

Employer's Annual Tax Return for Agricultural Employees
 See Circular A for more information concerning
 agricultural employment tax returns.

OMB No. 1545-0035

1990

Your name, address, employer identification number, and calendar year of return. (If not correct, please change.)

Name (as distinguished from trade name)

Calendar year

Trade name, if any

Employer identification number

Address and ZIP code

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If address is different from prior return, check here

If you do not have to file returns in the future, write "FINAL RETURN" here. <input type="checkbox"/>		
1a	Number of agricultural employees employed in the pay period that includes March 12, 1990 <input type="checkbox"/>	
1b	If you are a subsidiary corporation AND your parent corporation files a consolidated Form 1120, enter parent corporation's employer identification number (EIN) <input type="checkbox"/>	
2	Taxable cash wages paid during the year (see instructions on page 4)	
3	Social security taxes (multiply line 2 by 15.3%)	
4	Adjustment of social security taxes (attach statement—see instructions on page 4)	
5	Social security taxes as adjusted	
6	Federal income tax withheld (see instructions on page 4)	
7	Total taxes (add lines 5 and 6)	
8	Advance earned income credit (EIC) payments, if any (see instructions on page 4)	
9	Net taxes (subtract line 8 from line 7)	
10	Total amount deposited for 1990, including any overpayment from 1989, as shown in your records	
11	Undeposited taxes due (subtract line 10 from line 9—this should be less than \$500). Pay to Internal Revenue Service <input type="checkbox"/>	

12 If line 10 is more than line 9, enter overpayment here \$ _____ and check if to be: Applied to next return, or Refunded.

Check if you are a first-time 3-banking-day depositor (see deposit rules on page 4).

Record of Federal Tax Liability
 (See deposit rules on page 4.)

If your tax liability for any month in 1990 is \$3,000 or more, do not use the schedule below. Instead, complete and attach Form 943A, Agricultural Employer's Record of Federal Tax Liability.

Deposit period ending	Tax liability for month	Instructions
A January 31	A	If your taxes for the year (line 9) are less than \$500, you do not have to complete this record. You may pay the taxes with Form 943 or deposit them by January 31, 1991. If your taxes for every month are less than \$3,000, show your tax liability next to the month. If your tax liability for any month is \$3,000 or more, do not use this schedule. Instead, complete and attach Form 943A. See rules (4) and (5) under "Deposit Rules" on page 4. The total tax liability for the year (line M) should equal net taxes (line 9).
B February 28	B	
C March 31	C	
D April 30	D	
E May 31	E	
F June 30	F	
G July 31	G	
H August 31	H	
I September 30	I	
J October 31	J	
K November 30	K	
L December 31	L	
M Total liability for year (add lines A through L).	M	

Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this return, including accompanying schedules and statements, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, it is true, correct, and complete.

Date

Signature

Title (Owner, etc.)

Please file this form with your Internal Revenue Service Center (see instructions on "Where To File").

General Instructions

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice.—We ask for the information on this form to carry out the Internal Revenue laws of the United States. You are required to give us this information. We need it to ensure that taxpayers are complying with these laws and to allow us to figure and collect the right amount of tax.

The time needed to complete and file this form will vary depending on individual circumstances. The estimated average time is: **Recordkeeping** 8 hrs., 51 min., **Learning about the law or the form** 22 min., **Preparing the form** 1 hr., 28 min., **Copying, assembling, and sending the form to IRS** 16 min. If you have comments concerning the accuracy of these time estimates or suggestions for making this form more simple, we would be happy to hear from you. You can write to both the **Internal Revenue Service**, Washington, DC 20224, Attention: IRS Reports Clearance Officer, T:FP; and the **Office of Management and Budget**, Paperwork Reduction Project (1545-0035), Washington, DC 20503. **DO NOT** send the tax form to either of these offices. Instead, see the instructions below for information on where to file.

Changes You Should Note.—Cash wages subject to social security taxes are also subject to income tax withholding. There is **no maximum amount** of cash wages subject to income tax withholding as there is for social security taxes.

For deposits required to be made after July 31, 1990, employers must make a deposit of taxes by the close of the next banking day if their undeposited tax liability is \$100,000 or more. See Circular A, Section 8 for details. Employers must complete **Schedule B (Form 941)**, Supplemental Record of Federal Tax Liability, for any quarter in which an eighth-monthly period's tax liability is \$100,000 or more after July 31, 1990.

For 1990, wages subject to social security taxes increased to \$51,300 of cash wages you paid to each employee.

Note: Beginning in 1991, the wage bases for the two parts of the social security tax (social security and Medicare) are different. See Circular A for details.

Reconciliation of Forms 943 and W-3.—Amounts reported on Form 943 for 1990 should agree with the totals reported on **Form W-3**, Transmittal of Income and Tax Statements, which summarize the **Forms W-2**, Wage and Tax Statement, given to employees. The amounts that should agree are social security wages and the advance earned income credit. If the totals do not agree, IRS may require you to explain any differences and correct any errors. You can avoid this by making sure that correct amounts are reported on returns.

Additional Information.—Circular A, Agricultural Employer's Tax Guide, has information you may need for social security taxes, Federal unemployment (FUTA) tax, and withheld income tax. It includes tables showing the social security tax and income tax to withhold from an employee's wages. Circular A is mailed to Form 943 filers each year in December

Purpose of Form.—Use Form 943 to report income tax withheld and employer and employee social security taxes on farmworkers. Also use this form to report taxes on wages of household employees in a private home on a farm operated for profit. They are considered farm employees. If you paid taxable wages to an employee for services other than farmwork, do not include them on Form 943. Instead, use **Form 941**, Employer's Quarterly Federal Tax Return. If you paid wages for domestic services in your private, nonfarm home, use **Form 942**, Employer's Quarterly Tax Return for Household Employees.

Who Must File.—File Form 943 if you paid to one or more farmworkers wages subject to social security taxes or income tax withholding. For a definition of agricultural workers ("farmworkers") and wages, see Circular A.

How To Determine if Social Security Taxes Are Due and If the Wages Are Subject to Income Tax Withholding. The \$2,500 Test or the \$150 Test.—Employer and employee social security taxes are due and the wages are subject to income tax withholding if you meet either test below.

• You pay cash wages of \$2,500 or more to all of your farmworkers.

Exception: If you pay a farmworker less than \$150 in annual cash wages, those wages are not subject to social security taxes even if you pay \$2,500 or more to all your farmworkers, if the farmworker:

- is employed in agriculture as a hand harvest laborer;
- is paid piece-rates in an operation which is usually paid on a piece-rate basis in the region of employment;
- Commutes daily from his or her home to the farm, and
- Has been employed in agriculture less than 13 weeks in the preceding calendar year (1989).

The amounts you pay these seasonal farmworkers, however, count toward the \$2,500-or-more test for determining the social security coverage of other farmworkers. If the \$2,500-or-more group test is not met, the \$150-or-more individual test still applies.

• You pay an employee cash wages of \$150 or more in a calendar year for farm work.

Social security taxes apply to most payments of sick pay, including payments made by third parties such as insurance companies. For details, see **Circular E**, Employer's Tax Guide, and the instructions on Form W-3.

When To File.—For 1990, file Form 943 by January 31, 1991. However, if you made deposits on time in full payment of the taxes due for the year, you may take an additional 10 days to file the return.

After you file your first return, we 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 9 and send the form back to the IRS.

If you stop paying wages during the year, file a final return for 1990. Be sure to fill in the line at the top. If you later become liable for any of the taxes, notify the IRS.

Where To File.—

If your legal residence, principal place of business, office, or agency is in	File with the Internal Revenue Service Center at
Florida, Georgia, South Carolina	Atlanta, GA 39901
New Jersey, New York (New York City and counties of Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester)	Holtsville, NY 00501
New York (all other counties), Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont	Andover, MA 05501
Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Wisconsin	Kansas City, MO 64999
Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia	Philadelphia, PA 19255
Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, West Virginia	Cincinnati, OH 45999
Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas	Austin, TX 73301
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	Ogden, UT 84201
California (all other counties), Hawaii	Fresno, CA 93888
Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee	Memphis, TN 37501
If you have no legal residence or principal place of business in any state	Philadelphia, PA 19255

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 willful failure to (1) file returns and pay taxes when due, (2) give Form W-2 to employees, (3) keep records, and (4) 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 details.

Forms W-2 and W-3.—By January 31, 1991, give Form W-2 to each employee who was working for you at the end of 1990. 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. However, 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 28, 1991, send Copy A of all Forms W-2 with Form W-3 to the SSA Data Operations Center for your state. The addresses are in the instructions for Form W-3.

Filing on Magnetic Media.—You may be required to use magnetic media instead of filing Copy A of Form W-2. You can get the rules for reporting W-2 information on magnetic media from the Social Security Administration, P.O. Box 2317, Baltimore, MD 21235, Attn: Magnetic Media Group.

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1990

YOUR COPY Before filing the return, be sure to show on this copy your name, address, and employer identification number.

Name ▶ Employer identification number ▶

Address and ZIP code ▶

Sale or transfer of business.—If a business is sold or transferred by one employer to another, each must file a separate return. Such a transfer occurs, for example, if a sole proprietor forms a partnership or a corporation. Neither employer should report wages paid by the other employer.

When a statutory merger or consolidation occurs, however, the continuing corporation's obligation to file a Form 943 and report wages is the same as if the continuing corporation and the dissolved corporation or corporations were one person.

If you do not have to file returns in the future, write "FINAL RETURN" here. ▶

1a Number of agricultural employees employed in the pay period that includes March 12, 1990 ▶	1a	
b If you are a subsidiary corporation AND your parent corporation files a consolidated Form 1120, enter parent corporation's employer identification number (EIN) ▶	1b	
2 Taxable cash wages paid during the year (see instructions on page 4)	2	
3 Social security taxes (multiply line 2 by 15.3%)	3	
4 Adjustment of social security taxes (attach statement—see instructions on page 4)	4	
5 Social security taxes as adjusted	5	
6 Federal income tax withheld (see instructions on page 4)	6	
7 Total taxes (add lines 5 and 6)	7	
8 Advance earned income credit (EIC) payments, if any (see instructions on page 4)	8	
9 Net taxes (subtract line 8 from line 7)	9	
10 Total amount deposited for 1990, including any overpayment from 1989, as shown in your records	10	
11 Undeposited taxes due (subtract line 10 from line 9—this should be less than \$500). Pay to Internal Revenue Service ▶	11	

12 If line 10 is more than line 9, enter overpayment here ▶ \$ and check if to be: Applied to next return, or Refunded.

Check if you are a first-time 3-banking-day depositor (see deposit rules on page 4). ▶

Record of Federal Tax Liability
 (See deposit rules on page 4.)

If your tax liability for any month in 1990 is \$3,000 or more, do not use the schedule below. Instead, complete and attach Form 943A, Agricultural Employer's Record of Federal Tax Liability.

Deposit period ending	Tax liability for month		Instructions
	A		
A January 31	A		If your taxes for the year (line 9) are less than \$500, you do not have to complete this record. You may pay the taxes with Form 943 or deposit them by January 31, 1991. If your taxes for every month are less than \$3,000, show your tax liability next to the month. If your tax liability for any month is \$3,000 or more, do not use this schedule. Instead, complete and attach Form 943A. See rules (4) and (5) under "Deposit Rules" on page 4. The total tax liability for the year (line M) should equal net taxes (line 9).
B February 28	B		
C March 31	C		
D April 30	D		
E May 31	E		
F June 30	F		
G July 31	G		
H August 31	H		
I September 30	I		
J October 31	J		
K November 30	K		
L December 31	L		
M Total liability for year (add lines A through L).	M		

Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this return, including accompanying schedules and statements, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, it is true, correct, and complete.

Date ▶ Signature ▶ Title (Owner, etc.) ▶

Please file this form with your Internal Revenue Service Center (see instructions on "Where To File").

Specific Instructions

Line 1a. Number of agricultural employees employed in the pay period that includes March 12, 1990.—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. Taxable cash wages paid during the year.—Show the total taxable cash wages you paid all your employees for farmwork in the calendar year. Do not include (a) the value of noncash items such as food or lodging or (b) pay for services other than farmwork. Report the full cash wages before tax was deducted. If you paid an employee more than \$51,300 in 1990, show only \$51,300 for that employee

Line 4. Adjustment of social security taxes.—If you deduct employee tax when no tax is due or if you deduct more than the correct amount, you should repay the employee if possible

If for any reason you cannot repay the employee before you file your return, include the amount with your tax deposit or pay it with your return. Show it on line 4. Attach a statement to the return on a separate sheet of paper explaining the overcollection. Show the employee's social security number (if known), name, and the amount you overcollected and did not repay the employee

Also use line 4 to correct social security tax reported on a prior return or credits for overpayments of penalty or interest paid on tax for prior periods. If you report both an underpayment and an overpayment, show only the difference. **Except for fractions of cents, explain any amount on Form 941c, Statement to Correct Information, or attach a statement that shows:**

- (a) What the mistake was.
- (b) The year or years in which the mistake was made and the amount of the mistake for each year
- (c) The year you found the mistake
- (d) If the entry corrects social security tax overcollected, that you repaid the tax and got a written statement from the employee that he or she has not claimed and will not claim a refund or credit for the amount.

If you incorrectly reported or left out wages on Form 943, show the total wages for all your employees as previously reported and as corrected on a statement or on Form 941c. Since SSA uses Form W-2 to enter social security earnings on the employee's records, give any corrected Form W-2 to the employee and send Copy A to SSA. Forms W-2c, Statement of Corrected Income and Tax Amounts, and W-3c, Transmittal of Corrected Income and Tax Statements, must be used to correct errors in previously filed Forms W-2

You can get Forms W-2c, W-3c, and 941c at IRS offices or by using the order blank (Form 7018) in Pub. 393, Federal Employment Tax Forms.

Fractions of cents.—If adding and dropping fractions of cents in collecting employee tax has caused a difference between the amount on line 3 and the amount actually deducted from the employees, report this difference on line 4. If this is the only entry on line 4, write "Fractions only" in the margin of the form.

Line 5. Social security taxes as adjusted.—Add line 4 to line 3 if reporting additional social security taxes. Subtract line 4 from line 3 if reducing social security taxes previously reported

Line 6. Federal income tax withheld.—Enter the income tax you withheld on wages paid to your employees

Line 8. Advance earned income credit (EIC) payments, if any.—Employees who are eligible can receive advance earned income credit payments with their wages by giving you Form W-5, Earned Income Credit Advance Payment Certificate, annually. For details, see Circular A.

Line 10. Total amount deposited for 1990.—Show the total amount deposited for the year, including any overpayment from 1989, as shown in your records

Line 11. Undeposited taxes due.—If you deposited all taxes when due for 1990, any balance on this line will be less than \$500. You may either deposit the balance or pay it with your return. Please include your employer identification number, "Form 943," and "1990" on your check.

Line 12. Overpayment.—If you deposited more than the correct amount for a year, you can have the overpayment refunded or applied to your next return

Signature.—Please be sure to sign and date the return

Deposit requirements.—In general, you must deposit employer and employee social security taxes and withheld income tax of \$500 or more with an authorized financial institution or a Federal Reserve bank. Do not send deposits to IRS or you will be subject to a penalty. Include Form 8109, Federal Tax Deposit Coupon, with each deposit. Please follow the instructions in the Federal Tax Deposit Coupon Book when completing the coupons.

If you hand-deliver your deposit to an authorized depository on the due date, be sure to deliver it before the depository closes its business day. If you make your deposit with a Federal Reserve bank, it must be made with the one for your area. Also, it must be in a form of payment that the Federal Reserve bank considers to be an immediate credit item. If you need more information, contact an authorized depository or a Federal Reserve bank.

Deposit Rules

The amount of taxes you owe (both shares of social security taxes plus any income tax withheld minus advance EIC payments, if any) determines the frequency of deposits. You owe these taxes when you pay the wages, not when your payroll period ends. The rules below tell you how often to deposit taxes. For examples that illustrate these rules, see section 8 in Circular A.

If the due date for filing a return or making a tax deposit falls on Saturday, Sunday, or a legal holiday, you may file the return or make the deposit on the first day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday

(1) Less than \$500 at the end of December.—If at the end of December your total undeposited taxes for the year are less than \$500, you do not have to deposit

the taxes. You may pay the taxes to IRS with Form 943 or deposit them by January 31

(2) Less than \$500 at the end of any month except December.—If at the end of any month except December your total undeposited taxes are less than \$500, you do not have to make a deposit. Carry the taxes over to the following month

(3) \$500 or more but less than \$3,000 at the end of any month.—If at the end of any month your total undeposited taxes are \$500 or more but less than \$3,000, you must deposit the taxes within 15 days after the end of the month

Exception to rule 3. If your undeposited taxes are \$500 or more but less than \$3,000 at the end of a month during which you were already required to make a deposit of \$3,000 or more in an earlier period of the month (because of rule 4 below), you do not have to deposit them. Carry them over into the next month instead

(4) \$3,000 or more at the end of any eighth-monthly period but less than \$100,000 at any time during the eighth-monthly period.—Each month is divided into eight deposit periods (eighth-monthly periods) that end on the 3rd, 7th, 11th, 15th, 19th, 22nd, 25th, and last day of the month. If at the end of any eighth-monthly period your total undeposited taxes are \$3,000 or more but less than \$100,000 at any time during the eighth-monthly period, deposit the taxes within 3 banking days after the end of that eighth-monthly period

You will be considered to meet rule 4 if

- You deposit at least 95% of the tax liability for the eighth-monthly period within 3 banking days after the end of the period, and
- You deposit any underpayment as follows.

(a) If the eighth-monthly period is in a month other than December, you deposit the underpayment with the first deposit that is required to be made after the 15th day of the following month

(b) If the eighth-monthly period is in December, you deposit any underpayment of \$500 or more by January 31. (Any underpayment of less than \$500 can be paid with Form 943 as explained in rule 1.) **Exception to rule 4.**—If this is the first time you are required to make a deposit within 3 banking days after the end of an eighth-monthly period, you may deposit the taxes by the 15th day of the next month (instead of within 3 banking days after the eighth-monthly period) if you meet all of the following conditions

- You were not required to deposit taxes for any eighth-monthly period during the 4 preceding quarters
- You were not required to deposit taxes for any eighth-monthly period during earlier months of this quarter
- Your total undeposited taxes at the end of any eighth-monthly period during this month are less than \$10,000.

If you qualify for this exception to rule 4, check the box at the top of the Record of Federal Tax Liability and attach a statement showing your net taxes for each of the 4 preceding calendar quarters.

(5) \$100,000 or more at any time during the eighth-monthly period.—See Circular A.