes in April. Technically, if someone doesn't pay you \$600 or more, no W-9 is required. However, your client may have no idea how much he'll pay you the first time he hires you for a job. You may do graphic design work for a client, for instance, and all he initially wants is a logo at your going rate of \$60 per hour. Even if he isn't sure whether he'll use you for other projects yet, he may have you go ahead and complete a W-9 as part of his onboarding process. Many clients, though, will hold off until they're sure you'll work out before having you complete paperwork. If you reach the end of the year and still haven't completed a W-9, this in no way releases you of your obligation to report the income you earned and pay taxes on it, even if you don't receive a 1099. W-9s and 1099s are designed to be issued by businesses, not individuals. If you have a babysitter who periodically watches your children while you go out to dinner, you aren't required to claim that person. The same goes for other independent contractors who personally perform services for you, such as landscapers and house cleaners. That doesn't remove the obligation those workers have to pay taxes on the amount you pay; it just releases the contracting party from the obligation of reporting the amounts paid to the IRS. A W-9 employee pays the same taxes as the rest of the population. Those taxes simply aren't withheld from your paycheck as they are for W-2 employees. If you're being paid on a 1099 basis, you'll pay a self-employment tax once you earn \$400 or more. You'll use Schedule SE to report your income and calculate the taxes due. As an independent contractor, you'll pay the self-employment tax rate of 15.3 percent. This amount is a combination of Social Security tax of 12.4 percent to take care of you in your retirement years and a Medicare tax of 2.9 percent. There is a cap on that tax for six-figure earners. For the 2020 tax year, you'll only pay the Social Security tax on the first \$137,700 of your yearly earnings. But you'll pay the 2.9 percent Medicare tax on the full amount, no matter how much you make. If you're an independent contractor, the good news is that you can deduct some expenses to help reduce the amount of income subject to income taxes. Primary of these is the cost of your health insurance, provided you aren't covered by another policy. For instance, if you receive medical coverage from your spouse's employer, you won't be able to take this deduction. Qualifying self-employed taxpayers can deduct 100 percent of their medical insurance premiums for themselves, their spouses and their dependents. In addition to health insurance, you can also claim any medical costs and charitable contributions on the personal side. This is in addition to itemized deductions such as the portion of phone and internet you use for business, travel costs, half of any business-related meals, publications, membership dues and education, among many others. Certain tax deductions can get overlooked, according to Kiplinger. Be sure to claim every business expense that you are entitled to take. If you work from your home, you can claim the cost of your office. You can measure out the portion of your home and calculate that portion you spend on your mortgage and utility costs. However, the easiest way is simply to take the IRS simplified option of multiplying your square footage by \$5, with a maximum of 300 square feet. [Read More: Guide to Home Office Deductions](#)

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