

Things that start with w in the house



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Nobody likes tax time. Let's be real: Filing taxes is always kind of stressful - even if you hire an accountant to do it for you. To alleviate your tax anxiety, it is important to fill in the proper documentation and send it at the right time to avoid penalties. This is where the W-2 and W-3 forms come in. The IRS has a series of W forms, but the W-2 and W-3 are closely tied for employer. One is always necessary, and the other may not be. The W-2 and W-3 forms are certainly similar. The main difference is their receiver. Copies of the W-2 form go from employer to employee. Copies of the W-3 form go from employer to Social Security Administration (along with additional copies of W-2s). So how do you file and what's the difference? Employers use W-3s to report gains to the Social Security Administration unless they file W-2s electronically. Anyone who has ever been a business employee got a W-2 uniform. It's like a sister in MISC-1099 serving contract workers. Before starting work at a new company, employees fill the W-4, which details all their tax retention. This form is then used by the employer to create the W-2. At the end of the year, W-2 is sent to all employees, allowing them to know their total earnings for the year and withheld taxes from their salaries. They can use this to get a refund on their tax return. Depending on the employee's retention status, they may need to pay the IRS at the end of the year. This is generally more common with 1,099 workers who have no taxes withheld in advance. W-2 forms are a requirement for each employer with employees. The IRS argues that employers must report each employee's wages as long as they: Had income tax, Social Security or Medicare taxes withheld. If the income tax had been withheld, as long as they claimed only one withholding allowance or did not claim exemptions from their W-4. Social benefits are a saving grace for those who fall outside the poverty line. At the end of the day, we all pay them, and we all have the right to collect them under certain circumstances. For example, those over 65 can collect Social Security as long as they have paid enough into the system. Those outside the poverty line qualify for Medicare. The Social Security Administration should know exactly how much employers pay in systems, and that's where W-3 comes in. If you're an employee, you've most likely never dealt with the W-3 form. This is used strictly by employers. At the end of the year, employers use W-3 to report the profits, Medicare wages and Social Security wages of all their employees. This document is sent to the Social Security Administration no later than February. Catch that it must also include W-2 tax forms of each employee. If you have 10 employees, you need to in 10 forms W-2. The totals of all these W-2 forms added should be equal to what you report in the W-3 form. Employers know that W-2 forms come with lots of copies - six to be exact. So, what's right to send along with your W-3? Copy A gets sent to the Social Security Administration, which means it's something you attach to your W-3. Copy B and C to go straight to your employees. They will send the former to the IRS and keep on the latter for their personal records if they are ever verified. Copy D gets filed in your case records if you are ever verified. The last two copies: Copy 1 and Copy 2 for state or local income tax returns. They go to your employee along with Copy B and C. Employees get two copies of Copy 2 because some may have to file in different states. Getting copies of W-2 and W-3 forms is pretty easy. You can purchase already printed forms from office stores or create them in the Business Services section of the Social Security Administration online. You can also print them out of the IRS website - just remember that these forms need to be scanned. Follow government websites to get official forms. If it cannot be read by car, you face fines. The IRS starts processing your tax returns at the end of January, but the faster you post, the sooner you tend to get a refund. There are certain rules as to when an employer must submit W-2 and W-3 to their respective parties. Both the W-2 and W-3 must be sent to the respective parties by January 31. If you are unable to file on time, you will incur some penalties that the IRS calculates based on how late your filing is. There's a \$50 fine for a W-2 form in the mail for 30 days with a deadline (which adds up if you have a lot of employees). The maximum penalty is \$536,000 in this window. If you're 31 or more days late, the penalty rises to \$60 for a refund with a maximum of \$1,609,000. If you send your return after August 1, the penalty increases to \$260 per return with a maximum of \$3,218,500. Things get even worse if the IRS thinks you intentionally withheld W-2 and W-3 forms. In this case, the fine is \$530 per return, and there is no maximum. Small business owners get a break from penalties. They are capped at a lower rate, but still range from \$50 to \$530 per return. You can also incur penalties for submitting forms that are not machine-readable or have incorrect information. Previously, almost anyone could get a sequel to serve late W-2 and W-3 forms. In recent years, this is not the case. The IRS flipped its head position. Today you need to fill out an application for expansion, but this is not guaranteed. You must have a legitimate reason for your extension request. If you want to apply for you need to fill out the IRS 8809 form before the January 31 deadline. Extension gives you only 30 30 Companies typically send MISC-1099 forms if they pay a contractor more than \$600 for their work. That's not the case for the W-2, which has no minimum filing requirements. Each employer must file a W-2 for the employee, even if they have not made enough wages to require them to file a tax return. On the flip side, employers don't always need to fill out a W-3 form. It's really just for people filing by mail. If you electronically submit w-2 forms of your employee to the Social Security Administration and IRS, you do not need to send W-3. Online filing is a requirement for those with more than 250 employees. This article originally appeared in the August issue of Architectural Digest. Central Texas, especially that sweet spot halfway between Dallas and Austin, where small waves of the legendary old prairie remain, is an earthly paradise. Blowing live oaks spread their heavy limbs under clouds, while streams and rivers - the most prominently winding Braga - ripple alongside softly moving pastures gilded by sweltering grasses. These natural glories are exactly what led Laura and George W. Bush to choose an area for their Prairie Chapel Ranch, a home they completed in 2001, just after he became the 43rd president of the United States. Occupying about 1,600 acres near the town of Crawford, about 25 miles west of Vaco, the hotel is anchored by a strong but relatively modest house that quietly honors its location. During his eight years in office, the ranch served as the Western White House and congratulated numerous heads of state - from Russian President Vladimir Putin to Saudi King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz, some of whom were

hidden from joining the leader of the free world as he ran along a 25-mile network of cycle routes. And, of course, there are well-known stories of how the president spends his vacations clearing the brush, often in hot heat, sometimes encouraging aides to join him. These days, the Bushes live in Dallas, also home to the George W. Bush Presidential Center, which opened last year at the campus of Southern Methodist University. But they regularly make the trip south to Crawford, where the former president is just as likely to be found handling a fishing rod or whale as he is a chain saw. The ranch remains an important vacation for the couple, a place to relax and spend time with their daughters, Barbara Bush and Jenna Bush Hager, as well as Jenna's family, and to entertain close friends like Dedi and Rusty Rose, prominent cultural leaders in Dallas. In fact, it was Didi Rose who helped Bush find his architect David Heyman, a professor at the University of Texas at the School of Architecture Dilo and Rusty love the way David objects buildings, says Mrs Bush, relaxing on the shady terrace that overlooks the shimmering lake where man often sheds lines for bass. (The biggest caught to date, the former president reports, was ten pounds.) So when we bought this property, Dili told me: I have your architect, and of course she was joking, with a slightly arched eyebrow: I always do what Dili says. (Rose was a member of the committee that selected Robert A.M. Stern to develop the Bush Center.) The former first lady notes that when she was growing up in midland, Texas, her father built spec houses---one story and low ground level, a style you saw a lot in the 50s and 60s. She and Mr. Bush had a similar type of house in mind for Crawford, basically, she explains, because we wanted the house to fit into the landscape. And she means it fits literally. Heymann's design carefully placed the single-level, three-bedroom limestone structure and adjoining two-bedroom guesthouse in an almost imperceptible climb among the existing grove of living oaks and cedar garments. Wrapped in deep roofs---somethings up to ten feet wide, which serve to deflect the broiling of sunlight and the region's torrential downpours, the dwelling has high windows that add romantic transparency to its unassuming face. We wanted to see and enjoy the beauty as much as possible, says Mr Bush. To respond to the couple's desire to live outdoors, many windows are also doors that open to indoor terraces and walks, buffalo grassy lawns and a tree-shaded pool. When the door rushes wide, the house becomes a real pavilion, capturing the passing breeze and filled with bird. The configuration also reduces the need for internal corridors - often bushes move around the site, strolling through one door and through others. It's a bit motel-ish, but we love it, Mrs. Bush says lightly. 1/14 Bluebonnets and Indian brush flowers brighten the grounds of Prairie Chapel Ranch, Laura and George W. Bush's home in Crawford, Texas; Architect David Heymann conceived the house, Kenneth Blazeringham Design oversaw the interiors, and the landscaping was done with Michael Williams. The former first lady worked closely on the project with Heymann, who discovered her very receptive accomplice. She has a lot of experience from seeing the carefully organised houses her dad built and she has a very, very good eye,' he says. Early in the construction process, Mrs. Bush noted that the work of masons over the limestone of the Texas Luder, which puts the exterior (and some interior) walls of the house, was absolutely perfect---and completely wrong. Bushy wanted to have a subtly rustic, tame look, and Heymann deliberately decided to use so-called rough pieces that were traditionally thrown away in the pruning process rather than smoothly finished blocks. We had to pick up their levels,' the architect recalls, adding that stone resold the old-fashioned, slightly irregular way, with a taut thread and eye-evaluating. Eyes.

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