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# Reporter

**Summer 2015**

**A Newsletter for Employers**

## See if your business can take advantage of the Small Business Health Care Tax Credit using the Estimator tool

If you're a small employer, for-profit or non-profit, and you provide health insurance to your employees, you should make sure you are taking full advantage of the Small Business Health Care Tax Credit this year and in the future.

The maximum credit for 2015 is 50 percent of premiums paid for small business employers and 35 percent of premiums paid for small tax-exempt employers. So think about this credit for your 2015 return and in your planning for 2016.

As a small employer, you may be eligible if you:

- Employ fewer than 25 full-time equivalent (FTE) employees for the tax year,
- Pay average wages of less than \$50,000 a year per FTE (as adjusted for inflation beginning in 2014) per year, and
- Pay at least half of employee health insurance premiums under a qualified health plan offered through a [Small Business Health Options Program \(SHOP\) Marketplace](#) or
- Qualify for an exception to this requirement. However, the [exceptions](#) are extremely limited.

After 2014, you can only claim the credit for two consecutive years. However, that lets you take it this year if you claimed it in 2014, or for this year and next, if you haven't claimed it yet.

To determine if you might be eligible to take advantage of the credit, use the Taxpayer Advocate's [Small Business Health Care Tax Credit Estimator](#). This tool will walk you through the required calculations to help you determine if you can take the credit and estimate the amount.

For more general information about this credit, visit the [Taxpayer Advocate Service Small Business Healthcare](#) page or the IRS's [Small Business Health Care Tax Credit for Small Employers](#) page. You can also view the frequently asked questions and answers about this credit on the [Small Business Health Care Tax Credit Questions and Answers: Who Gets the Tax Credit](#) page.

Best of all though, is the ability to use the [Small Business Health Care Tax Credit Estimator](#) for planning. If you're eligible, you might save thousands of dollars. Isn't that worth a look? 

## Law now requires dual notice of address changes on employment tax accounts

Outsourcing payroll and related tax duties to third-party payroll service providers (PSPs) is a common business practice for small business owners. PSPs help employers with filing deadlines, deposit requirements and reporting taxes on behalf of the employers.

What if the PSP does not manage the records correctly or embezzles the federal tax deposits and not pay the IRS in a timely manner? The employers remain responsible for all unpaid tax, penalties, and interest. Congress recently enacted legislation that requires the IRS to issue dual address change notices related to open employment tax filing requirements. The Law requires IRS to send dual notices to

business taxpayers regarding an address change to help prevent identity theft, and increase efficiencies by having the IRS receive timely responses to its inquiries and notices without repeated mailings.

Any address change made with an open employment tax filing requirement will generate the following notices:

- CP 148A: Confirmation of address change mailed to the taxpayer's new address
- CP 148B: Confirmation of address change mailed to the taxpayer's previous address
- Note: These notices will also be issued for any address variation from the address of record for

the business entity, e.g. interchanging "Street" for "St."

For more information go to: [Understanding Your CP148A Notice](#) or [Understanding Your CP148B Notice](#), or [Form 8822-B - Change of Address or Responsible Party – Business](#). IRS

## Employer Services Web Application on Office of Child Support Enforcement's child support portal

Did you know that reporting pending lump sum payments and employee terminations to many state child support agencies at one time is available online on Office of Child Support Enforcement's child support portal? Using the [Employer Services Web Application](#) employers can select [Lump Sum Reporting](#) (formerly called Debt Inquiry Service) or [eTerm](#) to provide information to states quickly and efficiently.

As of January 2015, forty-eight states and territories receive notifications from employers using Lump Sum Reporting and forty-four states and territories receive notifications from employers using eTerm. This makes it easy for you to report information for these states and territories in one

place! New employers are joining every week – to date we have 131+ employers, representing over 1,500 Federal Employer Identification Numbers participating.

Use [Lump Sum Reporting](#) to provide information about employees who are eligible to receive a bonus or lump sum payment by either uploading a file or entering information on a screen.

Use [Electronic Terminations \(eTerm\)](#) to report all terminated employees with child support orders or to respond to income withholding orders (IWOs) you receive for individuals who no longer or never worked for your company. Save time by using eTerm because you do not need to complete [page 3](#) of the IWO or another form that you currently fax

or mail to the child support agency. This is a simple, fast and economical way to notify states about terminations with no cost to employers.

If you are an employer using OCSE's electronic income withholding order (e-IWO) process you can notify states about pending lump sum payments and terminations through e-IWO.

For more information about lump sum and termination reporting or to schedule a demonstration, please contact OCSE Employer Services at [employerserviceswebapp@acf.hhs.gov](mailto:employerserviceswebapp@acf.hhs.gov) HHS

## Businesses may still have time to set up a SEP Retirement Plan for 2014

If you own a business and received an extension of time to file your 2014 business return, you still have time to set up a [Simplified Employee Pension \(SEP\)](#) plan for 2014. If you set up and fund your SEP by the extended due date of your 2014 business return, you can still take a deduction for 2014.

If your business uses the calendar year for its tax year and filed an extension for its tax return, the deadline to set up and contribute to a SEP plan for 2014 depends on the type of your business organization:

- **Corporation filing Form 1120 or 1120S** - you have until September 15, 2015.
- **Partnership filing Form 1065** - you have until September 15, 2015.

### ■ Sole proprietorship reported on Schedule C of Form 1040 - you have until October 15, 2015.

You can [set up a SEP](#) plan for little or no cost at a bank, investment firm or insurance company.

SEP plans offer high contribution and deduction limits, minimal paperwork and no annual Form 5500 filing. You can contribute to a SEP plan even if you participate in an unrelated employer's plan (for example, a 401(k) plan). Contributions to a SEP plan are subject to the [SEP contribution limits](#).

Other kinds of business-sponsored retirement plans must have been established before the end of 2014 in order for the business to get a deduction for 2014.

### Additional resources

- [Small Business Retirement Plan Resources](#)
- [Publication 560, Retirement Plans for Small Business](#)
- [Publication 4333, SEP Retirement Plans for Small Businesses](#)
- [SEP Plan FAQs](#)
- [SEP Checklist](#)

IRS

## Accurate Affordable Care Act reporting will require payroll, HR, and benefits to work together

While employers should already be tracking the data necessary to determine their status under the Affordable Care Act and complete the new ACA reporting forms, they may not have determined whether the payroll, human resources, or benefits department will be responsible for the filings. Regardless of which department is ultimately tasked with the responsibility for completing the forms, it is clear that they will have to work together because each department will probably control the system housing some of the data that must be reported.

### Basic ACA requirements

The ACA requires an applicable large employer (ALE) to offer its full-time employees and their dependents minimum essential coverage that is affordable and provides minimum value.

An ALE is defined as an employer that has a combination of 50 or more full-time and full-time equivalent employees. For 2015, health coverage is considered affordable if the amount of the premium paid by the employee is no more than 9.56% of an employee's household income. However, because employers often do not know an employee's actual household income, there are safe harbors in place including one that deems coverage affordable if it is equal to or less than 9.5% of the employee's Form W-2, Box 1 wages. Under the ACA, a health plan that covers 60% of the cost of benefits expected to be incurred meets minimum value requirements.

### ACA penalties

There are two types of penalties that don't provide the required coverage under the ACA. If an ALE does not offer coverage, or offers coverage to less than 95% (reduced to 70% for 2015) of its full-time employees and their dependents and at least one employee receives a premium tax credit, then the ALE is subject to an Employer Shared Responsibility payment. The ESR payment is calculated by multiplying the number of full-time employees by \$2,000, with an exclusion for the first 30 full-time employees (increased to 80 for 2015).

If an ALE offers coverage to 95% or more (reduced to 70% for 2015) of its full-time employees and their dependents, but there are full-time employees that receive a premium tax credit because the offered coverage was not affordable or did not provide minimum value, then the ALE

will be subject to a second type of ESR payment. In this case the payment will be \$3,000 per employee that received the premium tax credit. Importantly, both of the penalties are calculated on a monthly basis.

For 2015 there are two types of transition relief for ALEs. For ALEs with 100 or more full-time employees, the relief is in the form of a lower percentage of full-time employees who must be offered coverage or a larger exclusion of full-time employees subject to the \$2,000 penalty. For ALEs with 50 to 99 full-time employees, no ESR payment will be due even if the coverage requirements are not met. However, these employers are still subject to the ACA reporting requirements.

Because ACA penalties are calculated on a monthly basis, ALEs must be able to track their full-time employees for each month as well as corresponding health coverage status. This is even more important in 2015 because of the various indicator codes that will be used on the forms to claim the applicable transition relief.

### Data required to complete ACA reporting

ALEs will generally file two ACA forms that follow a procedure similar to that for filing Forms W-2 and W-3. Form 1095-C, *Employer-Provided Health Insurance Offer and Coverage*, will function much like the Form W-2 with copies going both to the IRS and full-time employees. Form 1094-C, *Transmittal of Employer-Provided Health Insurance Offer and Coverage Information Returns*, will function like a Form W-3. For ALEs that have different divisions, each may file a 1094-C for each entity, but one must be marked as an authoritative transmittal and provide data on all the Forms 1095-C filed by the ALE.

*IRS Publication 5196, Getting Ready for Monthly Tracking*, provides an overview of the data that will be required to complete the ACA reporting forms. To complete Form 1095-C, ALEs must report the following information, for each full-time employee, broken down by month: 1) information about the offer of coverage to each employee, 2) whether the employee was enrolled in the plan, 3) the employee's share of the lowest-cost self-only minimum value coverage, and 4) whether the affordability safe harbor or other transition relief applies.

To complete an authoritative transmittal on Form 1094-C, ALEs must report: 1) whether coverage was offered to 95% (70% for 2015) of the organiza-

tion's full-time employees, 2) the total number of Forms 1095-C that the organization issued, 3) the number of full-time employees and total number of employees by month, 4) if applicable, information about members of the aggregated ALE group, and 5) whether the organization qualifies for transition relief.

### Payroll, HR, Benefits must work together

Payroll will have the necessary information concerning the W-2 wages or rate of pay needed to determine the affordability of the offered coverage if the employer relies on one of those affordability safe harbors.

However, that is only part of the reporting equation. HR or Benefits will likely have the data on the lowest-cost self-only minimum value coverage that was offered by the employer. Beyond this basic calculation, there are other data elements that one department or the other must be able to provide. For instance, HR may have the data to determine whether a newly hired full-time employee was in a waiting period before an offer of coverage was made, while a time and attendance system may be used to determine whether an employee who has shifting schedules qualified as a full-time employee throughout the reporting period.

For employers that are self-insured, additional data elements must be provided in Part III of Form 1095-C, some of which may be especially difficult to track. Self-Insured ALEs must report the name and SSN of all the individuals covered by the employee's choice to enroll in employer-provided health coverage (employee, spouse and/or dependents). If an SSN is not available for a covered individual, the ALE may report the individual's birthdate instead. This is information that the ALE may not have and will need to get from the employee or a third-party administrator prior to completing Form 1095-C. Either payroll or HR may be asked to solicit this information.

### APA Resources

The American Payroll Association's *Payroll Tax Forum* will provide additional information about the ACA health insurance data that must be reported for 2015. The Forum will be offered in 18 cities in mid-to late June. If you are not able to attend in person, the Forum will also be available in July as a four-part Webinar on demand. 

## Outsourcing payroll duties require an understanding

Many small businesses use payroll service providers. They can be a real time saver by helping employers with their employment tax filing and deposit requirements. However, even when a payroll service is used, the employer is still responsible for filing returns and paying employment taxes. Keep in mind, the IRS can hold you and your business liable if payroll taxes go unpaid.

### Here are a few tips if you use a payroll service:

Check the [Payroll Service Providers](#) page on IRS.gov.

Review your employment tax returns before they are filed to ensure they are accurate.

Most payroll tax deposits are made through the [Electronic Federal Tax Payment System \(EFTPS\)](#).

Consider enrolling in EFTPS. This gives you the option of making any missed payroll tax deposits. You can also pay your individual and other business taxes either online or by phone using EFTPS. To enroll or get more information, call 800-555-4477 or visit the [EFTPS](#) website.

Use your own EFTPS account PIN or an inquiry PIN to monitor payroll tax deposits made on your behalf. EFTPS gives you safe and easy online access to a 16-month history of deposits made under your Employer Identification Number.

If you suspect your payroll service isn't doing everything it should, file a complaint with the IRS using [Form 14157](#). Complaint: Tax Return Preparer. Your complaint will be handled as soon as possible.

Don't change your address of record with the IRS to the address of your payroll service provider, and don't let your payroll service provider do it. Remember, you and your business are ultimately responsible, so review and respond quickly to any correspondence you receive from the IRS.

Be familiar with the tax [due dates](#) that apply to employers. You can use the [Small Business Tax Calendar](#) to keep track of these key dates.

For more information on [employment taxes](#) and [outsourcing your payroll](#), visit IRS.gov. APA

## Know the rules for IRA contributions and required minimum distributions

Most of us have retirement savings to help us afford the lifestyle we want when we retire. Some savings are in Individual Retirement Accounts usually managed by the financial institutions of our choice.

What a lot of us don't know are the contribution and withdrawal rules governing IRA accounts, and the penalties for non-compliance.

For 2015, the maximum you may be able to contribute to a traditional or Roth IRA is:

- \$5,500 (\$6,500 if you are age 50 or older), or
- your taxable compensation for the year

This is the maximum you may contribute to any or all IRAs combined.

If you are age 70½ or older, you may not contribute to a traditional IRA at all. You may contribute to a Roth IRA for as long as you want as long as you continue to receive compensation.

The penalty you pay for contributing more than is allowed is an excise tax of 6% on amounts over the contribution limit.

Other IRA rules may limit or eliminate your ability to contribute to an IRA, including income, filing status and the amount of your taxable compensation. Tax deductions may be limited based on whether you or your spouse has an employer retirement plan if your income is above certain levels.

You must make withdrawals from a traditional IRA by April 1 of the year following your 70 ½ birthday; failure to do so requires that you pay a 50% excise

tax on the amount you are required to take. You can request a [waiver of the tax](#) if you did not take your required withdrawal.

You're taking the right steps to help secure your retirement future with an IRA, following the rules helps you maximize your retirement savings.

### Additional IRA information:

[IRA-Contributions-Limits](#)

[Required-Minimum-Distributions](#)

[Publication 590A, Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements](#)

[Publication 590-B, Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements](#)

IRS

### Form 8955-SSA...

Does your retirement plan have participants who have separated from service and have deferred vested benefits? List them on Form 8955-SSA ([Resources](#)).



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## Additional Medicare Tax: Rules for married filing separate spouses and registered domestic partners in community property states

On Nov. 26, 2013, the IRS issued final regulations (TD 9645) implementing the Additional Medicare Tax as added by the Affordable Care Act. The Additional Medicare Tax applies to wages, railroad retirement (RRTA) compensation, and self-employment income over certain thresholds. Employers are responsible for withholding Additional Medicare Tax on wages and RRTA compensation in certain circumstances.

An individual is liable for Additional Medicare Tax if the individual's wages, compensation, or self-employment income (together with that of his or her spouse if filing a joint return) exceed the threshold amount for the individual's filing status:

Filing Status	Threshold Amount
Married filing jointly	\$250,000
Married filing separate	\$125,000
Single	\$200,000
Head of household (with qualifying person)	\$200,000
Qualifying widow(er) with dependent child	\$200,000

### Married Filing Separate Spouses

Individuals who are married filing separate spouses in a community property state will calculate their Additional Medicare Tax liability, using the married filing separate threshold amount of \$125,000, without regard to the income tax treatment of the community property income:

- Each spouse will calculate Additional Medicare Tax based on his or her own wages.
- Only the spouse carrying on the trade or business generating the self-employment income will calculate Additional Medicare Tax on the self-employment income because the self-employment tax rules contain a provision that overrides community income treatment (section 1402(a)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code).

Married filing separate spouses living in a community property state will determine their credit for Additional Medicare Tax withheld on wages, their credit for income tax withholding or their credit for estimated tax payments.

- The credit for any Additional Medicare Tax withheld on wages applies only to the wage earner. However, in community property states, half of any income tax withholding on one spouse's wages will be credited to the other spouse. By contrast, each spouse can take full credit for the estimated tax payments that he or she made. However, if married filing separate spouses made joint estimated tax payments, either spouse can claim all of the estimated tax paid, or they may agree to divide it between them.

If they cannot agree on how to divide it, each spouse may claim credit for the portion of the estimated tax payments that equals the total estimated tax paid times the tax shown on the spouse's separate return, divided by the combined total of the tax shown on both spouses' returns.

- As a result, an individual living in a community property state who is a married filing separate spouse and who anticipates Additional Medicare Tax liability should be aware that the credit for any additional income tax withholding will be split between both spouses. Estimated tax payments can be fully claimed by the spouse who made them or, if made jointly, divided between them as agreed or in proportion to their tax liability.

### Registered Domestic Partners

Registered domestic partners (RDPs) are not married for federal tax purposes so they can only use the single filing status or, if they qualify, the head of household status. Thus, their threshold for Additional Medicare Tax is \$200,000. RDPs who reside in a community property state and who are subject to the state's community property laws will calculate their Additional Medicare Tax liability as follows:

- Each individual will calculate Additional Medicare Tax based on his or her own wages without regard to the income tax treatment of wages as community property income.
- Each individual will calculate Additional Medicare Tax on half of the total self-employment income earned by both RDPs. Although the self-employment tax rules contain a provision that overrides community income treatment in the case of spouses (section 1402(a)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code), this provision does not apply to RDPs.

The credit for any Additional Medicare Tax withheld on wages applies only to the wage earner. However, for an RDP who resides in a community property state and who is subject to the state's community property laws, half of any income tax withholding on wages will be credited to the other RDP. By contrast, each RDP takes full credit for the estimated tax payments that he or she made. RDPs cannot make joint estimated tax payments.

As a result, an RDP who is subject to his or her state's community property laws and who anticipates Additional Medicare Tax liability should be aware that the credit for any additional income tax withholding will be split between both RDPs but that estimated tax payments are fully claimed by the RDP who made them.

For more information on Additional Medicare Tax, visit IRS.gov - [Questions and Answers for the Additional Medicare Tax](#).



## Excess IRS contributions could create a tax

**T**here are limits on the contributions you can make to traditional and Roth IRAs. An excess IRA contribution occurs if you:

- Contribute more than the contribution limit.
- Make a regular IRA contribution to a traditional IRA for a year if you're age 70½ or older in that year (you may be able to contribute to a Roth IRA regardless of your age).
- Make an improper rollover contribution to an IRA.

**You must pay an excise tax of 6% per year as long as the excess contributions remain in the IRA, but not more than 6% of the combined value of all your IRAs as of the end of the year.**

To avoid the excise tax, you should withdraw:

- the excess contribution from your IRA and
- any income earned on the excess contribution by the due date of your individual income tax return (including extensions).

**For most taxpayers, if you filed your tax return by April 15, 2015 without withdrawing the excess**

**contributions, you can still remove the additional 6% tax if you take the withdrawal no later than October 15, 2015 by filing an amended return.**

**You may also be able to avoid including withdrawals of excess contributions in your gross income even if withdrawn after the due date of your tax return under certain conditions.**

**Double check the IRA contributions you have made for 2014 and 2015 and withdraw any excess contributions.** 

## Tax payments made easy

If you get a tax bill from the IRS, don't ignore it. A delay may cost you more in the long run. The longer you wait the more interest and penalties you may have to pay. It's simple to make payments using IRS [electronic payment options](#). Here's some information to help you pay and avoid those extra charges:

**Pay electronically.** [IRS electronic payment options](#) are quick, easy and secure. You also get a record of your payment. Your options include:

- IRS Direct Pay
- Electronic Federal Tax Payment System
- Credit or debit card

Direct Pay and [EFTPS](#) are free services. If you pay by [credit or debit card](#), the company that processes your payment will charge a fee.

**Pay monthly if you can't pay in full.** If you can't pay all at once, apply for a payment plan. You can apply using the IRS [Online Payment Agreement Application](#) on IRS.gov.

**Pay by check or money order.** Make your [check or money order](#) payable to the U.S. Treasury. Mail it to the address listed on your notice. Do not send cash in the mail.

Additional resources:

[Publication 5034 Need to make a payment? flyer](#)

### IRS YouTube Videos:

- [Online Payment Agreement – English | Spanish | ASL](#)
- [IRS Tax Payment Options – English | Spanish | ASL](#)

### IRS Podcasts:

- [Online Payment Agreement – English | Spanish](#)
- [IRS Tax Payment Options – English | Spanish](#)



## Is it time to change your tax withholding?

If you are an employee, the IRS Withholding Calculator can help you determine whether you need to give your employer a new [Form W-4, Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate](#) to avoid having too much or too little Federal income tax withheld from your pay. You can use your results from the calculator to help fill out the form.

### Who can benefit from the withholding calculator?

- Employees who would like to change their withholding to reduce their tax refund or their balance due;
- Employees whose situations are only approximated by the worksheets on the paper W-4 (e.g., anyone with concurrent jobs, or couples in which both are employed; those entitled to file as Head of Household; and those with several children eligible for the Child Tax Credit);

- Employees with non-wage income in excess of their adjustments and deductions, who would prefer to have tax on that income withheld from their paychecks rather than make periodic separate payments through the estimated tax procedures.

**Caution:** If you will be subject to alternative minimum tax, self-employment tax, or other taxes; you will probably achieve more accurate withholding by following the instructions in [Pub 505: Tax Withholding and Estimated Tax](#).

### Tips for using this program

- Have your most recent pay stubs handy.
- Have your most recent income tax return handy.
- Estimate values if necessary, remembering that the results can only be as accurate as the input you provide.

### To change your withholding:

1. Use your results from this calculator to help you complete a new [Form W-4, Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate](#).
2. Submit the completed Form to your employer.

Ready to start? Make sure scripting is enabled on your computer or mobile device? before using this application.

[Continue to the Withholding Calculator.](#) More information about [tax withholding](#) – including an IRS YouTube video - is available on IRS.gov. 

## IRS Lead Development Center working to combat abuse

Stopping abusive promoters and preparers as early as possible is a high priority to the IRS. The IRS would like your help in identifying promoters of "too good to be true" abusive tax schemes and tax preparers using illegal schemes to avoid paying taxes.

Abusive tax schemes cause harm to both the federal government and the promoter's clients who participate in these schemes. The LDC's mission is to identify and deter individuals who promote abusive tax schemes and/or prepare abusive returns.

Taxpayers should be cautioned not to be taken in by promoters of tax schemes.

Those who do get involved in the scams peddled by abusive tax preparers or promoters could face a heavy tax burden that include not only taxes owed, but the addition of substantial penalties and interest.

Use the [Report Suspected Abusive Tax Promotions or Preparers](#) form to make a referral to the IRS. Learn more about the role of the Lead Development Center and abusive tax schemes at [www.irs.gov/scams](http://www.irs.gov/scams). 

## IRS news just a click away

### Get IRS news in your inbox by subscribing to free e-newsletters including:

- [e-News for Payroll Professionals](#) for information about federal payroll reporting such as legislative changes, news releases, special announcements and employment tax procedures.
- [e-News for Small Businesses](#) for information of interest to small business owners and self-employed individuals such as important tax dates, reminders and tips, news releases and special announcements. 

## New service for employees from E-Verify

**E**-Verify, the free service from the Department of Homeland Security administered in partnership with the Social Security Administration, currently used by 600,000 employers at more than 1.9 million hiring sites, quickly confirms the employment eligibility of new employees. Now, with the introduction of the new myE-Verify website, DHS has expanded the tools available for workers to also participate in the E-Verify process.

DHS developed myE-Verify in response to Congress' request to offer services for employees to participate in the E-Verify process. Use of myE-Verify is free, secure and voluntary. Employers cannot require job seekers or their employees to use it but may share information about the availability of the website and its services. myE-Verify has something useful for everyone. Please visit [www.USCIS.gov/myE-Verify](http://www.USCIS.gov/myE-Verify) today and try it yourself.

### Here is what myE-Verify offers:

**Self Check:** Anyone 16 or older can use this tool to verify their own employment eligibility data against the same records E-Verify checks. If a mismatch occurs, you can learn how to make updates. Self Check is also available in [Spanish](#). The Self Check tool kit has information in multiple languages. DHS is encouraging job seekers to use it.

**myE-Verify personal accounts:** Anyone authorized to work in the United States can establish a secure personal account. Account holders can access additional myE-Verify features.

**Self Lock** lets myE-Verify account holders protect themselves from employment-related identity fraud by preventing unauthorized use of their social security number in E-Verify.

**myResources** is a section of [myE-Verify](#) with information in multiple formats and languages about E-Verify, privacy, employee rights and roles, and employer responsibilities.

### More features coming soon:

DHS expects to release myE-Verify in Spanish this year and will soon add the following features. Case history will increase the transparency by showing account holders where and when their social security number was used in E-Verify. Case tracker will allow employees to track the status of an E-Verify or Self Check case. Document expiration reminders will let myE-Verify users register to receive an email when a document is about to expire.

DHS offers many services to employers to support their use of the Employment Eligibility Verification Form I-9 and E-Verify. This includes new Form I-9 and [E-Verify webinars-on-demand and live webinars](#). Visit [www.dhs.gov/E-Verify](http://www.dhs.gov/E-Verify) to see the schedule and more resources. To enroll to use E-Verify, visit the [enrollment page](#). 