Interest after Due Date
If for any reason the tax is not paid by the due date, an additional penalty of 1% multiplied by the amount of unpaid tax for each month or fraction thereof during which tax due remains unpaid, shall be added and collected.

Penalty after Due Date
If for any reason the tax is not paid by due date, an additional penalty of 1% multiplied by the amount of unpaid tax for each month or fraction thereof during which tax due remains unpaid, shall be added and collected.

Tax liability or amount due is the sum amount of tax due in 

Your return must be completed and filed on or before April 15 (unless the 15th falls on a Saturday, Sunday or Federal Holiday, then it must be filed the following business day). The Postal Service postmark date on your envelope will serve as proof of your filing date. (If you cannot file by the due date, you may request an extension by filing the Individual Taxpayer Annual Local Earned Income Tax Return form (Form YATB TO-32).) NOTE: Extensions apply only to the filing of your return, not to the payment of tax. If tax is not paid in full by the April due date, penalty and interest charges will apply.

WHO MUST FILE A LOCAL EARNED INCOME TAX RETURN?
An Individual Taxpayer Annual Local Earned Income Tax Return form must be filed by all persons subject to the local earned income tax regardless of whether or not the taxpayer is employed or any tax amount is due.

Disabled – If you became disabled during the tax year, please check applicable box and indicate date when disability occurred.

Deceased – If filing on behalf of an individual who passed away during the tax year, please check applicable box and indicate date of death.

Retired – If you retired during the tax year, please check the applicable box and indicate date of retirement.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS
A tax filing is not complete until all required supporting documentation and schedules have been filed. Failure to provide required documentation and schedules may not delay processing of your return, but may also subject you to late filing penalties and/or legal action.

ENTERING INFORMATION:
• Your Address – If you are using a return form that shows a pre-printed name/address and the information is incomplete or contains errors, please cross out the incorrect information and print any changes as necessary. For proper distribution of your local earned income tax, your actual street address MUST be provided. If you utilize a Box Receipt for your mail, this would be shown in addition to your actual street address on the second line of address.

• Change of Address During Tax Year – If you moved during the year, please provide each address and account for all 12 months at the top of the return. If you resided in areas with different tax rates, use the Schedule X calculator found on the back of the return to calculate your tax liability. If you filed a prorated return with another tax bureau, remit a copy of that return.

• Phone Number/Email – Enter the area code and phone number/email where you can be reached during weekdays.

• Resident PSD Code – The Resident PSD Code is a six-digit number that references the county tax collection district, school district and municipality in which you reside. Please enter the six digit PSD code on the Taxpayer Annual Local Earned Income Tax Return form (Form YATB TO-32).

• Social Security Number(s) – Carefully enter your SSN, and your spouse’s SSN if applicable, in the boxes provided on your local earned income tax return form.

Resident PSD Codes

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Act 6 exempts all Active Duty from local earned income tax for 2016 and forward!
INDIVIDUAL TAXPAYER ANNUAL LOCAL INCOME TAX RETURN INSTRUCTIONS:

**Line 1: Gross Compensation** (usually the highest wage figure on the W-2)

**DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED:** W-2(s) must be enclosed (legible copies accepted).

**Rule:** Do not use Federal Wages as shown in box 1 of W-2.

**Taxable Local EIT Compensation includes:** Salaries; Wages; Commissions; Bonuses; Tips; Stipends; Fees; Incentive Payments; Employee Contributions to Retirement Accounts (if amounts received as a drawing account exceed the salaries or commissions earned, the tax is payable on the amounts received). If the employee subsequently repays to the employer any amounts not in fact earned, the tax shall be adjusted accordingly.

Benefits accruing from Employment, such as: Annual Leave; Vacation; Holiday; Separation; Sabbatical Leave; Compensation Received in the form of Property shall be taxed at its fair market value at time of receipt. Jury Duty Pay; Reserve Military Pay or Payments Received from weekend meetings for National Guard Units; Sick Pay (if employee received a regular salary during period of sickness or disability by virtue of their agreement of employment); Wages earned in a Foreign Country; and Taxes Assumed by the Employer; Executive Fees; Dependent Care Benefits paid by Employer. Taxpayers should refer to the PA Department of Revenue regulations regarding taxable compensation. This list is not exhaustive; please contact YATB if you have additional questions.

**Non-Taxable Local EIT Compensation includes:** Social Security Benefits; Unemployment Compensation; Pensions; Public Assistance; Death Benefits; Gifts; Interest; Dividends; Boarding and Lodging to Employees for convenience of Employer; Gambling Winnings; Supplementary Unemployment Benefits (sub pay); Capital Gains (Capital Losses may not be used as a deduction against other taxable income). Third Party Disability Benefits (periodical payments received by an individual under a disability insurance plan); Active Military Service and Summer Encampment; Personal Use of Company Vehicles; Cafeteria Plans; and Clergy Housing Allowance; Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Plan Contributions made on behalf of the employee. Some forms of distribution payments from Individual Retirement Programs such as: Keogh, Tax Shelter Annuity, IRA, and 401K are not taxable. Taxpayers should refer to the PA Department of Revenue regulations regarding taxable compensation. This list is not exhaustive; please contact YATB if you have additional questions.

**Line 2: Unreimbursed Employee Business Expenses**

**DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED:** Pennsylvania Department of Revenue form PA-U.E must be enclosed (legible copies accepted). PA-U.E deductions may only apply to W-2 income; a separate UE form is required for each employer. All expenses are subject to verification by YATB. YATB reserves the right to require further documentation (mileage logs, receipts, etc.) to substantiate amounts claimed.

**Line 3: Other Taxable Earned Income**

Include income, from work or services performed, which has not been included on Line 1 or Line 5. Do not include interest, dividends or capital gains. Do not report 1099 MISC income which is also claimed as part of a PA profit/loss schedule. Please provide explanation and remit any applicable supporting documentation.

**Line 4: Total Taxable Earned Income**

Subtract amount in Line 2 from Line 1, then add Line 3.

**Line 5: Net Profit and Line 6: Net Loss**

**DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED:** 1099(s), PA Schedules C, F or RK-1 must be enclosed (legible copies accepted)

**Rule:** A taxpayer may NOT offset a business loss against wages and other compensation (W-2 Earnings, Line 1). A taxpayer may offset a loss from one business entity against a net profit from another business entity. “Pass-Through” income or loss from an S-Corporation is NOT taxable or deductible. If you or your spouse reported an S-Corporation profit or loss to the PA Department of Revenue, please complete the PA Department of Revenue regulations regarding taxable compensation. This is for audit purposes only when comparing income reported to the PA Department of Revenue to avoid future unnecessary correspondence. Rental Income or loss reported on a PA Schedule E is not taxable or reportable.

**Line 7: Total Taxable Net Profit**

Subtract amount in Line 6 from Line 5.

**Line 8: Total Taxable Earned Income and Net Profit**

Add amount in Lines 4 and 7.

Lines 9, 9a, 9b: Total Tax Liability – SEE TAX LIABILITY WORKSHEET ON BACK OF RETURN

Multiply Line 8 by your applicable Resident EIT Rate as shown on the Local EIT Tax Rates chart found on the last page of the instructions or on our website www.yatb.com. **NOTE:** If you worked within the City of York and live in a municipality with a resident rate of 1%, you must complete the Total Tax Liability Worksheet on the back of the return. Enter the results on lines 9 and 9a on the front of the return. Enter the total of lines 9 and 9a in Line 9b, Total Tax Liability.

**Line 10: Local Earned Income Tax Withheld as Reported on W-2(s)**

The amount of local earned income tax withheld should be shown in Box 19 of your W-2(s). You may claim credit for local earned income tax withheld up to the rate as shown on the Local EIT Tax Rate chart. **NOTE:** Several municipalities within PA have enacted NON-RESIDENT earned income tax rates that may be higher than your resident earned income tax rate. You may be liable for this additional amount if your place of employment is located in one of these municipalities. In this event, the additional earned income tax amount would NOT be refundable.

**Line 11: Quarterly Estimated Payments/Credits from Previous Year**

Claim any quarterly estimated payments made to date for the applicable filing year and/or transferred from prior year. Do not include any penalty and interest amounts that may have been made as part of the quarterly payments.

**Line 12: Miscellaneous Tax Credits (fill out worksheet on back of return)**

**ALL DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED for credit:** Out-of-State Return, PA State Return, PA Schedule G, W2(s)

1. Credits for income taxes paid to other states must first be used against your Pennsylvania state income tax liability; any credit remaining may be used against your local earned income tax liability.

2. Credits for income taxes paid to political subdivisions located outside of Pennsylvania, or for wage taxes paid to Philadelphia, may be taken directly against your local earned income tax liability.

3. In calculating your credit for income taxes paid to another state or political subdivision, please note that the amount of income must be subject to both your local earned tax and the out-of-state tax.

4. No credit for income taxes paid to another state or political subdivision may exceed your total local earned income tax liability.

**Credit for Taxes Paid to Other States:** You may take a credit based upon the earnings taxed both in another state and in Pennsylvania that may be greater than the Pennsylvania state personal income tax rate. Use worksheet on back of the return form.

**No credits are given for state income taxes paid to states that reciprocate with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.**

These states include: Indiana, Maryland, New Jersey, Ohio, Virginia and West Virginia.

Example: Taxpayer earned wages of $10,000.00 in Delaware and paid an income tax liability to that state in the amount of $317.00. Assuming the current Pennsylvania state tax rate is 3.07% for the tax year in question, the $317.00 liability for Delaware would exceed the PA Tax liability amount of $307.00 by $10.00. In this case, the $10.00 amount may be credited against your local earned income tax liability.

If all your wages or gross earnings are subject to Delaware state income tax (not PA), use the above example to calculate your tax obligation. If you had earned income NOT taxed by Delaware, this income would be subject to the earned income tax applicable where you reside and must be shown separately on the Local Earned Income Tax Return form.

**Credit for Taxes Paid to Political Subdivisions Outside of Pennsylvania:** You may take a credit based upon the earnings taxed in both another political subdivision and where you reside in Pennsylvania. **THIS CREDIT WILL BE DISALLOWED IF YOUR W-2 FORM SHOWING OUT-OF-STATE CITY INCOME TAX WITHHOLD IS NOT PROVIDED.**

**NOTE:** No credits are given for taxes paid to foreign countries.

**Credit for Taxes Paid to Philadelphia:** You may use any wage tax paid to Philadelphia as credit toward your local earned income tax liability. No penalty or interest will be assessed and credits may be carried forward to subsequent years. If you have an overpayment of taxes in excess of $2.00, you may elect to receive a refund, apply as credit against the next year’s tax liability or transfer to your spouse’s tax due (please check applicable box in Line 15).

**Line 15: Credit Taxpayer/Spouse**

If Total Tax Liability from Line 9b is less than your Total Payments and Credits in Line 13, enter the amount of overpayment to be refunded. If you have an overpayment of taxes in excess of $2.00, you may elect to receive a refund, apply as credit against the next year’s tax liability or transfer to your spouse’s tax due (please check applicable box in Line 15).