

## 2026 ABLE Tax Time Tips

February 12, 2026

### ***Webinar Transcript***

(Recording in progress) >> CHEYENNE RIVERS: Thank you for joining us today. The Webinar will begin soon. Please note, the Webinar is being recorded, and the materials, including a transcript, will be placed on the Webinar section of the ABLE National Resource Center website. >> CHEYENNE RIVERS: Welcome back to the 2026 ABLE Tax Time Tips. We will get started shortly. We are providing another minute or so to allow attendees to log in. ¶ You got dreams in your pocket. ¶ A little spark. A little fire, let them show. Every step you take, you are building more. ¶ Through every open, unlocked door. ¶ Think of your plan, make your play, turn the page. Start today. ¶ Keep the faith, build with care. ABLE is your future, always there. (Music Playing) ¶ The road ahead, it twists and bends, but every journey finds its ends. ¶ Hold the reins. You got the power. This is your moment. Your finest hour. ¶ Make a plan, make a play, turn the page, start today. ¶ Keep the faith, build with care, ABLE is your future, always there. ¶ What you see is what you will need. ¶ Every leap is yours to take. ¶ Dreams are whispers, they are a shout. ABLE helps you work it out. ¶ Click apply. Make your play. ¶ ¶ >> CHEYENNE RIVERS: Hello. I would like to start with a few Housekeeping slides. Welcome to the Webinar. The audio for today's meeting can be accessed using computer audio, or by calling in by phone. If you select computer audio, please make sure your speakers are turned on, or your headphones are plugged in. If you do not have sound capabilities by computer, or prefer to listen by phone, dial (929)2056099. The meeting code is 819 3305 6421. Questions and Technical Assistance. The Chat has been disabled for attendees. If you have questions, please use the Q&A Box. We encourage you to simply make note of your questions and listen to the full Webinar before entering your question in the Q&A Box. We often answer questions within the presentation. If your questions are not answered, or you are listening by phone, please email [info@ablenrc.org](mailto:info@ablenrc.org), or visit our website at [ABLENRC.org](http://ABLENRC.org) or contact us if you do not find the answers you are seeking. If you require technical issues, use the Q&A Box to send a message to the NDI host,

or you may email [info@ablenrc.org](mailto:info@ablenrc.org), with the subject line "webinar help." Today we are joined by Caption First, providing Realtime Captioning, and Interpreter Now with American Sign Language interpretation. The captions can be found by clicking on the closed captions icon controls at the bottom of your screen. To access the American Sign Language, please click on Interpretation on the bottom of the screen in the Menu Bar, then select American Sign Language. There are two Interpreters who will switch on and off throughout the presentation. Note, if you do not see the captions after clicking the button, nor see the ASL Interpreters on the screen, please alert the host via the Q&A Box. As a reminder, this Webinar is being recorded, and you will have access to the PowerPoint slides, this recording and supplemental materials. In some of the slides there is a direct link to go to a site that will give you more information. You will also have access to click on these links in the PDF, and we will be posting the PDF of this presentation in the Chat window, as well. ABLE National Resource Center provides all the ABLE information you need in one place. ABLE NRC shares reliable, objective information, about ABLE plans, including Plan Comparisons, Best Practices, and Strategies to Increase Savings for Now and into the Future. Our mission is to educate, promote, and support the positive impact ABLE can make in the lives of millions of Americans with Disabilities and their families. With that, I would like to introduce the presenters. We have Amelia Dalton, Senior Tax Analyst, National Partnerships with the Internal Revenue Service. And Laurie Schaller with ABLE NRC, Manager of Financial Empowerment with National Disability Institute. >> LAURIE SCHALLER: Thank you very much, Cheyenne. Let's get started with today's agenda. We will be talking about how to use your ABLE and tax updates for 2026. There have been many changes for 2026. We will cover why filing taxes is so important for people who have a disability in particular. We will cover access resources, and discover free ways to file your 2025 taxes, and combine strategies and Best Practices to maximize the ABLE Account Savings in your 2026 calendar year, and beyond. ABLE matters. ABLE, Achieving a Better Life Experience Accounts, are designed exclusively for people who have a disability, and they provide the opportunity for that person to save and invest money without paying taxes on ABLE investments. Account owners who receive needs based benefits can save more than the savings limit usually \$2,000 and still qualify for means tested benefits that they may need now, or they may need in the future. ABLE Savings can be spent on a variety of things that help the person stay healthy, independent, and have a

good life. ABLE is a tool to secure and invest your financial future. Age of onset of disability has expanded this calendar year from before age 26 to before the age of 46. This means that anyone who has a disability, a significant disability that began before age 46, is now ABLE eligible. The annual contribution limit has increased from \$20,000, up to \$35,650 for eligible employed ABLE Account owners. The three provisions set to expire last calendar year have been made permanent. This includes the ABLE to Work, the Saver's Credit, and the ability to rollover a 529 Qualified Tuition Plan into an ABLE Account. Some State ABLE Plans are making enhancements, including offering State Tax Credits, or deductions. Okay. And next slide. There are 51 ABLE Plans from which to choose, including DC and Guam, who each have their own ABLE Plan, as well. If a person is ABLE eligible, they can open one ABLE Account. Many plans accept out-of-state residents. For example, you may wish to use the ABLE NRC Comparison Tools, and Interactive State Map to compare ABLE Plans. You can research maybe starting with your State of Residence ABLE Plans first, to see if there are special incentive, deductions, or State Tax Credits that you may be eligible for. Next slide. Who should file taxes? A person who works, who has a disability, should file income taxes regardless of the amount of their earnings. Earned income may be documented on a W2, or a 1099 Form. And for 2026 each time a person works, for example, this calendar year, and they have earned \$1,890, they have earned points toward another quarter of coverage toward SSDI and/or a Retirement Benefit in the future. If they have dependents and survivor, they also may become eligible for these benefits based upon that individual's work history. Okay. Next slide. Tax filing is really crucial. Filing a tax return is the only way to claim a tax credit, or to receive a tax refund for taxes already paid, like through employer withholdings. A person can receive future economic stimulus payments faster if they have a record with the IRS of having filed income taxes. A person can use their income tax refund to pay back taxes, and/or SSA overpayments that they might owe. This can help a person to improve their credit to qualify for more affordable credit when needed. Tax filing reduces the risk of identity theft should someone else use your information to attempt to file and request an income tax refund, you will be notified that someone else has already filed a return, and you can contact the IRS to resolve that concern. Filing builds work history for SSA Retirement Benefit, Social Security Disability Insurance, SSDI, and premium free Part A Medicare, so tax filing is very important for people who have a disability. The next slide, I would like to speak

about Medicaid Waiver or Qualified Foster Care Programs. A person who receives SSI, and/or SSDI, or early retirement, who is paid as a caregiver through a Medicaid Waiver Program, or Qualify Foster Care Program, may need to file income taxes to receive Earned Income Tax Credit, and Child Tax Credit. The earnings must be reported to the Social Security Administration, and this may impact SSI, SSDI, or Early Retirement Benefits. You can access IRS updates with the link provided in this slide. Next slide. We will talk about more changes for 2026, and I would like to invite Amelia Dalton to cover this information. Amelia?

>> AMELIA DALTON: Thank you so much. Next slide, please. The tax year 2025 eFile date started January 26, 2026. This was the first day that Federal returns were being accepted. The last day of the regular filing season is April 15, 2026. Extensions are due on October 15, 2026. In general, to claim a refund, you must file an amended return within three years after the date you filed the original return, or two years after the date you paid the tax, whichever is later. You may want to file to claim tax credits, deductions, and to record Earned Income from Employment or Self Employment. Remember, if you change your Federal return, it may affect your State return. Next slide, please. Now, let's look at the Standard Deductions for 2025. The standard deduction for taxpayers who do not itemize deductions on the Schedule A (Form 1040) has increased. The standard deduction, let's say for married filing jointly or qualifying widow, is \$31,500. For Head of Household, it is \$23,625. And then for single or married filing separately, it is \$15,750. Next slide, please. Additionally, for 2025, the additional standard deduction amounts for taxpayers who are 65 and older or blind are \$2,000 for Single or Head of Household, which increased \$50, \$1,600 for married taxpayers or Qualifying Surviving Spouse, also an increase of \$50. Next slide, please. Now, let's look at the Earned Income Tax Credit. The Earned Income Tax Credit, also known as EITC for 2025, the maximum credit amounts for three or more children is \$8,046, or two children is up to \$7,152, and with one child it is up to \$4,328, and no children is \$649. And a special note to remember is a Person with a Disability may be claimed as a dependent indefinitely. The credit is based on Earned Income, and is paid to the tax filer. Next slide, please. Now, let's look at dependents and also Kiddie Tax. Dependent's standard deduction cannot exceed the greater of \$1,350, or \$450, plus Earned Income. The Kiddie Tax applied if a depend has \$2,700 or more in unearned income, such as interest, Dividends, and Capital Gains. Now, let's look at the State and Local tax deduction, also referred to as SALT. The SALT deduction limit for

2025 is \$40,000. For married filing separate, the limit is \$20,000. The limit may be adjusted in future years, remember, this is just for 2025, but moving forward, that limit could be adjusted. Next slide, please. Now, let's look at moving to faster, safer tax refunds. The Federal Government is updating how tax refunds are delivered to better service tax payers. The Federal Government is changing how tax refunds are paid. Paper tax refunds began to phase out on September 30, 2025. As allowed by law. This change follows an Executive Order signed March 25, 2025. Paper checks are much more likely to be lost, stolen, delayed or altered. Changes does not affect how tax payers file their returns, but is in the issuance of paper, of how paper checks that is what we are referring to. Next slide, please. What tax payers can expect, and how to prepare. Direct Deposit gives tax payers quicker access so their refunds, electronic refunds are usually issued in less than 21 days. Paper checks often take much longer, and can be returned as undeliverable. Tax payers without bank accounts have options. Banks and Credit Unions can help, and trusted resources are available at [FDIC.gov/get banked](https://www.fdic.gov/get-banked), and [myCreditUnion.gov](https://www.myCreditUnion.gov). Some prepaid cards and Mobile Apps also work if they provide routing and account numbers. Now we are going to look at the vehicle loan interest deduction. You may deduct up to \$10,000 in interest on a new vehicle loan purchased after December 31, 2024. The thing I want to emphasize here is, this is on new vehicles. Not used vehicles, but new vehicles. The deduction is reduced if the modified Adjusted Gross Income exceeds \$100,000 for single, or \$200,000 for married filing jointly. This deduction is allowed, even if you do not itemize. That is something very important to reason. Now, let's look at the retirement savings contribution credit, the Saver's Credit. It is claimed using form 8880, and is available for contributions to the Employer Retirement Plans, IRAs, Thrift Savings Plans and ABLE Accounts. The credit amount depends on the Adjusted Gross Income. The maximum credit for single filers is \$1,000, and married filing jointly is \$2,000. Next slide, please. Now, let's look at the Child and Dependent Care Credit. The credit is calculated based on your income and a percentage of expenses that you ensure for the care of a qualifying person to enable you to go to work, look for work, or attend school. You may qualify for the Child Dependent Care Credit if you paid care expenses so you or your spouse could work, or look for work. You must have lived in the United States for over half a year. You can get more information from [IRS.gov](https://www.irs.gov) on the Child and Dependent Care Credit. Now, let's look at qualified overtime computation, often referred to as no tax overtime. It

allows a deduction for up to \$12,500 single or \$25,000 in the case of joint filings of qualified overtime income received for taxable year. For example, if you a person that makes \$10 an hour, and they are on a schedule where they make time and a half for overtime. Let's say they work on Saturday, that would mean they would make \$15 an hour. Only the half is deductible. That means only the \$5 is deductible. For the hours that they work. For example, on that Saturday, if they worked eight hours, that would be 8X5, so that would be \$40. An easy way to also remember is to remind people, the whole overtime is not deductible. It is only the third. I am going to say the half, but how you get that amount to know what you can deduct is, if you are a time and a half person, you would divide it by 3, and if you make double time, you would divide it by 4. This overtime compensation is effective from 2025 through 2028. Also when it talks about being able to deduct the overtime, it is only for fair labor standards employees. It is not for everybody. For example, if you are a salaried worker, you cannot take off overtime. For more information on the overtime, and some of the examples, those are on IRS.gov. Next slide, please. Now, let's look at some of the misconceptions to kind of talk more about the overtime. Let's talk about, for example, what actually changed. What changed is, under the One Big Beautiful Bill Act, employees can now claim a Federal tax deduction on a portion of their overtime pay, which, like I said, is only the half. It is not the full overtime. The deduction applies only to the overtime premium. Like I said, which is the extra half in time and a half. The deduction limit is up to \$12,500, and also for is up to \$12,500. Then for joint filers is up to \$25,000. One of the things we want everybody to remember is, just not you going in and taking a flat deduction because you worked overtime for \$12,500. What it is not, it did not make overtime wages fully tax free. If you look at some of the advertisements that have been out, in the Bill, this can be confusing. A lot of times you hear people say, there is no tax on overtime. That is something you want to keep in mind. Another important thing to keep in mind is, payroll taxes, Social Security, and Medicare still apply on the earnings, including the overtime. And that is another thing you have to also remember is even though some of this may be tax deductible on the Federal return, if you have a State filing requirement, your State may have that added back in, so that is something really important to remember. Another thing to remember is, this is a temporary relief, not a permanent exemption, and, remember, I said it was from 2025 through 2028. Next slide, please. >> LAURIE SCHALLER: Amelia, thank you for sharing that information.

Amelia has shared many links and direct resources for the IRS website for this next tax season. We would like to suggest, too, what you can do now to make sure that you are bringing all the important information when you have your taxes done. You want to include all W2 Forms from employers. You may receive 1099s from an employer, from banks, and also from creditors, for example, if a credit was waived and you didn't have to pay that back. This could also include unemployment compensation, dividend payments, pension payments, annuities, retirement plan distributions, and SSI income is not reportable income for tax filing purposes, but SSDI, Social Security Disability Insurance, may be taxable, so you want to bring the statement for how much you were paid last year to your tax preparer. There is a Form 1099K, and a 1099 Miscellaneous, W2, or other income statement if you worked being self employed, like in the gig economy. Form 1099INT if you were paid interest on savings accounts total of tips earned so you can tell your tax preparer you want a portion of your tips waived when you file your income taxes, you need to bring the total amount of tips you were paid this year. Then the tax filer will help to apply for that disregard. And so then there is student loan interest, too. If you paid on your student loan payments, and a portion of that was for a student loan interest, you want to bring a record of that to your tax filer. And, Form 5866 for new vehicle purchase in 2025. So, bring your paperwork for the car that you purchased in 2025 to ask if that car may meet the criteria that you could deduct interest paid for the purchase of that new vehicle. Tip information. I just wanted to share that those who receive disability benefits, if you receive tips of more than \$20 per month, that needs to be reported to the Social Security Administration as countable income. IRS rules are always different than Social Security Administration rules. This will help you to file accurate information. Okay. Next slide. ABLE tax documents. You may have received like an IRS Form 1099QA. This is sent to you by your ABLE Program. It lists ABLE Distributions. When funds were paid out on qualified disability expense, it gives that. And the IRS Form 5498QA, this is the contributions made to the ABLE Account this year. Instructions are provided on the IRS website, and copies are made to ABLE Account owners, and this is also reported to the IRS by the ABLE Program Managers. Okay. Amelia, if you would like to cover access to free tax preparation services. >> AMELIA DALTON: Yes. Thank you. We have what we call the Volunteer Income Tax Assistance Program, and also the Tax Counseling for the Elderly Program. These two programs allow you to be able to go to a location and have your taxes

prepared for free. All you would have to do if you are interested in locating what is nearest to you, you can go to IRS.gov, and use the VITA Locator. You can see the link here. Or the AARP Locator. You can use either one. You would type in your ZIP Code, and then it would give you the closest location to where you are located, where you can get free tax preparation. I would like to say, most sites are different. Some sites are appointment only. Some sites are face to face. Some are drop off. So, that is something you will see when you go to the locator. Also, on the locator, it talks about the different languages that are available at each location. This kind of gives you gives people the opportunity to have their taxes done somewhere for free. >> LAURIE SCHALLER: Thank you, Amelia. The next slide is talking about IRS free file. This is for an individual who IRS free file. This is for an individual that wants to prepare their income tax on their own and submit it electronically. This provides tax software that guides you through the process of completing your own income tax return. You may need, though; however, to also file State taxes in addition. Then there is tax preparation services available specifically for veterans, and members of the Armed Forces. And this these people have been trained specifically to make sure you get all the tax qualified benefits that you may be entitled to when you bring your information to that tax filing site. The IRS makes tax filing easier to understand for military members and veterans with unique tax needs. There are certain tax breaks available to military members, and their dependents, as well. For tax refunds, you can check on the status once your income tax has been electronically submitted. You can check on the status of your refund. And the link is provided here on the slide, visit tax refund information for income tax refund deposits into more than one account. Check with your ABLE Plan to determine if your tax refund can be directly deposited into your ABLE Account. We know that some plans do not have the capability right now to accept an electronic deposit of a tax refund, so in that case the refund can be deposited into your regular checking or savings account, and then rolled over, deposited into an ABLE Account. , tax refunds needs based Benefits Programs. This is important. Federal and State income tax refunds do not count as income. So it is important if you receive the HUD benefits or other benefits, to file, because the refund will not impact your benefit. Federal tax refunds do not count as a resource for a period of up to 12months after the month of receipt of the income tax refund. For SSI, security income, or Federally funded Public Benefits Programs, it is the same case. The Federal Income Tax refund is not a countable

resource for up to 12 months. But understand, a State tax refund is not countable income the month received, but saved into the next month, the funds are a countable resource. This is why we are suggesting that a person who relies on Means tested benefits, either needs to spend down their State Income Tax refund, or deposit them into a qualified first time homebuyer program account, an SSA approved PASS Plan, or deposit the funds into an ABLE Account. These are all examples of protected savings opportunities for individuals who have means tested benefits. You can contact your ABLE Plan to confirm an income tax refund may be directly deposited into your ABLE Account, or if that is not available yet this tax filing season. Okay. Next slide. And I will pass it on to you, Amelia. >> AMELIA DALTON: Thank you. Next slide, please. Now let's look at the Earned Income Tax Credit for 2026. Now we are looking into the future. The maximum credit will increase for three or more children to \$8,231. With two children it is \$7,316. With one child it is \$4,427. And with no children, it is \$664. Remember when I gave you the numbers before for this year, for 2025? You can see where the Earned Income Tax Credit is increasing for each one of these over the year. Let's say here for three or more children, it is \$8,231, and then for 2025 it is \$8,046. That gives you a little boost in income. That is something really to remember. Next slide, please. Now let's talk about the Trump Accounts that come under Working Families Tax Cuts, where parents or guardians can open Trump Accounts for eligible children. The accounts will begin being funded in July 4, 2026, and it is where the Federal Government will make a 1time \$1,000 contribution per eligible child. The individual and employer may contribute up to \$5,000 per year. One of the things I want to stress for this is, remember the \$1,000 is mainly for the children that is born within the year, but as long as you are under the age of 17, anyone can have a Trump Account, and the easiest way to or one of the ways to get a Trump Account is when you file your income tax, and you complete the Form 4547. Now, let's look at Trump Account Withdrawal and Use. Funds can be rolled into the ABLE Account at the age of 17, and rollovers do not count toward the ABLE Annual Contribution Limit. That is something that is really important, that you want to keep in mind. This is kind of like something to start to emphasize or recommending that people start encouraging people to start savings accounts. Next slide, please. >> LAURIE SCHALLER: Thank you, Amelia. This year there are also credits for employer contributions made to an ABLE Account. Small businesses with 50 or fewer employees can claim a tax credit of up to \$1,000 per employee for employer

contributions, excluding certain deferrals or defined benefit plan contributions. This credit phases down over four years, and is further reduced for businesses that have 51 to 100 employees. And we just wanted to make sure that people understand employer contributions to an ABLE Account are not counted as income. Those contributions need to be made directly into the ABLE Account. This is new guidance from the Social Security Administration. And an employee's earnings deposited into an ABLE Account is still counted as Earned Income for the ABLE Account Owner, even if the employee sets up Direct Deposit into that ABLE Account. To learn more about other work support if a person receives SSI and/or SSDI that can help reduce countable income, please contact a free Benefits Counselor to enhance your understanding of working, and to learn what work supports can help you earn and save more. I would just like to go over this one more time, because this is new information. I work let's say I have an ABLE Account. If I have completed my spending plan, and I am having a portions of my employment earnings going into my checking account, where I am going to pay for my monthly expenses, but I know every month for my employment I have an extra \$100 left over, I can have that directly deposited into my ABLE Account, and because that is my earnings from working, that is still countable income for me, even though I deposited it directly into my ABLE Account. I could ask my employer, would you please, instead of contributing to a retirement account on my behalf, could you please deposit \$20, \$25, maybe \$50, into my ABLE Account each pay period. That is not countable income for me, because the employer is contributing that money directly into my ABLE Account as a contribution. Okay, next slide. ABLE and SSI/SSDI overpayments. We know many people report their employment earnings regularly to Social Security Administration but they still may receive a notice after a period of time for overpayment. The Social Security Administration has advised that the ABLE Account can be used to repay an overpayment due to the Social Security Administration. That is a Qualified Disability Expense. But first you want to ask Social Security Social Security Administration if you think you shouldn't have been charged an overpayment, you can complete a waiver, or a repayment, or set up a repayment plan with Social Security Administration to pay them directly, rather than using, for example, your ABLE Funds. Here is a tip and Best Practices. Confirm the overpayment with Social Security Administration. Make sure you truly owe that. You may negotiate the payment, often as low as \$10, or 10% of your benefit, using ABLE Funds for repayment should be a last

resort, preserving your savings and investments for growth. Repayment of Social Security Disability Insurance overpayments may lower your taxable income for this next calendar year. If repayments exceed benefits received, consult IRS publication 915, or a Tax Professional, for possible deductions and/or credits. The next slide is, what steps can you take to increase your ABLE Savings? Use these account tips and strategies. Set a goal to maximize ABLE Contributions for 2026. Consider working to your fullest ability, and use the Social Security Administration work supports. Compare tax implications of saving in a retirement account, versus saving in your ABLE Account. Use free tax preparation services, compare ABLE fees and tax credits deductions using the ABLE NRC Comparison Tools. Use income tax credits and deductions as much as possible. Set up a bank or ABLE Account to prepare for electronic tax refunds to be automatically deposited into that account. And maximize your savings with a Trump Account if you are eligible. Next slide, use of tax credits, deductions, savings strategies. File income taxes if you have employment income. That could qualify you for Earned Income Tax Credit. It could possibly qualify you for the Saver's Credit, if you deposit a portion of your employment earnings into your ABLE Account. If you have a Child and/or Dependent Care expenses, apply for the Child and Dependent Care Credits. There may be an opportunity for to you file for elderly and disabled tax credits, too. So, bring, for example, your SSI and/or SSDI Award Letter to your tax preparation site and share that with them and they will see if you are eligible for those special credits. Let me cover a little more information about the Earned Income Tax Credit. A person who has a disability may be claimed as a dependent indefinitely, and the credit is credited or paid to the income tax filer when they receive their income tax return. Child and Dependent Care Credits is calculated based upon income and a percentage of expenses that you incur for the care of qualifying persons to enable you to work, look for work, or attend school. The Saver's Credit. A person may be eligible if they deposit a portion of their employment earnings into that ABLE Account and they save that within their ABLE Account. This could qualify for them up to \$1,000 deductions for taxes due. The maximum contribution amount that may qualify for the credit is \$2,000, or \$4,000 if married, filing jointly, making the maximum credit \$1,000 for an individual. Many states offer tax credits or deductions for ABLE Contributions. That information is available in the ABLE NRC Comparison Tools, and you can also reach out to your ABLE Plan to see if your contributions may be eligible for a tax credit. Researchers state

specific policies to maximize your benefits, and this information is listed within the ABLE Plan Comparison Tools. Like I said, maybe someone could put the link to the ABLE Plan Comparison Tools in the Chat Box. Next slide. Tips for official tax preparation. Ongoing throughout the calendar year, keep ABLE receipts for qualified distribution expenses, and track earned tips for the calendar year. Keep the file for at least six tax seasons. Before filing income taxes, organize your paper work, and establish a specific place for all incoming tax documents. I have a paper envelope. As documents come in, I have my property taxes, or school property taxes, I put that right in the envelope so all year long I am keeping the documents in one place. Organize ABLE Account documents so is your Form 5498QA, your contribution information, and your Form 1099QA distributions made from the ABLE Account this last calendar year, or for 2026, you will have that ready then at the end of the calendar year. If you need to file income taxes, share your ABLE Forms with your tax preparer. A person does not need to file income taxes simply because they have an ABLE Account. But consult with your tax advisor for any complex situations specific for your situation. We would like to share resources, as well. Next slide, please. We have here the IRS specific key resources. There is the VITA Locator Tool. The TCE/AARP Tax Locator Tool, as well. And you can also call 211 to find local free tax preparation services available in your community. And you may not need to go into that office. They may be able to help you online. And you can track where is my refund with this tool listed here. The IRS2go, official Smartphone app of the IRS. You can explore the resources there. Tax Withholding Estimator. I use this, for example, when I inform my employer how much money to take from my pay for State and/or Federal Tax Contributions to be withheld from my pay, and, also, this is helpful if a person receives, for example, SSDI and/or Retirement Benefits to calculate the correct amount of withholding. You want close to a \$500 income tax refund, and by reducing withholdings, that could give you a lot more take-home SSDI or take-home pay by your employer from changing your withholdings accordingly. More information for people who have a disability including Schedule R, credit for the elderly or disabled. Then there is also the IRS Publication 907 that lists tax highlights for people who have a disability. And next slide. We have resources available for the calendar year. We have ABLE FAQs, ABLE Decision Guides, Homeownership and Inheritance Guides, ABLE Programs available by state. ABLE Informational Flyers so you can inform others they may be eligible for an ABLE Account. You are welcome to use

meet our ABLE Ambassadors, and you will see stories from ABLE Ambassadors that either own an ABLE Account themselves, or their children own an ABLE Account, to see how they are maximizing their ABLE Account to meet their financial goals. ABLE to Save podcast, and the AchievABLE Newsletters. Within the next two weeks we will post tax facts for people who have a disability along with this Webinar recording. Next slide, we have toolkits available. We will be updating the Employer Toolkit. We have a Homeownership Guide, a Home Inheritance Guide, a Service Provider Toolkit, a Youth Transition Toolkit, which has really great information for youth of any age, like up to age 28 to 30 up even that, information may be relevant for a person. Then ABLE NRC Media Toolkit, and an ABLE Veterans Toolkit. And the final slide. We have resources available at the National Disability Institute, our parent organization. We have information about an Employment Network called the American Dream Employment Network. That is for individuals who receive SSI and/or SSDI who are interested in learning about their work supports and working to their fullest ability. We have the NDI Financial Resilience Center. And information there is being updated. And we have a website at NDI ability accessible transportation and Assistive Technology. We welcome anyone who is in need of a wheelchair accessible vehicle, to share their story on how they purchased an affordable wheelchair accessible vehicle. We will be able to compensate the first ten submitters for their stories that are shared, and we thank you for participating in that. We also have an NDI Small Business Hub, where people who are interested in exploring Self Employment, or employers who are interested in hiring people who have a disability can find helpful resources there. If you have further questions to the IRS, you are welcome to reach out to Amelia Dalton. Her contact information is posted here. And we thank you, and we thank our funder, Prudential, for helping us with this presentation today. Marlene, I don't know if there are questions that came in? And if you would like us to address a couple reoccurring questions. >> MARLENE ULISKY: That would be great. Thank you, Laurie. There were questions that came in in a lot of different areas, but primarily in getting assistance and filing a tax return, and free help with regard to ABLE Accounts. The first one concerning assistance and filing returns, there were a couple questions. They wanted to know if President Trump stopped the eFile Program, whether tax filing locations assist with both tax preparation and deductions, or only basic preparation. They wanted to know if the API TCE sites help People with Disabilities. Amelia, would you like to handle those? >> AMELIA DALTON: Yes. First of

all, you said so much. I can address each one of those. The question about eFile, I think what they are referring to is direct file. Remember last year, or the last two year, the IRS had their own program, which was called direct file, which that has gone away. We don't have that anymore. But the eFile is up and running. Efile is actually where you transmit the returns and they come into us electronically. The eFile is up and running. The other question you said about the Trump Account, I am sorry, I don't remember. >> MARLENE ULISKY: They wanted to know if the free filing tax locations assist with both tax preparation and deductions, or only if it is basic tax filing preparation, without applying deductions. >> AMELIA DALTON: Yes. They do each VITA location, and also TCE location, they do Federal returns, State returns, and also do deductions. What you have to remember, at the site, they can only do the type of returns that they have trained on. For example, if you have some type of unique situation, for example, let's say you have your own business and then you are also selling rental property, you know, they will refer you to a preparer, but if it is a basic return that can be done, yes, they can do that for free at the VITA TCE locations. >> MAUREEN: Okay. The other questions were just about filing. There seems to be confusion when someone should be filing a tax return. There were questions, well, if I earned less than the Standard Deduction, they were quoting \$15,750, do they have to file? Or if they earned less than, say, a small amount of money, \$500, \$700, or if they got Amazon gift cards, do they have to file? >> AMELIA DALTON: I am going to refer you for that, Laurie. It depends on each person's unique situation. I can't think of the number right off the top of my head. They may not have what we call a filing requirement. If they make under a certain amount of income, but let's say in some instances, let's say you make a low amount of income, but if you had withholding taken out, you always have to file to get the withholding back, so my thing, I don't think I can make a blanket statement. It depends on the type of income, for example, the person is earning, or if they are, for example, getting Social Security, they may not have a filing requirement. But if they are getting Social Security, and they are having taxes taken out of that Social Security, they would need to file to get that withholding back, a then normally what we do at the site, if you don't have a filing work requirement, we educate you on how to stop the withholding from coming out of your Social Security, or your W2, or whatever, if you fall within that category. >> MAUREEN ULISKY: Thank you for the clarification. Also there were questions about the ABLE Accounts. They wanted to know, if they are not working and their

ABLE Account just earns interest, do they have to file? And they ask about the tax forms, who is responsible for issuing the 1099, or the other form, the 5498, I think it is, and when will they be available? If you could answer that one. >> LAURIE SCHALLER: Sure. A person who is an ABLE Account Owner who is not working may not need to file income taxes simply because they have an ABLE Account. But if they receive SSDI, a portion of that SSDI may be taxable. And so it may be best for people to reach out to the free tax preparation site and ask. 1099s were sent out by employers, and they may be posted electronically on banking or retirement account websites where a person needs to download and print those documents out. But those were all made available by the end of January. You should be able to get that. The 5498 Form, that is not coming to my mind what that form is for. >> MARLENE ULISKY: I think with both ABLE Forms, if I am not mistaken, they are issued by the State ABLE Programs. >> LAURIE SCHALLER: Yes. Each ABLE Plan will send a statement made for the ABLE Account that year that the owner can access online, or they will mail it, and that is also transmitted to the IRS by the ABLE Plan. >> MARLENE ULISKY: Thank you. Laurie. That is all I have. >> LAURIE SCHALLER: Great. We thank everyone for participating today. Amelia, thank you so much for your expertise on today's Webinar. We really appreciate your help. Thank you. Have a great day, everyone.>> AMELIA DALTON: Thank you.