



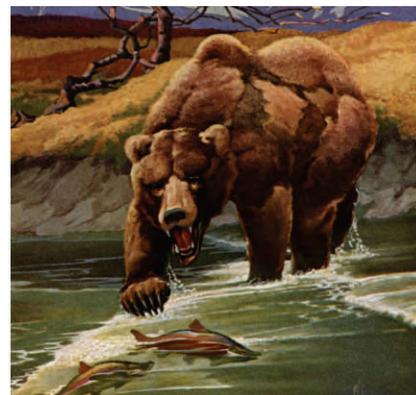
CDFI Fund Announces New Native Initiatives Workshop Series

The Community Development Financial Institutions Fund (CDFI Fund) launched its new "Economic Development Strategies in Indian Country" workshop series. Co-sponsored with the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, Seattle Branch, the workshops are being conducted to promote economic development in Native communities across the country. Participants will learn about resources available for Native economic development initiatives from the federal government and regional programs.

"We are excited about this opportunity to partner with the Federal Reserve Bank to build upon our Native Initiatives efforts," said CDFI Fund Director Donna Gambrell. "We are always exploring ways to help our nation's distressed communities during the current economic recovery. We must remember the unique challenges our communities face, especially in Native areas across the nation. These workshops will help participants identify new ways to stimulate and revitalize their Native economic and community development programs."

The CDFI Fund and Federal Reserve staff will facilitate day-long workshops, featuring various federal agencies and industry experts. Participants will be able to attend seminars on designing successful economic development strategies while networking with regional practitioners and local support organizations. Five cities will host the workshops - Sacramento, Seattle, Oklahoma City, Albuquerque, and Anchorage.

"The 'Economic Development Strategies in Indian Country' workshops are part of our overall plan to help ensure that economic opportunities are equally available throughout the nation, including Indian Country," said Scott Turner, Vice President and Community Affairs Officer of the Community Development Department, Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. "After holding over 100 meetings on reservations within the 12th District, we understand the many difficulties confronting tribes and their members. We are proud to join with the CDFI Fund on this initiative and look forward to learning how we can support efforts to promote community and economic development in Indian Country."



A decade of service to America's first nations.

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For more information about the series as well as to register for a specific workshop, please visit: <http://www.frbsf.org/community/resources/events.html>

2010 Economic Development Strategies in Indian Country Workshop Schedule

- July 28, 2010: Sacramento, California
- August 17, 2010: Seattle, Washington
- August 19, 2010: Anchorage, Alaska
- September 16, 2010: Albuquerque, New Mexico

About the Native Initiatives.

The CDFI Fund's Native Initiatives work to increase access to credit, capital, and financial services in communities by creating and expanding CDFIs primarily serving Native communities. This is achieved through two principle initiatives:

- 1) a funding program – the NACA Program – targeted to increasing the number and capacity of existing or new Native CDFIs, and
- 2) a complementary series of training programs, called “Expanding Native Opportunities,” that seeks to foster the development of new Native CDFIs, strengthen the operational capacity of existing Native CDFIs, and guide Native CDFIs in the creation of important financial education and asset building programs for their communities.

About the CDFI Fund.

Since its creation in 1994, the CDFI Fund has awarded almost \$1.2 billion to CDFIs, community development organizations and financial institutions through the CDFI Program, the Bank Enterprise Award Program, and the Native Initiatives. In addition, the CDFI Fund has allocated \$26 billion in tax credit authority to Community Development Entities through the New Markets Tax Credit Program.

For more information on the CDFI Fund and its programs, please visit www.cdfifund.gov.

Customer Satisfaction Survey is Coming

As a reminder, our annual Customer Satisfaction Survey will be in the mail in the near future.

The purpose of the survey is to obtain feedback from our customers that will allow us to measure customer satisfaction with our products and services, and to determine areas where we need to effect operational changes.

New excise tax on tanning services

A 10-percent excise tax on indoor UV tanning services went into effect on July 1, 2010. The tax doesn't apply to phototherapy services performed by a licensed medical professional on his or her premises. There's also an exception for certain physical fitness facilities that offer tanning as an incidental service to members without a separately identifiable fee. For additional information, please see the frequently asked questions page at

<http://www.irs.gov/businesses/small/article/0,,id=224600,00.html>



NEW JOBS TAX BREAKS



Employers may qualify for **two new tax breaks** when they hire someone who has not worked for more than 40 hours in the past 60 days. These breaks are part of the **Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment (HIRE) Act**.

Here's what you should know.

6.2 percent payroll tax exemption

You may be exempt from your 6.2 percent share of social security tax on wages paid to qualified employees, effective for wages paid from March 19, 2010, through December 31, 2010. Most employers will claim it on Form 941, Employer's QUARTERLY Federal Tax Return, beginning with the second quarter of 2010. The exemption will also be claimed on annual payroll tax returns such as Form 944, Employer's ANNUAL Federal Tax Return.

Tax credit up to \$1,000 per worker

You may claim an additional new hire retention credit, up to \$1,000 for each qualified employee you keep as an employee for at least a year and whose wages are not significantly reduced in the second half of the year. You claim it on your income tax return for your business, usually in tax year 2011.

Qualified employers

You may qualify for these tax breaks if you are a small or large business, tax-exempt organization, public college or university, Indian tribal government or farmer. But household employers and federal, state and local government employers, other than public colleges and universities, do not qualify.

Qualified employees

Generally, those beginning employment with you after February 3, 2010, and before January 1, 2011, who were either unemployed or worked 40 hours or less for anyone during the previous 60 days can qualify. You must get a Form W-11, or similar signed affidavit, from new hires certifying they were not employed for more than 40 hours during the 60 days before beginning employment.

**Learn more about HIRE and new jobs
tax breaks at www.irs.gov**

Information worth knowing.





Treasury Seeks Comments Regarding Tribal Bonds

The Department of the Treasury seeks comments from Indian Tribal Governments regarding the Tribal Economic Development Bond provision of the Internal Revenue Code. The purpose of this solicitation of comments is to assist Treasury in developing recommendations regarding this bond provision for a Congressionally-directed study under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. Please visit the link below for additional information.

<http://www.irs.gov/govt/tribes/index.html>

Filing and Furnishing Form 1042-S

It is not a question of “if” a tribal casino will ever need to file and furnish Form 1042-S (Foreign Person’s US Source Income Subject to Withholding), but “when”. As the international global economy has expanded and diversified, so too has the increase in tribal casinos foreign patrons, and the use of foreign entertainers and athletes. In some instances a tribe may be making per-capita payments to non-resident alien tribal members (members who are not U.S. citizens or resident aliens). Filing and furnishing Form 1042-S more than likely would be required in these situations described.

The withholding agent (the tribal casino or tribal entity) has identification, withholding, deposit requirements (Form 1042) and filing and furnishing Form 1042-S responsibilities associated with transactions with the parties listed in the paragraph above. The general rule is payments are subject to 30% withholding unless the payee can establish the United States has a tax treaty with the payee’s foreign country documenting a lesser amount. Publication 901 *U.S. Tax Treaties* can be referred to determine the appropriate withholding tax amount.

To ensure that your Forms 1042-S can be processed, refer to Publication 515 – *Withholding of Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Entities*

Form 1042-S is due by March 15th and can be sent on paper or electronically (Tribal Casinos give the payee their copies of Form 1042-S at the time gambling winnings are won).

If you file 250 or more Forms 1042-S you are **required** to submit them electronically. Electronic returns are filed using the Filing Information Returns Electronically (FIRE) System <http://fire.irs.gov>. Even though fewer than as many as 249 Forms 1042-S may be submitted on paper, the IRS encourages filers to transmit electronically. Refer to Publication 1187 for electronic submission of forms 1042-S.

If filing less than 250 Forms 1042-S and you choose to file paper forms, file copy A of the forms along with Form 1042-T (Annual Summary and Transmittal of Forms 1042-S) and mail to:

Ogden Service Center
P.O. Box 409101
Ogden, UT 84409

Detailed instructions for completion of Forms 1042-T are included on the form itself. Detailed instructions for completion of Form 1042-S are included with the form 1042-S.

The primary errors associated with the filing and furnishing of Form 1042-S are that the forms are filed late, are inaccurate, or were transmitted via paper when required to be transmitted electronically. Penalties may be imposed for these situations.

You are encouraged to contact your ITG Specialist to answer any questions you have related to payments to Foreign Person’s.



Message from the Director

In the [last newsletter](#) I discussed the actions Treasury Department has taken recently to develop and implement a Tribal Consultation Policy to govern all Treasury offices, including the IRS. Treasury is continuing to work toward the goal of more open communication with the Tribes and has just published a Notice in the Federal Register asking for input related to Tribal Economic Development Bonds. The article on page 4 of this newsletter, *Treasury Seeks Comments Regarding Tribal Bonds*, points you to our website for a link to the Notice. The provision in the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) that created \$2 billion in expanded bonding authority for tribal governments, also required Treasury to report to Congress on the effectiveness of the provision. In our various consultation meetings this year, tribal representatives asked Treasury to utilize consultation in developing that very important report. The purpose of the Notice is to do just that. Treasury wants tribal input on specific issues related to the “essential governmental function” test and other aspects of bond financing in Indian Country. The information Tribes provide will be used to formulate the report to Congress. I would encourage you to make sure that tribal leadership and those who deal with financing at your Tribe are aware of this opportunity to have input on the report.

In addition to ARRA, several other legislative provisions have items that impact Tribal Governments. One item arises from the Hiring Incentives and Restore Employment (HIRE) Act. If the Tribe hires a qualifying individual this year, the Tribe may be eligible for a payroll tax exemption related to that individual. State and local governments are NOT eligible for this exemption but Tribal Governments are so be sure to look at this new provision to see if you might benefit. An article is in this newsletter (Page 3) to assist you.

Christie Jacobs



Forms 11-C and 730 for Pull Tab Sales

Tribes selling pull-tabs are required to file:

- Form 11-C, *Occupational Tax and Registration Return for Wagering* and
- Form 730, *Monthly Tax Return for Wagers*,



Form 11-C is an **annual** return which applies to persons receiving taxable wagers whether they receive compensation or are volunteers. Both the tribal government and **agents** (persons who accept taxable wagers on behalf of the tribe) must file Form 11-C to register and to pay the occupational tax before wagers are accepted and annually thereafter. Generally, the amount of the occupational tax is \$50 per year per person.

Each agent has a unique Employer Identification Number (EIN) for purposes of the Form 11-C Occupational Tax. Even though the tribe typically prepares the Form 11-C for the agent and pays the \$50 fee on the agent's behalf, the agent is required to sign the return. A copy of this return should be given to the agent for their records.

**Form 11-C for the period
July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2011
was due July 1, 2010
for the tribe and any active agents.**

Where a third-party "operator" conducts the wagering pool activity on behalf of a tribe, tribal village, charity, or municipal government ("permittee") such as occurs in Alaska, who is the party responsible for filing the Forms 730 and 11-C?

The tax liability and the filing of Form 730, *Monthly Tax Return for Wagers*, is a joint and several liability between the permittee and the operator. This position has been decided in the case of [Alaska Chiropractic Society, et al v. United States](#). The Occupational Tax would be imposed on any individual accepting wagers, as well as the permittee and operator.

Successful Training in Bethel

On May 4-6, 2010, the office of Indian Tribal Governments (ITG) held a Tax Workshop in Bethel. The event was sponsored by the Association of Village Council Presidents (AVCP) and was held at the Allannivik Hotel Conference Room. Twenty-two (22) individuals attended. Thirteen tribal governments were represented along with one Village Corporation and the Alaska Division of Community & Regional Affairs.

Feedback from the participants was very favorable. ITG Specialists Mary Jo Audette and Judy Pearson were presenters covering federal employment tax and information reporting topics. The State of Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development provided a guest speaker (Patrick Mulligan) who discussed employment issues related to State of Alaska filing requirements and how to file online. A half-day session for pull tab and bingo issues was also offered by Joe Koss from the State of Alaska, Tax Division Gaming Unit.



Attendees at AVCP Sponsored Tax Workshop.

If you are interested in co-sponsoring a similar employment tax workshop in your region of the Alaska, please send an e-mail to Judy.M.Pearson@irs.gov or phone 907-271-6949.

Making your home more energy-efficient?

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009 increased the energy tax credit for homeowners who make energy efficient improvements to existing homes. The Residential Energy Property Credit is non-refundable (you can lower your tax liability to zero, but not below zero.) The improvements must meet certain criteria to be eligible for the credit; specific information about these standards is available on the Energy Star website at www.energystar.gov.

The credit has two different components:

Nonbusiness Energy Property Credit: This portion of the credit is limited to improvements placed in service during 2009 and 2010 up to a total credit of \$1,500 for both tax years combined.

The credit applies to new items such as:

- Energy-efficient exterior windows, doors and skylights
- Insulation
- Roofs (metal and asphalt)
- Energy-efficient heating and air conditioning systems
- Water heaters (natural gas, propane or oil)
- Biomass stoves



Generally, the amount eligible for the credit does not include the cost of preparation, assembly or installation. However, certain installation costs for heating and air conditioning systems, water heaters and biomass stoves may be eligible.

Residential Energy Efficient Property Credit: This portion of the credit is based on 30% of your costs of qualified solar electric property, solar water heating property, small wind energy property, geothermal heat pump property, and fuel cell property. This includes labor costs properly allocable to the onsite preparation, assembly, or original installation of the property and for piping or wiring to interconnect such property to the home. The credit amount for costs paid for qualified fuel cell property is limited to \$500 for each one-half kilowatt of capacity of the property. There is no dollar limit on the amount of improvements that may qualify for this portion of the credit.

Special Note for Alaskans making energy –efficient improvements

The State of Alaska has two programs to help homeowners make their homes more energy efficient, and these two programs interact differently with the Residential Energy Credit.

Alaska’s “Weatherization Program” requires that your income fall below a certain level in order to participate. Payments for improvements received through this program are not taxable to the homeowner, but improvements paid for with tax-free reimbursements are NOT eligible for the federal tax credits.

Alaska’s “Home Energy Rebate” program is available to homeowners at all income levels. Payments received through this program are taxable income for the homeowner (included on Line 21 of the Form 1040), and the state will issue a Form 1099-Misc reporting income over \$600. Improvements reimbursed by this program may be eligible for the federal tax credits, as long as they otherwise qualify.

Closing Deadline Extended to Sept. 30 for Eligible Homebuyer Credit Purchases

Eligible taxpayers who contracted to buy a home, qualifying for the first-time homebuyer credit, before the end of April now have until September 30, 2010 to close the deal.

The Homebuyer Assistance and Improvement Act of 2010, signed by the President on July 2, 2010, extended the closing deadline from June 30 to September 30 for any eligible homebuyer who entered into a binding purchase contract on or before April 30 to close on the purchase of the home on or before June 30, 2010. The new law addresses concerns that many homebuyers might be unable to meet the original June 30 closing deadline.

Special filing and documentation requirements apply to anyone claiming the homebuyer credit. To avoid refund delays, those who entered into a purchase contract on or before April 30, but closed after that date, should attach to their return a copy of the pages from the signed contract showing all parties' names and signatures if required by local law, the property address, the purchase price, and the date of the contract.

Besides filling out Form 5405, First-Time Homebuyer Credit and Repayment of the Credit, all eligible homebuyers must also include with their return one of the following documents:

- A copy of the settlement statement showing all parties' names and signatures if required by local law, property address, sales price, and date of purchase. Normally, this is the properly executed Form HUD-1, Settlement Statement.
- For mobile home purchasers who are unable to get a settlement statement, a copy of the executed retail sales contract showing all parties' names and signatures, property address, purchase price and date of purchase.
- For a newly constructed home where a settlement statement is not available, a copy of the certificate of occupancy showing the owner's name, property address and date of the certificate.

Besides providing a tax benefit to first-time homebuyers and purchasers who haven't owned homes in recent years, the law allows a long-time resident of the same main home to claim the credit if they purchase a new principal residence. To qualify, eligible taxpayers must show that they lived in their old home for a five-consecutive-year period during the eight-year period ending on the purchase date of the new home. Homebuyers claiming this credit can avoid refund delays by attaching documentation covering the five-consecutive-year period:

- Form 1098, Mortgage Interest Statement, or substitute mortgage interest statements,
- Property tax records or
- Homeowner's insurance records.

There are three options for claiming the credit on a qualifying 2010 purchase:

- If a 2009 return has not yet been filed, claim it on Form 1040 for tax-year 2009. Though these returns cannot be filed electronically, taxpayers can still use [IRS Free File](#) to prepare their return. The returns must be printed out and sent to the IRS, along with all required documentation. The IRS urges taxpayers claiming refunds to choose direct deposit.
- If a 2009 return has already been filed, claim it on an amended return using Form 1040X.
- Whether or not a 2009 return has been filed, wait until next year and claim it on a 2010 Form 1040.

More details on claiming the credit can be found in the [instructions](#) to Form 5405, as well as on the [First-Time Homebuyer Credit page](#) on IRS.gov.

Is your withholding correct?



Use the Withholding Calculator at the IRS web page to see if you need to make a change. This is a good time of year to see if you're having enough federal income tax withheld from your paycheck. Some tax benefits available in recent years are set to expire and will not be available for the 2010 tax year. It's especially important to check your withholding if:

- You owed taxes on last year's tax return
- You had a big refund last year and would rather see more in your paycheck
- You are an employee working more than one job
- You and your spouse both work
- You can be claimed as a dependent on someone else's tax return

You can find the calculator at www.irs.gov, using the search term "withholding calculator." You will need your most recent pay stubs and your 2009 tax return to help figure your correct withholding.

If you would like to share the above information with your employees, a flyer has been provided on page 10.

Volunteer Tax preparation is still available in some communities

Free Volunteer Tax Preparation is provided at locations around the state. Sites in Anchorage, Juneau, Seward, Soldotna and Wrangell will have limited hours over the summer to prepare and e-file tax returns.

To find out if there is a volunteer site open in your area, call United Way's referral service, Alaska 2-1-1, by dialing 2-1-1 or 1-800-478-2221.

Volunteers are certified by the IRS to prepare basic returns, including the Earned Income Credit and other family-oriented credits. Volunteer sites use IRS e-file, the quickest and most accurate way to file your tax return.



Publication 4268—Employment Tax Guide for Tribes

Our on-line Employment Tax Guide continues to receive a very positive response from tribal payroll and finance employees. You can download this comprehensive guide from a link on our landing page at www.irs.gov/tribes.

Making Work Pay Credit and Form W-4 Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate

- You may need a withholding “check up” due to tax law changes if you are:
 - an employee with multiple jobs
 - a married couple and both husband and wife work
 - a retiree who receives a pension and does not have any wage income
 - an employee who does not have a valid social security number
 - an employee who can be claimed as a dependent on someone else's return
 - an employee who receives Social Security, SSI, Railroad Retirement or Veteran's Disability Payments
- If you fall into one of the above categories, the tax being withheld from your pay or pension under the *Making Work Pay Credit* may not be enough.
- Not having enough tax withheld may reduce your refund or you may owe tax when you file your income tax return.
- Don't let withholding changes catch up with you when you file your 2009 or 2010 income tax return. Complete your withholding “check up” by following the steps below.

Step 1

Gather your pay stubs and a copy of your most recent tax return.

Step 2

Review Publication 919, *How Do I Adjust My Tax Withholding?* Or access the withholding calculator on IRS.gov.

Step 3

Give your employer a revised Form W-4. Pensioners can adjust their withholding by giving the pension payer a revised Form W-4P.

Visit IRS.gov/recovery for more details on the *Making Work Pay Credit*. Forms and publications are available on www.irs.gov or by calling the IRS at 1-800-829-3676.



Internal Revenue Service



Did you know that a forgiven debt can result in taxable income?

If you borrow money and the lender later cancels or forgives the debt, you may have to include the cancelled amount in income for tax purposes, depending on the circumstances. When you borrowed the money you were not required to include the loan proceeds in income because you had an obligation to repay the lender. When that obligation is subsequently forgiven, the amount you received as loan proceeds is normally reportable as income because you no longer have an obligation to repay the lender. The lender is usually required to report the amount of the canceled debt to you and the IRS on a Form 1099-C, Cancellation of Debt.

Here’s a very simplified example. You borrow \$10,000 and default on the loan after paying back \$2,000. If the lender is unable to collect the remaining debt from you, there is a cancellation of debt of \$8,000, which generally is taxable income to you.

Is Cancellation of Debt income always taxable?

Not always. There are some exceptions. The most common situations when cancellation of debt income is not taxable involve:

- Qualified principal residence indebtedness: This applies to most homeowners, if the forgiven or cancelled debt was used to buy, build or substantially improve your principal residence.
- Bankruptcy: Debts discharged through bankruptcy are not considered taxable income.
- Insolvency: If you are insolvent when the debt is cancelled, some or all of the cancelled debt may not be taxable to you. You are insolvent when your total debts are more than the fair market value of your total assets.
- Non-recourse loans: A non-recourse loan is a loan for which the lender cannot pursue you personally in case of default. Forgiveness of a non-recourse loan resulting from a foreclosure does not result in cancellation of debt income. However, it may result in other tax consequences.

These exceptions are discussed in detail in [Publication 4681](#), Canceled Debts, Foreclosures, Repossessions, and Abandonments.

All IRS forms and publications may be downloaded from the [IRS website](#) at www.irs.gov, or you can request by calling 1-800-829-3676 (1-800-TAX-FORM.)

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Six Tips for Students with a Summer Job

School's out and many students now have a summer job. Some students may not realize they have to pay taxes on their summer income. Here are the six things the IRS wants everyone to know about income earned while working a summer job.

1. All employees fill out a W-4, Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate, when starting a new job. This form is used by employers to determine the amount of tax that will be withheld from your paycheck. If you have multiple summer jobs, you will want to make sure all your employers are withholding an adequate amount of taxes to cover your total income tax liability. To make sure your withholding is correct, use the Withholding Calculator on IRS.gov.
2. Whether you are working as a waiter or a camp counselor, you may receive tips as part of your summer income. All tip income you receive is taxable income and is therefore subject to federal income tax.
3. Many students do odd jobs over the summer to make extra cash. Earnings you received from self-employment are subject to income tax. These earnings include income from odd jobs like baby-sitting and lawn mowing.
4. If you have net earnings of \$400 or more from self-employment, you will also have to pay self-employment tax. This tax pays for your benefits under the Social Security system. Social Security and Medicare benefits are available to individuals who are self-employed the same as they are to wage earners who have Social Security tax and Medicare tax withheld from their wages. The self-employment tax is figured on Form 1040, Schedule SE.
5. Food and lodging allowances paid to ROTC students participating in advanced training are not taxable. However, active duty pay – such as pay received during summer advanced camp – is taxable.
6. Special rules apply to services you perform as a newspaper carrier or distributor. You are a direct seller and treated as self-employed for federal tax purposes if you meet the following conditions:
 - You are in the business of delivering newspapers.
 - All your pay for these services directly relates to sales rather than to the number of hours worked.
 - You perform the delivery services under a written contract which states that you will not be treated as an employee for federal tax purposes.

Generally, newspaper carriers or distributors under age 18 are not subject to self-employment tax.

October Training in Fairbanks

Tanana Chiefs Conference will be hosting a 4-day workshop on
October 18 -21, 2010

at the Westmark Hotel in Fairbanks. The first day's topic is
"How to Detect and Prevent Fraud and Embezzlement."

Days 2, 3, 4 will be Employment and Payroll issues presented by the IRS's
Office of Indian Tribal Governments.

Presenters will be Judy Pearson and Mary Jo Audette.

For further information and registration please call:
Elvina Carlo, Self-Governance Program Assistant, 907-452-8251 extension 3091.

Federal Tax Calendar for Third Quarter 2010

July 2010

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
				1 File Form 11-C to register and pay annual tax (if you take wagers).	2 Make a deposit for June 26-29.*	3
4	5	6	7	8 Make a deposit for June 30—July 2.*	9 Make a deposit for July 3-6.*	10
11	12 Employees are required to report to you tips of \$20 or more earned during June.	13	14 Make a deposit for July 7-9.*	15 Make a deposit for June under monthly deposit rule.**	16 Make a deposit for July 10-13.*	17
18	19	20	21 Make a deposit for July 14-16.*	22	23 Make a deposit for July 17-20.*	24
25	26	27	28 Make a deposit for July 21-23.*	29	30 Make a deposit for July 24-27.*	31

August 2010

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1	2 File Form 941 the 2nd calendar quarter of 2010. File Form 730 for wagers received during June. File Form 720 the 2nd calendar quarter of 2010. File Form 5500 for calendar year 2009.		4 Make a deposit for July 28-30.*	5	6 Make a deposit for July 31—August 3.*	7
8		10 Employees are required to report to you tips of \$20 or more earned during July.	11 Make a deposit for Aug 4-6.*	12	13 Make a deposit for Aug 7-10.*	14
15	16 Make a deposit for July under monthly deposit rule.**	17	18 Make a deposit for Aug 11-13.*	19	20 Make a deposit for Aug 14-17.*	21
22	23	24	25 Make a deposit for Aug 18-20.*	26	27 Make a deposit for Aug 21-24.*	28
29	30	31 Form 730 for wagers received during July.	* = 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 must be initiated at least one day prior to the due dates listed above in order to be timely.			

September 2010

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
			1 Make a deposit for Aug 25-27.*	2	3 Make a deposit for Aug 28-31.*	4
5	6	7	8	9 Make a deposit for Sept 1-3.*	10 Employees are required to report to you tips of \$20 or more earned during August. Make a deposit for Sep 4-7.*	11
12	13	14	15 Make a deposit for Sep 8-10.* Make a deposit for August under monthly deposit rule.**	16	17 Make a deposit for Sep 11-14.*	18
19	20	21	22 Make a deposit for Sep 15-17.*	23	24 Make a deposit for Sep 18-21.*	25
26	27	28	29 Make a deposit for Sep 22-24.*	30		



* = Make a Payroll Deposit if you are under the semi-weekly deposit rule. NOTE: Deposits made through EFTPS must be initiated at least one day prior to the due dates listed above in order to be
 **= Make a Monthly Deposit if you qualify under that rule.

Did you know?

You can subscribe/download the tax calendar to your Outlook or iCal. Just go to the link below and follow the instructions.

<http://www.irs.gov/businesses/small/article/0,,id=176080,00.html>

Return Filing Dates

August 2nd

- > File Form 941 for the 2nd quarter of 2010. If all deposits were paid on time and in full, file by August 10th.
- > File Form 730 and pay the tax on applicable wagers accepted during June 2010.
- > File Form 720 for 2nd quarter of 2010.
- > File Form 5500 or 5500-EZ for calendar year 2009 (if you maintain an employee benefit plan).

August 31

- > File Form 730 and pay the tax on applicable wagers accepted during July 2010.

September 30

- > File Form 730 and pay the tax on applicable wagers accepted during August 2010.