

ITG News
Keeping First Nations Informed

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Message from the Director

As we begin the start of the federal government's 2007 fiscal year, our office is undertaking our annual Customer Satisfaction Survey. This is our fourth year for the survey, which is a valuable tool that helps us better understand the federal tax administration needs of Indian tribal governments.

I want to take this opportunity to communicate how strongly I feel about the survey and how important the results are in the formulation of future activities. Our initial survey in 2003 showed a strong overall level of satisfaction but clearly demonstrated some differences between geographic areas. We were able to follow-up and determine that the feedback from those tribes related primarily to problems involving accessibility of information, and we developed alternative means of service delivery to meet their needs.

Our second annual survey in 2004 yielded feedback that related to the lack of adequate ITG staffing in the Pacific Northwest and navigational confusion with the landing page of our web site. We were able to address the staffing concern by hiring two additional ITG Specialists in Washington and Alaska, as well as relocating the area manager to Portland as the opportunity arose. We worked diligently to reconfigure the entire structure of our web site to make it easier to locate needed information and more easily navigate between pages. The

feedback from the 2004 survey started that process, and the Advisory Committee to the TEGE Commissioner helped us through the process by contributing suggestions and providing feedback on proposed changes.

The 2005 Survey showed concerns about penalties and, in particular, a need for ITG to do more to assist tribes in mitigating them. In response, we created “Helpful Hints to Avoid Penalties” and posted it on our web site. The survey results also expressed a need for the IRS to do more to assist on tribal member issues, and we are currently developing a “primer” to help individuals, tax practitioners, and IRS employees better understand many of the unique federal tax issues that affect tribal members.

The 2006 Customer Satisfaction Survey was mailed to each tribe in late September. If you received it, I urge you to complete and return it in the postpaid envelope as soon as possible. All responses are anonymous unless you choose to identify yourself, but your feedback is invaluable to us. As always, we will publish a summary of the results as well as a listing of activities we will undertake to further improve our performance. I want to thank everyone in advance for their participation in this vital process.

Christie Jacobs

Federal Tax Calendar for Fourth Quarter 2006

October 2006

October 4th, Wednesday - *Make a deposit for 9/27 – 9/30

October 6th, Friday - *Make a deposit for 10/1 – 10/3

October 10th, Tuesday - Employees report September tip income to employer if \$20 or more

October 12th, Thursday - *Make a deposit for 10/4 – 10/6

October 13th, Friday - *Make a deposit for 10/7 – 10/10

October 16th, Monday - **Make a deposit for September if under the monthly deposit rule

October 18th, Wednesday - *Make a deposit for 10/13

October 20th, Friday - *Make a deposit for 10/14 – 10/17

October 25th, Wednesday - *Make a deposit for 10/18 – 10/20

October 27th, Friday - *Make a deposit for 10/21 – 10/24

November 2006

November 1st, Wednesday - *Make a deposit for 10/25 – 10/27

November 3rd, Friday - *Make a deposit for 10/28 – 10/31

November 8th, Wednesday - *Make a deposit for 11/1 – 11/3

November 13th, Monday - *Make a deposit for 11/4 – 11/7. Also, Employees report October tip income to employers if \$20 or more
November 15th, Wednesday - *Make a deposit for 11/8 – 11/10. Also, **Make a deposit for October if under the monthly deposit rule.
November 17th, Friday - *Make a deposit for 11/11 – 11/14
November 22nd, Wednesday - *Make a deposit for 11/15 – 11/24
November 27th, Monday - *Make a deposit for 11/18 -11/21
November 29th, Wednesday - *Make a deposit for 11/22 – 11/24

December 2006

December 1st, Friday - *Make a deposit for 11/25 – 11/28
December 6th, Wednesday - *Make a deposit for 11/29 – 12/1
December 8th, Friday - *Make a deposit for 12/2 – 12/5
December 11th, Monday – Employees report November tip income to employers if \$20 or more
December 13th, Wednesday - *Make a deposit for 12/6 – 12/8
December 15th, Friday - *Make a deposit for 12/9 – 12/12. Also, **Make a deposit for November if under the monthly deposit rule.
December 20th, Wednesday - *Make a deposit for 12/13 – 12/15
December 22nd, Friday - *Make a deposit for 12/16 – 12/19
December 28th, Thursday] - *Make a deposit for 12/20 – 12/22
December 29th, Friday - *Make a deposit for 12/23 – 12/26

*= 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.

Return Filing Dates

October 31st

File Form 941 for the 3rd quarter of 2006. If all deposits paid on time and in full, file by November 13th.

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

November 30th

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

January 2nd, 2007

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

Revisions to Publication 3908 and Publication 4268

The Office of Indian Tribal Governments has updated Publication 3908 – Gaming Tax Law and Bank Secrecy Act Issues for Indian Tribal Governments. The revised issuance contains updated information on withholding rules and tip compliance and greatly expanded information on the Bank Secrecy Act regulations that impact tribal casinos. The new revision, dated August 2006, can be accessed on-line through our web site at www.irs.gov/tribes, or hard copies can be ordered from the IRS Distribution Center by calling 1-800-829-3676.

We have also updated Publication 4268, the Employment Tax Desk Guide for Indian Tribal Governments. This extensive guide is only available through a download from our web site at www.irs.gov/tribes, but we will provide a copy for your use on a CD-Rom upon request if you contact your local ITG Specialist.

NEW AND IMPROVED!!!

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.

Payroll Cards—A Popular Payment Option

Payroll cards are emerging as a popular wage payment option. Payroll cards add another option to the traditional methods of paying employees by cash, check, or by direct deposit. Payroll cards are particularly attractive to employers that have a significant number of employees without bank accounts (“unbanked” employees). With stored value payroll cards, there is no need for an employee to have a bank account. Employers load payroll compensation on an ATM like card for the employee and the employee can access his/her wages at most ATM sites. Use of these cards is prevalent in service industries, such as restaurants, agriculture, and construction.

It is important to note that all of the payroll tax withholding rules, levy procedures, and all other filing requirements or compliance issues are unchanged from other forms of payment. Employees are still required to fill out a W-4, and employers are still required to file a W-2 for each employee.

Treasury Issues Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking on Definition of Essential Governmental Function for Indian Tribal Governments under Section 7871

The Department of the Treasury and IRS Counsel has issued an Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking that applies to Indian Tribal governments and to State and local governments that issue bonds for the benefit of Indian tribal governments. This proposed rule addresses the definition of an "essential governmental function" under section 7871(c) of the Internal Revenue Code and the limitation of that term to activities customarily performed by State and local governments for purposes of section 7871(e) of the Internal Revenue Code. The IRS has become aware of an increasing number of instances in which taxpayers have raised questions about the application of section 7871(e). Accordingly, the Treasury Department and the IRS have determined to seek public comment in advance of drafting proposed regulations in this area. Public comments may be made regarding the proposed standard, as outlined at the end of this article.

Section 7871(a)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 provides that an Indian tribal government is to be treated as a State "subject to subsection (c), for purposes of section 103 (relating to State and local bonds)." Section 7871(c)(1) provides that "section 103(a) shall apply to any obligation (not described in paragraph (2)) issued by an Indian tribal government (or subdivision thereof) only if such obligation is part of an issue substantially all of the proceeds of which are to be used in the exercise of any essential governmental function." Section 7871(e) provides that "for purposes of this section, the term 'essential governmental function' shall not include any function which is not customarily performed by State and local governments with general taxing powers."

The Treasury Department and the IRS anticipate that the proposed regulations will provide that for purposes of section 7871(c) and section 7871(e), an activity will be considered an essential governmental function that is customarily performed by State and local governments if: (1) there are numerous State and local governments with general taxing powers that have been conducting the activity and financing it with tax-exempt governmental bonds, (2) State and local governments with general taxing powers have been conducting the activity and financing it with tax-exempt governmental bonds for many years, and (3) the activity is not a commercial or industrial activity. The proposed regulations will further provide that examples of activities customarily performed by State and local governments include, but are not limited to, public works projects such as roads, schools, and government buildings.

Before the notice of proposed rulemaking is issued, consideration will be given to any written comments that are submitted timely (preferably a signed original and

eight (8) copies) to the IRS. All comments will be available for public inspection and copying.

Written or electronic comments must be submitted by November 7, 2006, to:

Internal Revenue Service
PO Box 7604
CC:PA:LPD:PR (REG-118788-06) Room 5203
Ben Franklin Station
Washington, DC 20044

Submissions may be sent electronically, via the IRS Internet site at <http://www.irs.gov/regs> or via the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal at <http://www.regulations.gov> (indicate IRS and REG-118788-06).

ITG and Justice Work to Shut Down an Abusive Scheme

ITG continues to pursue promoters of abusive schemes that not only are contrary to federal tax law, but also often deprive tribes and tribal members of the financial resources from gaming and other tribal economic ventures. A recent example of these efforts surfaced in early August when the Department of Justice filed suit against two accountants for allegedly running a fraudulent scheme involving improper deferrals of per capita distributions from casino gaming profits. The lawsuit alleges that the accountants, Kenneth Sorenson and Stephen Drake, received significant fees from members of a tribe who participated in the alleged scheme.

The lawsuit seeks a permanent order to halt Drake and Sorenson from continuing to execute their "tax deferral plan." The suit notes that they are officers of Benecorp LLC, a company devoted to providing financial counseling to Native American tribes and members. The tax plan, which they currently call CapNet 7, has been promoted within Indian country since at least 2003. While it had been heavily marketed in articles written for magazines and at trade shows in Las Vegas and Palm Springs, few tribes had expressed interest. Drake is reportedly a "silver member" of the California Nations Indian Gaming Association, which may have helped him gain access and credibility for the program.

The Justice Department lawsuit states that the Benecorp scheme used "sham entities and sham transactions" to create a circular flow of funds. The tribe involved has cooperated with the IRS during the investigation.

If you are aware of similar potentially abusive schemes, please contact ITG either via e-mail at tege.itg.schemes@irs.gov or by writing to us at:

IRS – Indian Tribal Governments

Box 227
Buffalo, New York 14225

Reporting Abuses/Schemes

We continue to work with tribes and tribal officials to address financial abuses and schemes being promoted in Indian country. Working together can help ensure the integrity of tribal finances, and eliminate the threats posed by individuals with schemes that appear “too good to be true” and often are.

If you are aware of financial impropriety or of a promoter advocating a scheme that appears highly suspect, you can contact the ITG Abuse Detection and Prevention Team at (716) 686-4860 or via e-mail at tege.itg.schemes@irs.gov

Pension Bill Affects Indian Tribal Government Plans

As many of you may be aware, there has been ongoing disagreement over the need for Tribes to file Form 5500 for their pension and retirement plans. While existing law exempted “governmental plans” from filing, the law did not include tribes in the definition of that term in the pension statute. There were ongoing attempts to remedy the matter by seeking to expand the definition to include Indian Tribal governments. In the interim, the IRS made an administrative decision to forego significant enforcement action pending clarification by Congress.

The issue was recently addressed as part of the major pension reform bill that President Bush signed into law in August. Although most Tribes were seeking to obtain full parity with other governmental entities, the final legislation added a limitation on tribal entities by stating that the term “governmental plan” includes a plan which is established and maintained by an Indian tribal government, a subdivision of an Indian tribal government, or an agency or instrumentality of either, and all of the participants of which are employees of such entity substantially all of whose services as such an employee are in the performance of essential governmental functions but not in the performance of commercial activities_(whether or not an essential government function).

This limitation was not anticipated but appears to require the filing of Form 5500 for plans that include any employees involved in casinos or other commercial enterprises.

The IRS is analyzing the overall pension bill. We will continue to post updated information on our web site at www.irs.gov/tribes. Our overall goal is to keep tribal employees covered and transition plans into compliance with new rules.

Self-Assess Your Federal Tax Compliance Risks

Tribal entities can now self-assess their federal tax compliance and work with ITG to address any problems they uncover. Entities electing to participate receive a fillable template from ITG, and are provided with the name of a local ITG Specialist who will serve as their resource during the process.

Information on the program, as well as an on-line request form, is available through the “Enhancing Federal Tax Compliance” link on the right-hand of the ITG web site landing page at www.irs.gov/tribes, or you can make an inquiry about the program via e-mail to tege.itg.tefac@irs.gov.

It's Never Too Early to Plan for Year-End

Early autumn is the perfect time to begin preparing your year-end process, according to the American Payroll Association (APA), which offers the following time-proven first steps from its class, Preparing for Year-End:

- Develop a committee, including representatives from any departments in your organization that play a role in year-end, such as payroll, tax, accounting, accounts payable, human resources, benefits, information systems, and the mail room.
- Discuss the successes and shortcomings of last year's process.
- Create a calendar of payroll runs, adjustment runs, and tax deposits, considering holidays observed by your company, your bank, and your service providers.
- Inquire about any payments or benefits that other departments may be providing that would be considered taxable wages.
- Establish a checklist of year-end tasks, including due dates and responsible parties.
- Determine how you will provide your Forms W-2 this year to your employees and to the Social Security Administration – on paper or electronically? Check out electronic options at www.socialsecurity.gov/bsa. Now is the time to discuss this with your software vendors, service providers, and/or forms suppliers.
- Ask your employees to review their pay stubs for the accuracy of the name, address, social security number, and any other information pertinent to year-end, such as which state tax is being withheld.
- Consider using SSA's Social Security Number Verification Service to verify

your employees' names and social security numbers and to avoid error notices (see www.socialsecurity.gov/employer/ssnv.htm).

- By December 1, remind your employees to review their W-4 status and to file a new W-4 if their filing status or number of withholding allowances will change in the coming year. You may also want to direct them to the "Withholding Calculator" in the "Individuals" section of the IRS Web site.

- Remind employees that those who wish to continue claiming exemption from withholding must submit a new W-4 by February 15, 2007; and those who wish to continue receiving Advance Earned Income Credit payments must submit a new W-5 by December 31, 2006.

- Reconcile the following three items:

- the total of the amounts from the first three Forms 941 for 2006,
- the third quarter year-to-date figures on your payroll journal, and
- a W-2 audit report as of September 30 (if your system allows it).

Excise Tax on Abusive Transactions

Although it is rare, the IRS has encountered situations where Indian tribes and other non-tax entities have become involved in tax shelter transactions. One of the major inducements was that a non-tax entity bore little risk, since they did not file an income tax return where their participation had to be disclosed, and there was no penalty for their participation/facilitation. This concern was recently addressed by Congress in the enactment of section 4965 and related provisions which were signed into law May 17, 2006. This section imposes disclosure rules, taxes, and penalties with respect to non-tax entity participation in prohibited tax shelter transactions. While the impact and rules relating to these new provisions are still evolving, Tribes need to be aware that there is now a major risk to participating in tax shelters.

The new provisions require non-tax entities (broadly defined to include employee plans, other deferred compensation and retirement plans including self-directed IRAs, and governmental units as well as exempt organizations) to report to the IRS their participation in any prohibited tax shelter transaction and the identity of other parties to the transaction. A new penalty under section 6652(c)(3) applies to the non-tax entity for failure to make the required disclosure. The IRS may make a written demand for the disclosure, and an additional penalty applies for failure to comply.

Non-tax entities described in section 501(c) and (d), governmental entities described in section 170(c), and Indian tribal governments must also pay excise taxes imposed by new section 4965. The tax is increased if the entity knew or had reason to know that the transaction was prohibited. "Entity managers" that

approve the participation must also pay a tax if they knew better (or had reason to know). Under new section 6011(g), taxable parties to the transaction must disclose to the participating tax-exempt entity that the transaction is a prohibited tax shelter transaction. Prohibited tax shelter transactions are listed transactions under section 6707A(c)(2), and confidential transactions, and transactions with contractual protection that are reportable transactions under section 6707A(c)(1). The effective date imposes excise tax on income or proceeds allocable to periods after August 15, 2006.

If you are contacted by a promoter encouraging your participation in a scheme that appears highly questionable, you should first seek a clear prospectus of the transaction and, also, ask yourself if the specific investment is the type of enterprise customary to a government. If you believe the venture is suspect, please contact ITG via e-mail at tege.itg.schemes@irs.gov or via mail at IRS-Indian Tribal Governments, Box 227, Buffalo, New York 14225.

Employee Tip Income Program Questions

ITG has a full-time Tip Coordinator to assist you with any questions about tip reporting agreements. If you are interested in securing a Tip Agreement, have questions concerning your existing agreement, or have received a notice about tip reporting responsibilities that is unclear, please contact Julie Reese at (303) 231-5250, ext. 236.

Implementation of Withholding Compliance Program Regulations

Whether an employee is entitled to claim a certain number of allowances or complete exemption from withholding is subject to review by the IRS. If the IRS determines that an employee cannot claim more than a specified number of withholding allowances or claim a complete exemption from withholding, the IRS will issue a notice of the maximum number of withholding allowances permitted (this is commonly referred to as a "lock-in letter") to both the employee and the employer.

Under new regulations (T.D. 9196) that became effective on April 14, 2005, the IRS no longer needs the Form W-4 before issuing the lock-in letter. In the past, the old section 3402 regulations provided that an employer was required to submit all Forms W-4 that claimed complete exemption from withholding (when \$200 or more in weekly wages were regularly expected) or claimed more than 10 allowances. Under the new regulations, employers no longer have to routinely submit these Forms W-4 to the IRS.

A Withholding Compliance Task Force, set up by the IRS, confirmed that problems existed with the old Questionable W-4 program. For example, the Task Force determined that a significant percentage of employees who claimed

complete exemption from withholding or more than 10 allowances were entitled to their claim. The Task Force identified a proposed solution—identify potential withholding non-compliance cases based on a review of Forms W-2, Wage and Tax Statement—rather than using Forms W-4.

The Wage and Investment Division of IRS will use information reported on Forms W-2 to more effectively identify employees with withholding compliance problems. In cases where a serious under-withholding problem is found to exist for a particular employee, the IRS may issue a lock-in letter to the employer specifying the maximum number of withholding allowances permitted for the employee.

The IRS will send a letter to the employee at the employee's Last Known Address, explaining that the IRS will require the employer to start withholding additional income tax unless the employee contacts the IRS by telephone or in writing to explain why the employee should not have withholding increased. A toll-free number and address for the unit handling this program will be provided in the letter. As an additional safeguard, the employer will also receive a notice to provide to the employee.

The IRS will provide the employee with an opportunity to dispute the determination before the employer adjusts withholding based on the lock-in letter. The new regulations require a minimum period of 45 days before a lock-in letter can take effect. If the employee believes that the employee is entitled to claim complete exemption from withholding or claim a number of withholding allowances more than the maximum number specified by the IRS in the lock-in letter, the employee must submit a new Form W-4 and a written statement to support the employee's claims to the IRS.

Previous editions of the newsletter may be found at:
www.irs.gov/tribes

To add your name or e-mail address to our mailing list, please contact us via e-mail at: melodie.f.gren@irs.gov, or call Melodie Gren at (509) 353-0824.

PNW Indian Tribal Governments Specialist's Assignments

Due to recent personnel changes and realignment of tribal assignments, the current PNW ITG Specialists are listed below with their assigned tribes. If you have a question or concern, your assigned specialist is your first point of contact. If they are not available, you can either call one of the other specialists, or you can call the group manager, Joe Kincaid at 503-326-2381.

Mike Fehrenbacher
Michael.Fehrenbacher@irs.gov
(360) 696-7643 Ext. 227

Washington: Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Confederated Tribes of the Yakama Reservation, Cowlitz Tribe of Indians, Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe of Washington, Makah Indian Tribe of the Makah Indian Reservation, Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation, Quileute Tribe of the Quileute Reservation, Quinault Tribe of the Quinault Reservation, Tulalip Tribes of the Tulalip Reservation.

Melodie Gren
Melodie.F.Gren@irs.gov
(509) 353-0824

Idaho: Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho, Northwestern Band of Shoshoni Nation, Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation.

Washington: Nooksack Indian Tribe of Washington, Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe, Snoqualmie Tribe, Stillaguamish Tribe.

John Mandeville
John.M.Mandeville@irs.gov
(509) 353-0816

Idaho: Coeur d’ Alene Tribe of the Coeur d’ Alene Reservation, Kootenai Tribe of Idaho.

Washington: Kalispel Indian Community of the Kalispel Reservation, Nisqually Indian Tribe, Samish Indian Tribe, Spokane Tribe of the Spokane Reservation, Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation, Upper Skagit Indian Tribe of Washington.

Jim McCabe
James.McCabe@irs.gov
(360) 696-7643 Ext. 228

Washington: Hoh Indian Tribe of the Hoh Reservation, Lower Elwha S’Klallam Tribe, Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, Port Gamble S’Klallam Indian Community, Shoalwater Bay Tribe of the Shoalwater Bay Indian Reservation, Skokomish Indian Tribe, Squaxin Island Tribe, Suquamish Tribal Council—Port Madison Reservation.

Connie Perkins
Connie.K.Perkins@irs.gov
(503) 399-5623 Ext. 251

Oregon: Burns Paiute Tribe of the Burns Paiute Indian Colony, Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua & Siuslaw Indians, Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Indian Community, Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation, Coquille Tribe, Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians, Klamath Indian Tribe of Oregon.

ITG Area Contacts

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