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Quick Start Guide



Wolters Kluwer

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(2017)
CCH Tax Law Editors

GetUp

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Wolters Kluwer



Principles of
Taxation - 2017
Wolters Kluwer

Multistate Corporate
Tax Guide
Wolters Kluwer

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Federal Estate
and Regulatory
CCH Tax Law

Table of contents

Opening the application
Accessing the application

Bookshelf
Cards
Bookshelf header
Downloading content

Read-mode
Reading and navigating
Selecting text
Creating notes
Creating highlights

Navigation Manager
Opening the Navigation Manager
Main menu
Personal items
Changing the font size
Search
Support

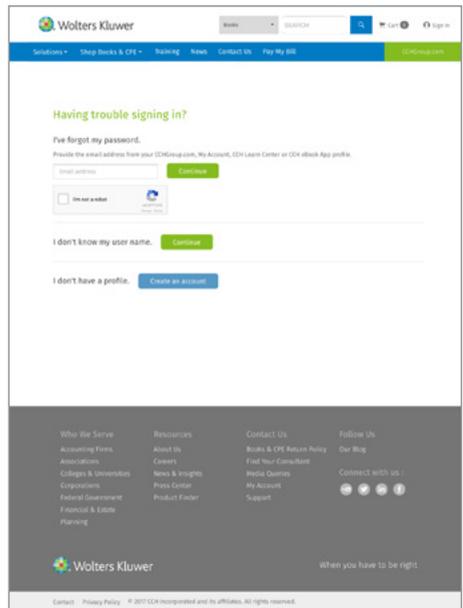
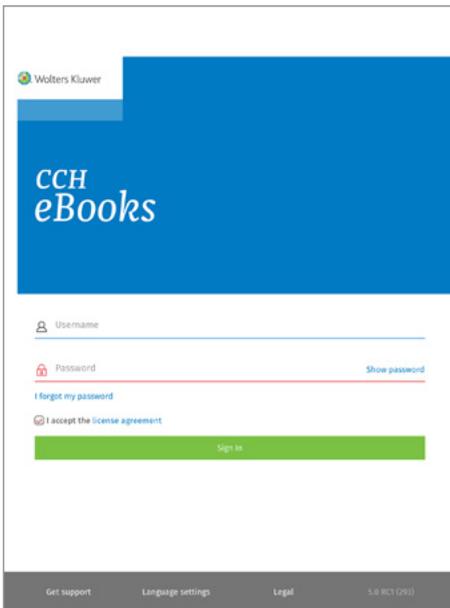
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Accessing the application

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Bookshelf

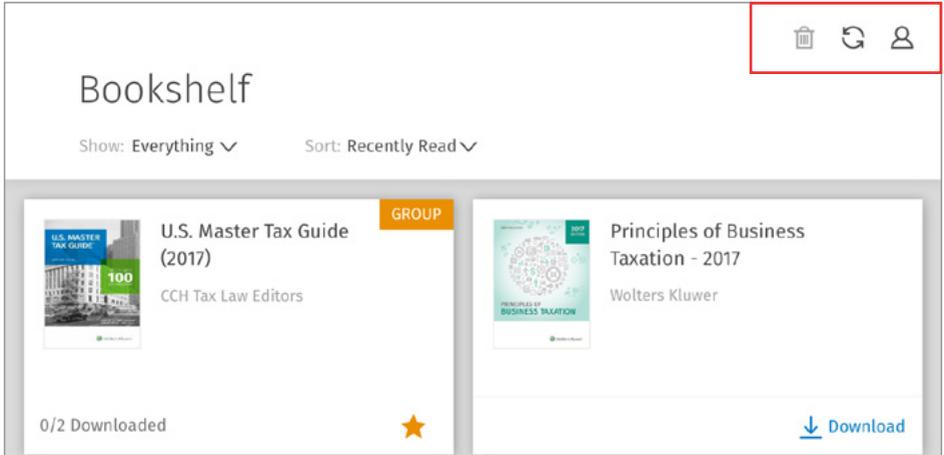
Cards

After signing in to the application your bookshelf will be loaded. The bookshelf consists of cards. Each group and individual content item is displayed on a card. Cards contain a cover image, the book title and author information. The bottom of each card will also show a download button or status labels.

The screenshot displays a digital bookshelf interface. At the top, the title "Bookshelf" is centered, with a trash icon, a refresh icon, and a user profile icon to its right. Below the title, there are two dropdown menus: "Show: Everything" and "Sort: Recently Read". The bookshelf is organized into a grid of cards. The first card is a "GROUP" card for "U.S. Master Tax Guide (2017)" by CCH Tax Law Editors, with a "0/2 Downloaded" status and a star icon. To its right is a card for "Principles of Business Taxation - 2017" by Wolters Kluwer. The second row contains "Knowledge-Based Audits of Commercial Entities 2016-2017" by Wolters Kluwer and "Federal Estate & Gift Taxes Code and Regulations" by CCH Tax Law Editors. The third row features "Multistate Corporate Tax Guide" by Wolters Kluwer and "Federal Taxation of Business Organizations and Their Owners" by Bravenec, Lorence L.; Singer, Stuart R. The final row shows "U.S. Master Property Tax Guide" by Wolters Kluwer and "Governmental GAAP Guide" by Berman, Eric S. Each card includes a book cover image, the title, author name, and a "Download" button at the bottom.

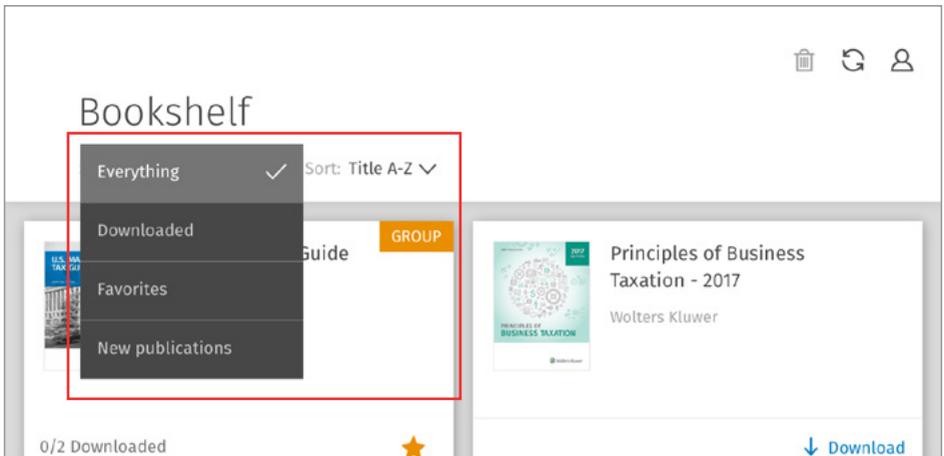
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U.S. Master Property Tax Guide	Wolters Kluwer	
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Bookshelf header



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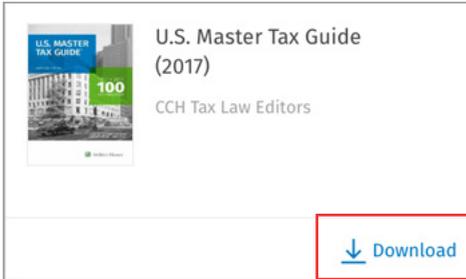
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Tap or click the **'Show'** control to filter your bookshelf

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Read-mode

Reading and navigating

Filing 2016 Returns OVERVIEW

	Par.
Looking Back	1
Tax Legislation	2
What's New on 2016 Returns	3
AGI Phaseout Thresholds	4
Where to File Returns	5
2017 Tax Calendar	6

¶ 1 Looking Back — 100 Years of the U.S. Master Tax Guide®

Before the 20th Century, the United States had made several attempts at imposing a federal income tax. An act imposing an income tax in 1861 in order to fund the U.S. Civil War was allowed to lapse in 1872. The Wilson-Gorman Tariff Act of 1894 included a relatively modest income tax provision, but the U.S. Supreme Court in 1895 found that it was a "direct tax" and violated Article I, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution, requiring that direct tax be apportioned among the states according to population. Even in 1787, it would have been difficult, but by the end of the 19th Century, with an increasingly mobile citizenry, it was effectively impossible. There came to be an income tax in the United States only through a constitutional amendment, the 16th Amendment in 1913.



Tap, click or swipe right to go to the previous page



Tap or click once in the middle of a page to invoke the toolbars

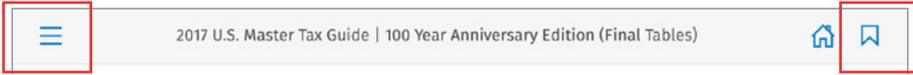


Tap, click or swipe left to go to the next page

Around the time the Supreme Court was striking down the second federal income tax, business owners were beginning to demand a more professional tax reporting service. Commerce Clearing House, a business reporting service, had become a leading provider of tax reporting services. A few years later, a Chicago banker named Oakleigh Thorne purchased an interest in the company with an eye towards expanding into the burgeoning field of legislative coverage and regulatory guidance. By the time of the 16th Amendment, Commerce Clearing House had established the infrastructure to step in and provide the legal market, as well as a newly-established tax accounting market, with coverage needed to comply and plan for the requirements of the first federal income tax act.

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Reading and navigating



Tap or click the **Menu** icon to open the **Navigation Manager**



Tap or click the **Bookmark** icon to add a **page** to your **Personal items**

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Unlike our modern Internal Revenue Code, the first revenue acts in the United States were not codified, which meant that a fresh revenue act had to be passed every year to keep the government funded. The first Internal Revenue Act of 1913 was small, only about 20 pages, and even by 1917, it was only about 25 pages. Accordingly, the first *U.S. Income and War Tax Guide* was also small, only 124 pages (including the entire 1917 Revenue Act). As the original name was no longer applicable, the *U.S. Income and War Tax Guide* became the *U.S. Income Tax Guide* in 1932, and the now-familiar *U.S. Master Tax Guide*[®] in 1934.

As the United States grew and expanded, the revenue acts grew and expanded. As they expanded, so did the coverage provided by Commerce Clearing House. By 1934, the year's revenue act had grown to 93 pages. By 1935, a very small percentage of the nation's income tax revenue was derived from federal income taxes (only about one out of every 100 dollars of income tax revenue was derived from federal income taxes), making a distinction

Tap or click the **back arrow** to jump to the last viewed page.
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Reading and navigating



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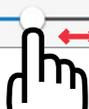
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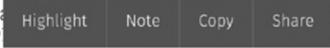
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Drag the slider left or right to quickly navigate to other pages or chapters.



Selecting text

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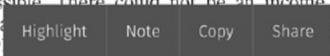
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Editing and removing notes

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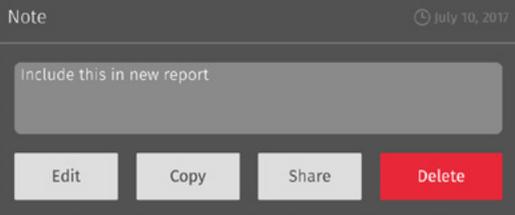


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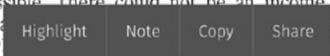
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Creating highlights

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Choose **Highlight** from the contextual menu to add a highlight to a selection

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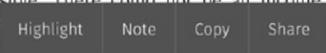


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Change the color of the highlight or select the white circle to remove the highlight

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Navigation Manager

Opening the Navigation Manager



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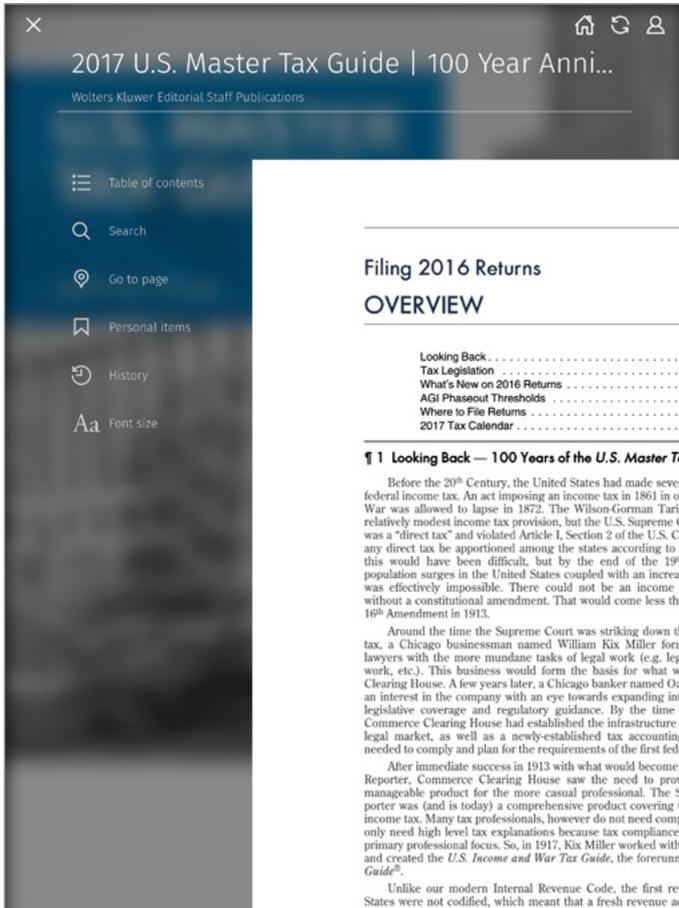
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As the United States grew and expanded, the revenue acts grew and expanded. As they expanded, so did the coverage provided by Commerce Clearing House. By 1934, the year's revenue act had grown to 93 pages. By 1935, a very small percentage of Americans were even required to file a return and pay income taxes (only about one out of 32), but the Supreme Court's holding in *Gregory v. Helvering*, making a distinction



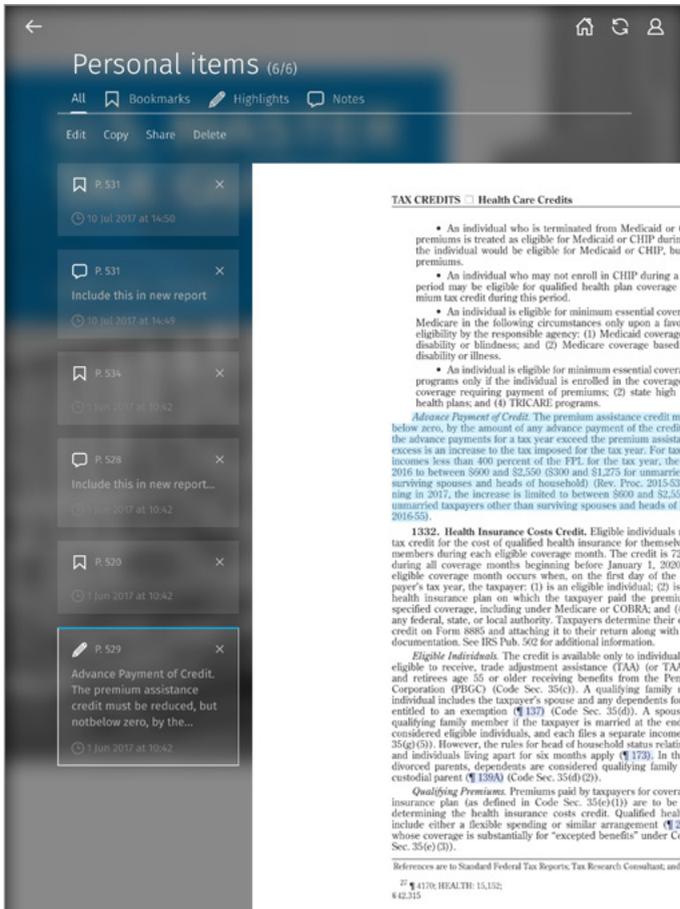
Main menu

The Navigation Manager (NM) will bring you to the Table of contents, Search, Personal items, changing the font size and other features. Inside the NM you will always see a part of the page you are currently on to keep you in context at all times. You can close the NM by tapping the 'X' in the top left corner or by tapping the page.



Personal items

You can find all your personal items in one place when you select 'Personal items' from the main menu of the NM. Your personal items (bookmarks, highlights and notes) will be displayed as a list of cards on the left side of the screen. You can organize the list by selecting a filter at the top of the list.



Changing the font size



← Font size

Change the font size using the buttons below

Aa ↓ Aa ↑

530 U.S. Master Tax Guide

... who bears any of the familial relationships of a qualifying individual described in items (1), (2), or (3) above, or is a dependent with the same principal abode as the individual and is a member of that individual's household.

... are considered employees (Code Sec. 414(b)(1)).

... credit are defined the same as wages for purposes of Code Sec. 3121(a) but without respect to any limitation on the amount of wages that can be taken into account.

... relating to the work opportunity credit apply to the small employer health insurance credit (Code Sec. 45R(e)(3)(B)).

... must apportion the credit between itself and its benefit plan based on income allocable to each (Code Sec. 3201).

investment trust (REIT), and cooperative organization (Code Sec. 1381(a)) must apply rules similar to the rules provided in Code Sec. 46(e) and (h), as in effect prior to the date of enactment of the Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-508) (Code Sec. 52(e)).

A third special rule seems to suggest that the small employer health insurance credit is not available to a tax-exempt organization, other than a tax-exempt cooperative described in Code Sec. 521 (Code Secs. 45R(e)(5)(B) and 52(c)). This reference appears to be erroneous. In fact, Code Sec. 45R provides special computation rules applicable to certain tax-exempt organizations. See following, under *Special Computation Rules for Tax-Exempt Eligible Small Employers*.

Certain Persons Treated as Single Employer. All controlled groups, partnerships, and affiliated service groups treated as a single employer under Code Sec. 414(b), (c), (m), or (o) are treated as one employer (Code Sec. 45R(e)(5)(A)).

General Business Credit. The small employer health insurance credit is a component of the general business credit (Code Sec. 38(b)(36)) (¶ 1365). Any portion of the credit that is not claimed by the expiration of the 20-year carryforward period may be claimed as a deduction in the first tax year after expiration of the carryforward period (Code Sec. 196(c)(14)).

Deduction for Premiums. The deduction for employer-paid premiums for qualified health plans or, in the case of tax years beginning before 2014, for health insurance coverage, is reduced by the amount of the small employer health insurance credit determined with respect to those premiums (Code Sec. 280C(b)).

Credit Period. The small employer health insurance credit may only be claimed for two consecutive tax years beginning after 2013 (Code Sec. 45R(g)). The credit period is the two-consecutive-tax-year period beginning with the first tax year in which the employer offers one or more qualified health plans to its employees through a SHOP Exchange (Code Sec. 45R(e)(2)). The credit period does not begin until the first year the employer files a return claiming the credit (Reg. § 1.45R-1(a)(3)).

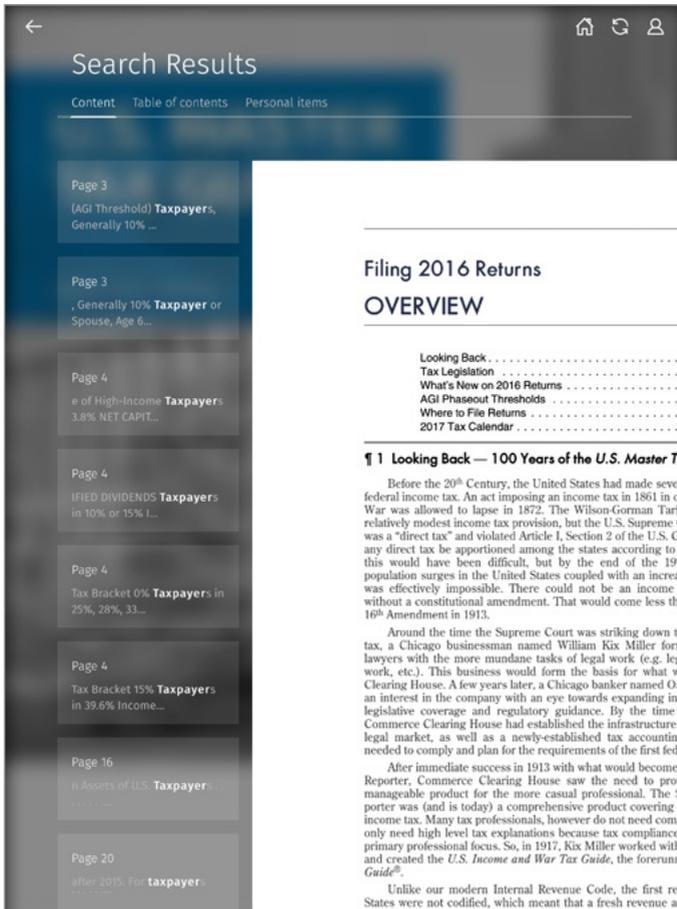
No credit period is treated as beginning with a tax year beginning before 2014 (Code Sec. 45R(g)(1)). A transitional rule applies to an employer's first tax year beginning in 2014, if:

- the employer's health plan year does not begin on the first day of the tax year;
- the employer has a health plan in effect as of August 26, 2013;
- the employer offers one or more qualified health plans to its employees through a SHOP Exchange as of the first day of its 2014 plan year.

For this purpose, the employer is treated as if coverage was offered through a SHOP Exchange for the entire 2014 tax year if the health coverage that was provided from the

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