



ITG News

Keeping First Nations Informed



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Message From The Director



As the office of Indian Tribal Governments moves into its fifth year of existence, I want to reiterate my commitment to maintaining open communications with our customer base, America’s First Nations. While tax issues are often complex and sometimes contentious, we are committed to ensuring that we do everything possible to assist in resolving federal tax concerns.

We continue to seek opportunities to dialogue with tribes and tribal associations. We have found these opportunities to be invaluable, not only for the ability it provides us to share current tax information, but also for the opportunity to listen to questions and concerns on the part of tribes. We welcome all invitations to meet with individual tribes, regional tribal groups, tribal tax associations, and tribal leadership councils.

We have continued to enhance our web site, by adding new products, such as Publication 4268 – an Employment Tax Guide for Tribes, to existing products such as our Frequently Asked Questions and Publication 3908 - the gaming tax guide. Because many tribes have told us that they have minimal Internet access, we have also created and distributed publications, along with common tax forms, via a CD-Rom. If you would like a copy of the CD-Rom please feel free to contact your ITG Specialist.


As many of you may be aware, several years ago the Tax Exempt Government Entities Division formed an outside stakeholder group to assist in identifying areas where the Service needed to undertake improvements to better meet customer needs. The Advisory Committee to the TEGE Commissioner (ACT) has 20 total members who each serve a multi-year term. I am pleased to announce that Robert Gips and Lenor Scheffler were recently appointed to fill vacancies on the ACT, and will be representing tribal interests. Both have extensive experience with tribal issues, and we look forward to their invaluable contributions.

Finally, I want to ensure that all of you feel free to contact me at any time with any concerns you may have that cannot be resolved by our field staff. I can be contacted at (202) 283-9800, or via e-mail at christie.jacobs@irs.gov.

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Christie Jacobs



An Incentive to Join EFTPS

The Internal Revenue Service has announced an incentive to encourage enrollment in and use of the Electronic Federal Tax Payment System (EFTPS). Approximately 1 million employers could qualify for a refund of a previously paid federal tax deposit (FTD) penalty.

The EFTPS-FTD penalty refund offer allows business taxpayers an opportunity to receive an automatic one-time penalty refund if they have been assessed a deposit penalty on a Form 941, Employer's Quarterly Federal Tax Return. The offer is available to employers who are not mandated to use EFTPS. To qualify for the offer, the employer must:

- use EFTPS for one year (four consecutive quarters),
- make all Form 941 payments on time and,
- have previously fully paid the penalty.

Using the electronic payment system is much more accurate and much less burdensome for taxpayers. At the same time, the government saves money because there are fewer errors, fewer notices and fewer problems.

Using EFTPS eliminates the vast majority of the errors found on paper submissions. These errors on paper coupons result in late or misapplied payments and an FTD penalty. Paying taxes using EFTPS means almost 20 times greater accuracy. Greater accuracy means fewer penalties. Beginning in 2005, the IRS will automatically determine which employers have achieved the four quarters of EFTPS compliance and reverse the most recent full-paid FTD penalty minus any outstanding taxes. No other action by the employer is necessary.

The IRS will look back up to four quarters prior to the four-quarter compliance period for a full paid FTD penalty to abate. Penalties paid earlier than one year prior to the four-quarter compliance period are not eligible for the automatic offer.

EFTPS is a free service provided by two bureaus of the U.S. Department of the Treasury, IRS and the Financial Management Service (FMS). EFTPS gives employers the ability to make federal tax payments electronically online, by phone or with batch provider software for professionals.


Employers can enroll in EFTPS by visiting EFTPS.gov or by calling EFTPS Customer Service at 1-800-555-4477 to receive an enrollment form by mail.

EFTPS was introduced in 1996 and since that time more than 4.6 million employers have enrolled in the system to make their federal tax payments electronically. In fiscal year 2003, EFTPS processed more than 68.5 million transactions totaling more than \$1.5 trillion. Employers can make payments through a secure web site or by phone 24 hours a day, seven days a week from home or office; schedule payments up to 120 days in advance (for businesses) and 365 days in advance (for individuals); and review the last 16 months of tax payment history online or by calling Customer Service. In addition, taxpayers receive an immediate acknowledgement number for every EFTPS transaction for easy record keeping and as proof of the transaction.

Web Links:

- Electronic Federal Tax Payment System -- <http://www.eftps.gov>
- Financial Management Service -- <http://fms.treas.gov>

If you are not already enrolled and need assistance, please contact your ITG Specialist.



Section 501(c)(4) Entities and FUTA

Although the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2000 allowed tribes the opportunity to be exempted from Federal Unemployment Tax, that provision did not automatically extend to entities that a tribe structured under Section 501(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code. As a result, advice was requested to clarify FUTA requirements for these entities, which can best be summarized through the following Questions and Answers:

Question: A Tribal government is a federally recognized tribe with its own EIN. They have a separate entity with a different EIN and an exemption under 501(c)(4). One or more of the tribal council members sit on the board, but the exempt organization makes its own decisions. The tribal government does not control it. Is the entity subject to FUTA?

Answer: Yes. The entity must file Form 940 and pay FUTA. The facts suggest this entity is wholly independent from the tribe. Although the tribal council may have some representation on the entity's board, the entity is structured so to be able to operate wholly independent of the tribe.

Question: If a Tribal government has only one entity for the tribe and has structured it under Section 501(c)(4), and the tribal council controls the exempt organization, is the entity liable for paying FUTA and filing Form 940?

Answer: No. The entity has no liability for FUTA. The facts suggest the entity could be seen as either operated directly by the tribe or wholly owned by the tribe.

Question: A Tribal government is a federally recognized tribe with its own EIN. They have a separate entity with a different EIN that is exempt from income tax under Section 501(c)(4). The board's members consist of the entire tribal council, and they control the entity. Is the 501(c)(4) entity subject to FUTA?

Answer: No. The entity has no liability for FUTA. Although there are two separate EINs, the facts suggest the entity is either operated directly by the tribe or wholly owned by the tribe, since the entire tribal council constitutes the Board of the entity.

In summary, a 501(c)(4) entity that is 100% controlled by the tribe and has no autonomy, yet does not exercise government authority on its own, will probably qualify for relief from FUTA. Other 501(c)(4) entities will normally be subject to FUTA.

Consultation Policy Update

We continue to progress in the development of an IRS/Tribal Consultation Policy, following the outline provided by the Advisory Committee on Tax Exempt and Government Entities (ACT). The Office of Indian Tribal Governments held a series of 12 regional meetings and met with tribal representatives to listen to their input on the development of an IRS/Tribal Consultation Policy. A summary was compiled and posted to the ITG web site, and interested parties were offered an opportunity to comment on the input before April 30, 2004.

A joint IRS/Tribal group has now begun the process of developing an initial Consultation Policy draft, with further opportunities to review and comment as we proceed. We expect to have the initial draft posted to our web site by the fall of 2004.

We would like to thank everyone who has participated in the process to date, and we look forward to the continuing evolution of a Consultation Policy that will best meet the needs of all parties.



Annual Reporting Requirements under TRDA and GITCA

Many tribes have entered into Tip Reporting agreements such as the Tip Rate Determination Agreement (TRDA) and the Gaming Industry Tip Compliance Agreement (GITCA). While these agreements assist both the tribe and the IRS in improving compliance, both also contain an annual reporting mechanism to assist in addressing noncompliance by non-participating employees. Section II(b) of the TRDA, and section 5(f) of the GITCA outline these requirements.

Many tribes have inquired about the process to be used to meet the reporting obligation. In order to assist, we will be contacting each entity with an existing agreement in order to determine the reporting process that will work best for both parties. In the interim, any questions concerning the annual reporting process can be directed to Julie Reese at (303) 231-5250, ext. 236.

Private Letter Ruling Clarifies Reporting Requirements for Pow-Wow Prizes

IRS Counsel has issued Private Letter Ruling (PLR) 200420028 in response to questions regarding the taxability of pow-wow prizes. While the PLR was issued in response to a specific tribe's question, this information is an indication of the position the IRS would take in similar cases.

The question presented was whether the tribe is required to issue a Form 1099 to a pow-wow contest winner who receives \$600 or more as a cash prize. The tribe requesting the PLR raised three arguments – they are not subject to tax and by extension not subject to information reporting, that they are not a “person” under the meaning of Section 7701, and that a pow-wow is not a trade or business for the tribe thus further exempting them from reporting the prizes.

The PLR indicated that Form 1099 was required, and provided responses to each of the three positions raised by the tribe;

1. Although federally recognized tribes are not subject to income tax, they are subject to employment taxes and information reporting requirements in the same manner as all other governmental entities. Thus, the “not subject to tax” position was not applicable as there is no nexus to information reporting requirements.
2. In *Chickasaw Nation v. United States*, 208 F.3d 871, 879 (10th Cir. 2000), the court concluded that an Indian tribe is a “person” within the meaning of section 7701(a)(1). It explained that “Congress unambiguously intended for the word ‘person,’ as used in section 7701(a)(1), to encompass all legal entities, including Indian tribes and tribal organizations, that are the subject of rights and duties.” In Revenue Ruling 85-194, 1985-2 C.B. 301, the Service ruled that section 6041 applies to an Indian tribe.
3. The regulations state that “all persons engaged in a trade or business” includes not only those so engaged for gain or profit, but also organizations the activities of which are not for the purpose of gain or profit. As a result, the information reporting requirements of section 6041 are not limited to organizations that are engaged in activities for gain or profit.

Thus, the PLR ruled that Forms 1099 are required to be issued for pow-wow prizes of \$600 or more.

???Questions???

Contact your ITG Specialist, or our toll-free call site at 877-829-5500



Backup Withholding “B” Notices

The Information Reporting Program Customer Service Section at the IRS Martinsburg Computing Center (MCC) has contact representatives who answer tax law questions concerning information returns, including questions about the backup withholding (BWH) and incorrect information penalty programs.

The following is a selection of the most commonly asked questions concerning backup withholding “B” notices.

Q. What is the backup withholding program?

A. Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 6109(a)(1) requires a payer to include a correct Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) on certain Forms 1099 with income subject to backup withholding (BWH). These forms include 1099-B, 1099-DIV, 1099-INT, 1099-MISC, 1099-OID, and 1099-PATR. IRC Section 6109(a)(2) requires a payee to furnish their correct TIN to the payer. IRC Section 6109(a)(3) requires a payer to request the correct TIN and include it on information returns submitted to IRS. Payers who file information returns with missing or incorrect TINs are subject to penalties for failure to file correct information to IRS. The BWH program provides information to payers about the missing and incorrect TINs they submitted to IRS.

Q. What is a backup withholding CP2100/CP2100A “B” Notice?

A. CP2100/CP2100A “B” Notice “Backup withholding explained” is used for the purpose of soliciting correct name/TIN combinations. There are actually two “B” notices—the First “B” Notice and the Second “B” Notice. The text of the Second “B” Notice is different from that of the First “B” Notice. It instructs the payee to contact IRS or the Social Security Administration (SSA) to obtain the correct name/TIN combination as shown in their records.

Q. What should I do if I receive a CP2100 or CP2100A notice from the IRS?

A. First, compare the listing(s) with your records. For missing TINs: If you have not already started backup withholding, begin doing so immediately and continue until you receive the TIN. You must make three solicitations for the TIN (initial, first annual, second annual), to avoid a penalty for failing to include a TIN on the information return. For incorrect TINs: Compare the accounts on the listing with your business records. If they *agree*, send the appropriate “B” Notice to the payee. If an account *does not agree*, this could be the result of a recent update or an IRS processing error. If this type of error occurred, you need to correct or update your records. You must send the First “B” Notice and a Form W-9, *Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification*, to a payee after you receive the first CP2100 or CP2100A, *Notice from IRS* with respect to their account for the purpose of soliciting a correct Name/TIN combination. You must send the second “B” Notice to a payee after you receive a second CP2100 or CP2100A, *Notice from IRS* within a 3 calendar year period. The mailing of the second notice should not include a Form W-9. The payee must certify the name/TIN combination after receiving the second “B” Notice. Generally, you do not have to send a “B” Notice more than two times within three calendar years for the same account. Remember: you do not have to call or write to the IRS to say that you made the correction or update to your records.

Q. What should I do if this is the first notification and the Form W-9 is returned with the same incorrect information?

A. Keep the Form W-9 on file to show that the payee certified the Name/TIN combination. Do not backup withhold.

Tribal Employment Tax Guide Now Available

Publication 4268, our on-line Employment Tax Guide for Tribal Governments, is now available at our web site at www.irs.gov/tribes.



Backup Withholding “B” Notices continued from page 5

Q. How is a Name/TIN mismatch identified?

A. A name/TIN combination is incorrect if it doesn't match or can't be found in IRS or SSA files. A name/TIN mismatch happens when an individual's name is submitted with a TIN that is not associated with the name provided. Please note your TIN is not interchangeable with different names. An Employer Identification Number (EIN) must be used for a partnership, corporation, or non-disregarded Limited Liability Company (LLC). A Social Security Number (SSN) must be used with an individual's name. Also, you must always provide the individual's name for a sole proprietorship, even if the sole proprietor uses a “doing business as” (DBA) name.

Q. What should I do if a TIN was actually on file but it was left off the Form 1099 or reported incorrectly?

A. Make any required change to your records and use the correct information on future filings. Do not send a “B” Notice to the payee. See General Instructions for Forms 1099, 1098, 5498, W-2G for how to correct an information return.

Q. If I don't do business anymore with a payee, what should I do with the “B” Notice?

A. Send it to try to get the correct TIN and keep a record of the notice. If you don't receive the TIN, you will have to backup withhold if you do business again with the payee. You must also track the notices for the “two in three year rule.” The IRS requires that you track these accounts for three years after the date of the first CP2100A or CP2100 Notice.

Q. Can a sole proprietor have an SSN or do they need an EIN?

A. A sole proprietor may have an SSN or an EIN. However, they must always furnish their individual name on the first name line regardless of whether they use an SSN or EIN. A sole proprietor may also provide a business name or “doing business as” (DBA) on the second name line, but they must list their individual name first on the account with you. Publication 1281, *Backup Withholding on Missing and Incorrect Name/TINs* contains additional valuable information on this subject. You can obtain this publication from the IRS Web site at <http://www.irs.gov>.

Tips for Obtaining “Good” TINs. Always obtain the contractor's TIN before paying for services. Avoid abbreviating company names. If possible, refer to and use the same name as it appeared on the original application for an EIN (Form SS-4) or social security card. If you know a company has changed its name, ask if they have informed IRS of the change. IRS and SSA must be informed of any name changes. When filing Form 1099-MISC for a sole proprietor, always put the individual's name first, followed by the business name. For example, Joe's Garage should be reported as Joseph Johnson, DBA (doing business as) Joe's Garage. It does not matter whether you are using an EIN or SSN, the individual's name *must* appear first. The best tool to help you gather good information on contractors and vendors is Form W-9 (or a substantially similar version). It is a good resource for obtaining correct payee names/TINs and certifying exempt status for reporting purposes. In addition, the form specifically addresses the issue of sole proprietors. When properly completed, you will know if a contractor is a sole proprietor and therefore you will know to use the individual name first.

If you have any questions about backup withholding, information reporting, Forms 1099, or the CP2100 or CP2100A Notice(s) and listing(s), you may call your local ITG specialist or Martinsburg Computing Center (MCC) Information Reporting Program Customer Service Section Telephone: 866-455-7438 (toll free) or 304-263-8700 (not toll free) Hours: 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday, ET E-Mail: mccirp@irs.gov

To add your name or e-mail address to our mailing list, please contact us via e-mail at gary.l.hahn@irs.gov, or call Gary Hahn at (716) 686-4862.

Federal Tax Calendar for Third Quarter 2004

July 2004

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
				1	2 * Payroll date 6/26-6/29	3
4	5	6	7	8 * Payroll date 6/30-7/2	9 * Payroll date 7/3-7/6	10
11	12 Employees report tips from June	13	14 * Payroll date 7/7-7/9	15 ** Monthly Deposit for June	16 * Payroll date 7/10-7/13	17
18	19	20	21 * Payroll date 7/14-7/16	22	23 * Payroll date 7/17-7/20	24
25	26	27	28 * Payroll date 7/21-7/23	29	30 * Payroll date 7/24-7/27	31

August 2004

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4 * Payroll date 7/28-7/30	5	6 * Payroll date 7/31-8/3	7
8	9	10 Employees report tips from July	11 * Payroll date 8/4-8/6	12	13 * Payroll date 8/7-8/10	14
15	16 ** Monthly Deposit for July	17	18 * Payroll date 8/11-8/13	19	20 * Payroll date 8/14-8/17	21
22	23	24	25 * Payroll date 8/18-8/20	26	27 * Payroll date 8/21-8/24	28
29	30	31				

* = Make a Payroll Deposit if you are under the semi-weekly deposit rule. ** = Make a Monthly Deposit if you qualify under that rule.

7 NOTE: Deposits made through EFTPS are due one day prior to the dates listed.

September 2004

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
			1 * Payroll date 8/25-8/27	2	3 * Payroll date 8/28-8/31	4
5	6	7	8	9 * Payroll date 9/1-9/3	10 * Payroll date 9/4-9/7 Employees report tips from August	11
12	13	14	15 * Payroll date 9/8-9/10 ** Monthly Deposit for August	16	17 * Payroll date 9/11-9/14	18
19	20	21	22 * Payroll date 9/15-9/17	23	24 * Payroll date 9/18-9/21	25
26	27	28	29 * Payroll date 9/22-9/24	30		

*= Make a Payroll Deposit if you are under the semi-weekly deposit rule.

**= Make a Monthly Deposit if you qualify under that rule.

NOTE: Deposits made through EFTPS are due one day prior to the dates listed.

Return Filing Dates

July 1st

File Form 11-C to register and pay the annual Occupational tax if you are in the business of taking wagers.

August 2nd

File Form 941 for the quarter ended June 30, 2004. If the tax was deposited in full and on time, file by August 10th.
File Form 730 and pay the tax on applicable wagers accepted during June.

August 31st

File Form 730 and pay the tax on applicable wagers accepted during July.

September 30th

File Form 730 and pay the tax on applicable wagers accepted during August.