



Instructions for Form 943

Employer's Annual Tax Return for Agricultural Employees

Items To Note

New electronic deposit requirement. Beginning January 1, 2000, the following changes have been made to the electronic deposit requirement:

- The threshold that determines whether you must use the Electronic Federal Tax Payment System (EFTPS) has been increased from \$50,000 to \$200,000.
- **All** Federal tax deposits (such as deposits for employment tax, excise tax, and corporate income tax) made during a calendar year are combined to determine whether you exceeded the \$200,000 threshold. If the total of your Federal tax deposits made in 1998 exceeded \$200,000, you must use EFTPS beginning January 1, 2000.
- Participation in EFTPS is voluntary if your deposits do not exceed the new \$200,000 threshold, even if you were required to electronically deposit under the previous \$50,000 threshold. However, businesses that exceed the new \$200,000 threshold must continue to use EFTPS in all later years.
- The waiver of the penalty for failure to use EFTPS, scheduled to expire on July 1, 1999, has been extended to January 1, 2000, for taxpayers whose total Federal tax deposits in 1998 did not exceed the new \$200,000 threshold. However, taxpayers will remain liable for penalties if a deposit is not made in the required manner.

EFTPS must be used to make electronic deposits. If you are required to make deposits by electronic funds transfer and fail to do so, you may be subject to a 10% penalty.

Taxpayers who are not required to make electronic deposits may voluntarily participate in EFTPS. To enroll in EFTPS, call 1-800-555-4477 or 1-800-945-8400. For general information about EFTPS, call 1-800-829-1040.

Social security wage base for 1999. Stop withholding social security tax after an employee reaches **\$72,600** in taxable wages.

Photographs of Missing Children

The Internal Revenue Service is a proud partner with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. Photographs of missing children selected by the Center may appear in instructions on pages that would otherwise be blank. You can help bring these children home by looking at the photographs and calling **1-800-THE-LOST** (1-800-843-5678) if you recognize a child.

General Instructions

Purpose of form. Use Form 943 to report income tax withheld and employer and employee social security and Medicare taxes on wages paid to farmworkers. If you have household employees working in your private home on your farm operated for a profit, they are considered farm

employees. To report social security, Medicare, and income tax withholding on the wages of household employees, you may either:

1. File **Schedule H (Form 1040)**, Household Employment Taxes, with your Form 1040 or
2. Include the wages with other farm employee wages on Form 943.

If you paid wages to a household employee in a home that is not on a for-profit farm, you must report the taxes on Schedule H. If you paid wages to nonfarm workers, do not report these on Form 943. Report them on **Form 941**, Employer's Quarterly Federal Tax Return. See **Pub. 926**, Household Employer's Tax Guide, for more information about household employees.

Who must file. File Form 943 if you paid wages to one or more farmworkers and the wages were subject to social security and Medicare taxes or income tax withholding under the tests discussed below. For definitions of farmworkers and wages, see **Circular A**, Agricultural Employer's Tax Guide (Pub. 51).

The \$150 test or the \$2,500 test. All cash wages you pay to farmworkers are subject to social security and Medicare taxes and income tax withholding for any calendar year that you meet either of these tests:

- You pay an employee cash wages of \$150 or more for farmwork.
- The total (cash and noncash) wages you pay to farmworkers is \$2,500 or more.

If the \$2,500-or-more test for the group is not met, the \$150-or-more test for an individual still applies.

Exceptions. Special rules apply to certain hand-harvest laborers who receive less than \$150 in annual cash wages and household employees who receive less than \$1,100 in annual cash wages. For more information, see Circular A.

When to file. For 1999, file Form 943 by January 31, 2000. However, if you made deposits on time in full payment of the taxes due for the year, you may file the return by February 10, 2000.

After you file your first return, the IRS will send you a form every year. If you receive a form for a year in which you are not liable for filing, write "NONE" on line 11 and send the form back to the IRS.

If you stop paying wages during the year and do not expect to pay wages again, file a final return for 1999. Be sure to mark the box at the top. If you later become liable for any of the taxes, notify the IRS.

Where to file. Find the state and, if applicable, county location of your legal residence, principal place of business, office, or agency in the list that follows. Send your return to the **Internal Revenue Service** at the address listed for your location. No street address is needed.

Note: Where you file depends on whether or not you are including a payment.

Florida, Georgia, South Carolina
Return without payment:
Atlanta, GA 39901-0018

Return with payment:
P.O. Box 105094
Atlanta, GA 30348-5094

New Jersey, New York (New York City and counties of Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester)
Return without payment:
Holtsville, NY 00501-0018

Return with payment:
P.O. Box 254
Newark, NJ 07101-0254

New York (all other counties), Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont
Return without payment:
Andover, MA 05501-0018

Return with payment:
P.O. Box 371475
Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7475

Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Wisconsin
Return without payment:
Kansas City, MO 64999-0018

Return with payment:
P.O. Box 970015
St. Louis, MO 63197-0015

Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia
Return without payment:
Philadelphia, PA 19255-0018

Return with payment:
P.O. Box 8526
Philadelphia, PA 19162-8526

Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, West Virginia
Return without payment:
Cincinnati, OH 45999-0018

Return with payment:
P.O. Box 6538
Chicago, IL 60680-6538

Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas
Return without payment:
Austin, TX 73301-0018

Return with payment:
P.O. Box 970015
St. Louis, MO 63197-0015

Alaska, Arizona, California (counties of Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, Contra Costa, Del Norte, El Dorado, Glenn, Humboldt, Lake, Lassen, Marin, Mendocino, Modoc, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Yolo, and Yuba), Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming
Return without payment:
Ogden, UT 84201-0018

Return with payment:
P.O. Box 7353
San Francisco, CA 94120-7353

California (all other counties), Hawaii
Return without payment:
Fresno, CA 93888-0018

Return with payment:
P.O. Box 60819
Los Angeles, CA 90060-0819

Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee
Return without payment:
Memphis, TN 37501-0018

Return with payment:
P.O. Box 1212
Charlotte, NC 28201-1212

If you have no legal residence or principal place of business in any state

All Returns:
Philadelphia, PA 19255-8526

Forms W-2 and W-3. By January 31, 2000, give Form W-2 to each employee who was working for you at the end of 1999. If an employee stops working for you before the end of the year, give him or her Form W-2 any time after employment ends but no later than January 31 of the following year. If the employee asks you for Form W-2, give him or her the completed form within 30 days of the request or the last wage payment, whichever is later.

By February 29, 2000, send Copy A of all Forms W-2 with Form W-3 to the Social Security Administration (SSA). The address is in the **Instructions for Forms W-2 and W-3.**

Filing on magnetic media. If you are required to file 250 or more Forms W-2, you must file them on magnetic media (or electronically) instead of filing Copy A of Form W-2. See the Instructions for Forms W-2 and W-3 for more information.

Reconciliation of Form 943 to Forms W-2 and W-3. Certain amounts reported on Form 943 for 2000 should agree with the **Form W-2**, Wage and Tax Statement, totals reported on **Form W-3**, Transmittal of Wage and Tax Statements. The amounts that should agree are income tax withholding, social security wages, Medicare wages and tips, and the advance earned income credit. If the totals do not agree, the IRS will require you to explain any differences and correct any errors. See the line 8 instructions for valid reasons the totals may not match. If there is a valid reason, keep any records that show why the totals do not match. For more information, see section 13 of **Circular A**, Agricultural Employer's Tax Guide (Pub. 51).

Penalties and interest. There are penalties for filing a return late and paying or depositing taxes late, unless there is reasonable cause. If you are late, please attach an explanation to your return. There are also penalties for failure to (1) furnish Forms W-2 to employees and file copies with the SSA or (2) deposit taxes when required. In addition, there are penalties for willful failure to file returns and pay taxes when due and for filing false returns or submitting bad checks. Interest is charged on taxes paid late at the rate set by law. See Circular A for more information.



*If income, social security, and Medicare taxes that must be withheld are not withheld or are not paid to the United States Treasury, the **trust fund recovery penalty** may apply. The penalty is 100% of the unpaid trust fund tax. This penalty may apply to you if these unpaid taxes cannot be immediately collected from the employer or business. The trust fund recovery penalty may be imposed on all persons who are determined by the IRS to be responsible for collecting, accounting for, and paying over these taxes, and who acted willfully in not doing so. See section 7 of Circular A for more information.*

Specific Instructions

Line 1. Show the number of agricultural employees on your payroll during the pay period that included March 12, 1999. Do not include household employees in your private nonfarm home, persons who receive no pay during the pay period, pensioners, or members of the Armed Forces.

Line 2. Enter the total cash wages subject to social security tax that you paid your employees for farmwork during the calendar year. Enter the amount before deductions. **Cash wages** include checks, money orders, etc. Do not include (a) the value of noncash items such as food or lodging or (b) pay for services other than farmwork. (See section 3 of Circular A for further details.) Stop reporting an employee's social security wages when they reach \$72,600 for 1999.

Line 4. Enter the total cash wages subject to Medicare tax that you paid your employees for farmwork during the calendar year. Enter the amount before deductions. Do not include (a) the value of noncash items such as food or lodging or (b) pay for services other than farmwork. There is no limit on the amount of wages subject to Medicare tax.

Line 6. Enter income tax withheld on wages paid to employees. You must withhold income tax from employees from whom you withhold social security and Medicare taxes. See sections 5 and 14 of Circular A for more information on withholding rules.

Line 8. Use line 8 to:

- Adjust for rounding of fractions of cents,
- Correct errors in social security and Medicare taxes reported on a prior year return, and
- Correct administrative errors in reporting income tax withholding on a prior year return.

Fractions of cents. If there is a difference between the total tax on line 3 or line 5 and the total deducted from your employees' wages because of fractions of cents added or dropped in collecting the tax, report the difference on line 8. If this difference is the only entry, write "Fractions only" in the margin.

Prior year adjustments. Prior year adjustments include errors in social security and Medicare taxes reported on earlier returns. If you report both an underpayment and an overpayment, show only the difference. Because any amount shown on line 8 increases or decreases your tax liability, the adjustment must be included on your record of Federal tax liability on Form 943 (line 15) or **943-A**, Agricultural Employer's Record of Federal Tax Liability. Include the adjustment in the report entry area that corresponds with the date on which the error was found.

Explain any prior year adjustments you report on line 8 on **Form 941c**, Supporting Statement To Correct Information, or attach a statement that shows the same information. Enter on Form 941c or include in the statement the total wages for all your employees as previously reported and as corrected.

If you are adjusting an employee's social security or Medicare wages for a prior year, you must also file **Form W-2c**, Corrected Wage and Tax Statement, and **Form W-3c**, Transmittal of Corrected Wage and Tax Statements, with the Social Security Administration. You can get these from the IRS.

Income tax adjustments. Generally, you cannot adjust amounts reported as income tax withheld in a prior calendar year unless it is to correct an **administrative error**. An administrative error occurs if the amount you entered on the return is not the amount you actually withheld. See section 9 of Circular A.

Line 9. Add line 7 to line 8 if you are adjusting to report additional taxes. Subtract line 8 from line 7 if the adjustment reduces taxes.

Line 10. Employees who are eligible can receive advance EIC payments with their wages by giving you **Form W-5**, Earned Income Credit Advance Payment Certificate, annually. For more information, see sections 6 and 15 of Circular A.

Line 12. Show the total amount deposited for the year, including any overpayment from 1998, as shown in your records.

Line 13. You should have a balance due only if your total tax liability for the year (line 11) is less than \$1,000.

Note: Please write your EIN, "Form 943", and "1999" on your check or money order. Make your check or money order payable to "United States Treasury". You do not have to pay if line 13 is under \$1.

Exception. The balance due may be \$1,000 or more if you are a monthly schedule depositor and are making payments under the **Accuracy of Deposits Rule**

(discussed in section 7 of Circular A). If line 11 is \$1,000 or more and you have deposited all taxes when due, the amount shown on line 13 (balance due) should be zero.

Line 14. If you deposited more than the correct amount for the year, you can have the overpayment refunded or applied to your next return.

Note: If line 14 is under \$1, we will send you a refund or apply it to your next return only on written request.

Deposit requirements. In general, you must deposit employer and employee social security and Medicare taxes, and withheld income tax of \$1,000 or more electronically or with an authorized financial institution or a Federal Reserve Bank. See section 7 of Circular A for more information.

Additional information. Circular A has information you may need about social security, Medicare, Federal unemployment (FUTA), withheld income taxes, and the advance earned income credit. It includes tables showing the income tax to withhold from an employee's wages.

Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice.

We ask for the information on Forms 943, 943-A and 943-V to carry out the Internal Revenue laws of the United States. We need it to figure and collect the right amount of tax. Subtitle C, Employment Taxes, of the Internal Revenue Code imposes employment taxes on wages, including income tax withholding. These forms are used to report the amount of taxes that you owe. Section 6011 requires you to provide the requested information if the tax applies to you. Section 6109 requires you to provide your employer identification number (EIN). Routine uses of this information include giving it to the Department of Justice for civil and criminal litigation, and to cities, states, and the District of Columbia for use in administering their tax laws. If you fail to provide this information in a timely manner, you may be subject to penalties and interest.

You are not required to provide the information requested on a form that is subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act unless the form displays a valid OMB control number. Books or records relating to a form or its instructions must be retained as long as their contents may become material in the administration of any Internal Revenue law. Generally, tax returns and return information are confidential, as required by Code section 6103.

The time needed to complete and file these forms will vary depending on individual circumstances. The estimated average time for Form 943 is: **Recordkeeping** 9 hr., 34 min.; **Learning about the law or the form** 22 min.; **Preparing the form** 1 hr., 28 min.; **Copying, assembling, and sending the form to the IRS** 16 min. The estimated average time for Form 943-A is: **Recordkeeping** 8 hr., 22 min.; **Learning about the law or the form** 6 min.; **Preparing and sending the form to the IRS** 14 min. The estimated average time for Form 943-V is 20 min. If you have comments concerning the accuracy of these time estimates or suggestions for making this form simpler, we would be happy to hear from you. You can write to the Tax Forms Committee, Western Area Distribution Center, Rancho Cordova, CA 95743-0001. **DO NOT** send the tax form to this address. Instead, see **Where to file** on page 1.