

Schedule A — COMPUTATION OF CREDIT AGAINST FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT TAX

Table with 9 columns: Name of State, State reporting number, Taxable Payroll, Experience rate period (From-To), Experience rate, Contributions had rate been 2.7%, Contributions payable at experience rate, Additional credit, Contributions actually paid to State. Includes a 'TOTALS..' row at the bottom.

10. Total tentative credit (Column 8 plus column 9)
11. Enter here 2.7% of amount of wages in Item 13 below.
12. Credit allowable (Item 10 or 11 whichever is smaller). Enter here and in Item 15

EMPLOYERS — DO NOT USE THIS SPACE — CONTINUE BELOW

Table with 6 columns: State reporting number, Taxable Payroll, Experience rate period (From-To), Experience rate, Dates and amounts of contributions actually paid to State after January 31, Contributions actually paid to State before February 1.

TO THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE:

I hereby certify that, except as noted above, the records of this office agree with the entries made by the employer in columns (2), (3), (4), (5), and (9) of Schedule A, and that all contributions were paid before February 1.

Signature of State Officer Name of State

Name (as distinguished from trade name)

Calendar Year

1967

U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Internal Revenue Service

OFFICIAL BUSINESS POSTAGE AND FEES PAID

Trade name, if any

Identification No.

Address and ZIP code

Entries must be made both above and below this line

Name (as distinguished from trade name)

Calendar Year

1967

Trade name, if any

Identification No.

Address and ZIP code

If no longer in business write "Final."

Table with 2 columns and 4 rows containing letters T, P, I, T.

POSTMASTER: If undeliverable treat in accordance with Section 355.56 of Postal Manual.

13. Total taxable wages paid during calendar year (From Schedule B, on other side)
14. Gross Federal tax (3.1% of wages in Item 13)
15. Less: Credit from Item 12 of Schedule A
16. Remainder of tax (Item 14 minus Item 15). Pay to "INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE"

Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this return, including accompanying schedules and statements, and to the best of my knowledge and belief it is true, correct, and complete, and that no part of any payment made to a State unemployment fund which is claimed as a credit in Item 15 above was or is to be deducted from the remuneration of employees.

(Signature)

(Title (Owner, president, partner, member, etc.))

(Date)

BE SURE TO ENCLOSE REMITTANCE WITH THIS RETURN (Form 940) FILE THIS FORM WITH YOUR INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE OFFICE NOT LATER THAN JANUARY 31, 1968

HOW TO PREPARE SCHEDULE A—COMPUTATION OF CREDIT AGAINST FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT TAX

Schedule A should be completely and carefully filled in, in accordance with the numbered items below, in order that the correct amount of credit can be determined. All columns (1 to 9) of this schedule are to be used by taxpayers who have been granted an "experience rate" lower than 2.7 percent by a State for the whole, or part, of the taxable year. If you have not been granted an "experience rate," use columns 1, 2, 3, and 9 only. If you have been granted an "experience rate" higher than 2.7 percent, use columns 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 9 only. If a State has granted an experience rate on part of your payroll, that part to which the experience rate does not apply should be entered separately, using columns 1, 2, 3, and 9 for this purpose. If you were granted an "experience rate" for a part of the year only, or your "experience rate" was changed during the year, show in the proper columns the period of the year to which each separate rate applied, the payroll, rate of contributions, and required contributions with respect to each such period.

Column 1.—Enter in column 1 the name of the State or States (including Puerto Rico) to which contributions were required to be paid.

Column 2.—Enter in column 2 your State reporting number as shown on your State contribution return. If you had employment in more than one State, enter the reporting number assigned to you by each such State.

Column 3.—Enter in column 3 the taxable payroll on which you are required to pay contributions into the unemployment fund of the State indicated in column 1 or, if you have been granted an "experience rate" of zero, the amount upon which you would have been required to make contributions had such rate not been granted.

Column 4.—Enter in column 4 the period or periods of the year to which the "experience rate" or rates apply.

Column 5.—Enter in column 5 the "experience rate" or rates granted to you by the State or States for the period or periods shown in column 4.

Column 6.—Section 3302(b) of the Federal Unemployment Tax Act requires a determination of the amount of contributions an employer with an "experience rate" would have been required to pay if throughout the taxable year he had been subject to the highest rate applied by the

State in the taxable year to any person having individuals in his employ or to a rate of 2.7 percent, whichever rate is lower. For the purpose of this return, the taxpayer should assume that the highest rate applied under the State law in the taxable year was not lower than 2.7 percent and use that rate in computing the amount shown in column 6. If it is determined that the highest rate applied by the State was lower than 2.7 percent, the amount of additional credit computed with respect to such State will be reduced accordingly.

Column 7.—Multiply the payroll in column 3 by the "experience rate" in column 5 and enter the result in column 7.

Column 8.—Subtract the amount in column 7 from the amount in column 6 and enter the difference in column 8.

Column 9.—Enter in column 9 the amount of contributions actually paid into the State funds.

Item 10.—Enter the sum of the totals appearing in columns 8 and 9. Also include the amount of any special credit as explained below.

Special credit.—If special credit is claimed as a successor employer, attach a written statement showing (a) the name, address, and employer identification number of the predecessor, (b) the method of acquisition of the predecessor's trade or business (or a separate unit thereof), (c) the date on which the acquisition occurred, (d) each of the items of information in columns 1 through 9 of Schedule A applicable to the predecessor, (e) the number of individuals employed by the predecessor immediately prior to the acquisition who also were employed by the successor employer immediately after the acquisition, (f) the total amount of remuneration, subject to the unemployment compensation law of a State, paid to such employees by the predecessor during the calendar year. The amount of the special credit is determined by (1) adding the amounts determined for the predecessor (in step (d), above) as "Additional credit" and as "Contributions actually paid to State" and (2) multiplying this total by a fraction of which the numerator is the amount determined in step (f) above, and the denominator is the amount determined (in step (d), above) as "Taxable Payroll (as defined in State Act)."

HOW TO PREPARE SCHEDULE B—COMPUTATION OF TAXABLE WAGES

Line 1.—Total remuneration (including exempt remuneration) PAID during the calendar year for services of employees.—Enter in line 1 of Schedule B the total amount of remuneration for services paid to employees during the calendar year, regardless of whether such remuneration is taxable. Such remuneration should include salaries, wages, commissions, fees, bonuses, vacation allowances, salaries and wages paid to temporary or part-time employees, the value of goods, lodging, food and clothing, and all amounts deducted from employees' wages as employee tax or as deductions for other reasons. The basis upon which the remuneration is paid is immaterial in determining whether the remuneration constitutes wages. Thus, it may be paid on the basis of piece-work, or a percentage of profits; and it may be paid hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, or annually.

The medium in which the remuneration is paid is also immaterial. It may be paid in cash or in something other than cash, as for example, goods, lodging, food, or clothing. Remuneration paid in items other than cash should be computed on the basis of the fair value of such items at the time of payment.

Exempt remuneration.—The terms "wages" and "employment" as

defined for Federal unemployment tax purposes do not include every payment of remuneration to an employee and every kind of service which an employee may perform. In general, any remuneration which is excluded from "wages" and any remuneration for services which are excepted from "employment," are not included in the total wages subject to the tax. These remuneration payments may be deducted from the total remuneration paid only if they are identified in Schedule B.

Line 2.—Enter in line 2 the approximate number of employees who received more than \$3,000 from you during the year and the aggregate amount of the excess above \$3,000 paid to all of those employees. For example, assume that you had 10 employees, and that you paid each of them \$5,000 during the year. \$50,000 should be included in line 1 and \$20,000 in line 2.

Line 3.—Enter in line 3 such items as (1) agricultural labor, (2) benefit payments for sickness or injury, under a workmen's compensation law, insurance plan and certain employer plans, (3) domestic service, (4) family employment, (5) certain fishing activities, and (6) any other exempt payments or services. For more definite information with respect to these exemptions, see Circular E, Employer's Tax Guide.

(For General Instructions, see back of copy for employer)

Schedule B—COMPUTATION OF TAXABLE WAGES

1. Total remuneration (including exempt remuneration) PAID during the calendar year for services of employees.		\$
Exempt remuneration:		
LIST EACH TYPE OF EXEMPTION		
2. Remuneration in excess of \$3,000. (Enter only the excess over the first \$3,000 paid to individual employees)	Approximate number of employees involved	Amount paid
3. All other exemptions (Explain each exemption shown, attaching additional sheet if necessary):		
4. Total exempt remuneration.	x x x x x x x	x x x x x x x x
5. Total taxable wages (line 1 minus line 4). Enter this amount in Item 13 on other side.		\$

Schedule A — COMPUTATION OF CREDIT AGAINST FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT TAX

Name of State (1)	State reporting number as shown on employer's State contribution returns (2)	Taxable Payroll (As defined in State act) (3)	Experience rate period (4)		Experience rate (5)	Contributions had rate been 2.7% (col. 3 × 2.7%) (6)	Contributions payable at experience rate (col. 3 × col. 5) (7)	Additional credit (col. 6 minus col. 7) (8)	Contributions actually paid to State (9)
			From—	To—					
TOTALS . . .			x x x	x x x	x x	x x x x x	x x x x x x x		

- 10. Total tentative credit (Column 8 plus column 9)
- 11. Enter here 2.7% of amount of wages in Item 13 below
- 12. Credit allowable (Item 10 or 11 whichever is smaller). Enter here and in Item 15

**THIS COPY MUST BE
KEPT BY EMPLOYER**

This copy, and a copy of each related schedule or statement which you are required to keep, must be retained for a period of 4 years after the date the tax is due or paid, whichever is the later. These copies should be available for inspection by officers of the Internal Revenue Service.

YOUR COPY

Calendar Year
1967
Identification No.

Calendar Year
1967
Identification No.

If no longer in business
write "Final."

- 13. Total taxable wages paid during calendar year (From Schedule B, on other side)
- 14. Gross Federal tax (3.1% of wages in Item 13)
- 15. Less: Credit from Item 12 of Schedule A
- 16. Remainder of tax (Item 14 minus Item 15). Pay to "INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE" →

IMPORTANT.—Before filing the return be sure to enter on this copy your name, address, and identification number.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

The instructions below tell you details for preparing and filing Form 940. Additional instructions are contained in Circular E, which has been furnished to employers in connection with (a) Income tax withholding, (b) taxes under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act, and (c) the tax under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act. Circular E may be obtained from your District Director of Internal Revenue upon request.

Employers should refer to Circular E for information as to the employers who are liable for filing a return on Form 940, the types of payments defined by law as wages, and the kind of services covered by the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

Purpose of Form 940.—This form is provided for the annual reporting of the tax under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

Who must file.—Every employer who had 4 or more employees on at least 1 day of each of 20 calendar weeks in a calendar year must file a return on Form 940 for such year. Count all regular, temporary, and part-time employees. A partnership should not count its partners. A person who works on a continuing basis each week, though not every day, is considered to be an employee all 7 days in determining whether 4 or more were employed for at least 20 weeks. In case of a change of ownership or other transfer of the business during the year, each employer who had 4 or more employees on at least 1 day of each of 20 calendar weeks in the calendar year must file a return on Form 940, but neither should report wages paid by the other.

If a statutory merger or consolidation occurs during the calendar year, the obligation of the continuing corporation to make a return on Form 940, and the reporting of wages and credits on such return, are the same as if the continuing corporation and the dissolved corporation or corporations constituted one person during the calendar year.

If you receive a preaddressed form and are not liable for Federal unemployment tax for 1967 write "not liable" across face of return and return to the Internal Revenue Service.

After you have once filed a return on Form 940, you should receive a preaddressed form near the close of each calendar year. If you do not receive the form, request one from any Internal Revenue Service office so that you can file your return on time.

Due date of return.—Form 940 is due on or before January 31 for the preceding calendar year unless the employer obtains from his District Director an extension of time within which to file the return.

Where to file.—Taxpayers whose principal place of business or principal office or agency is located in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, or Tennessee should file original of Form 940 with the Director, Internal Revenue Service Center, 4800 Buford Highway, Chamblee, Georgia 30006. If the principal place of business or principal office or agency is located in a State other than those mentioned, the return should be filed with the District Director for the district in which the business is located. If the employer's principal place of business or principal office or agency is not in the United States file with the Director of International Operations, Internal Revenue Service, Washington, D.C. 20225. Employers whose principal place of business is in Puerto Rico should file Form 940 (OIO) with the Director of International Operations, U.S. Internal Revenue Service, Ponce de Leon Avenue and Bolivia Street, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00917.

Payment of tax.—Each return Form 940 must be accompanied by the remittance (cash, check, or money order) for the total tax reported in item 16.

Employer's name, address, and identification number.—Preaddressed Forms 940 should be used in filing returns. If the preaddressed form

is lost, a new one should be requested. If necessary to use a form not preaddressed, type or print in the address block the employer's correct name and address, and enter the employer's identification number in the space at the right of the address block. Do not use the identification number assigned to a prior owner.

Penalties and interest.—Avoid penalties and interest by filing a correct return on time, and by paying the proper amount of tax with the return. The law provides a penalty for late filing unless reasonable cause is shown for the delay. If you are late in filing a return, send a full explanation in writing with your return.

Penalties also are imposed by law for willful failure to pay tax, keep records, make returns, or for false or fraudulent returns.

Credit for contributions paid into State funds.—In general, an employer may credit against the tax the amount of required contributions paid by him with respect to the calendar year under all State laws which have been duly approved: *Provided*, That no credit will be allowable for contributions under a State law if such State is not duly certified for the calendar year. The term "contributions" means payments required by a State law to be made into an unemployment fund by any person on account of having individuals in his employ, to the extent that such payments are made by him without being deducted or deductible from the remuneration of individuals in his employ. Contributions may be credited against the tax whether or not they are paid with respect to "employment." Do not take credit, however, for voluntary contributions or for penalty or interest paid to a State.

To be allowable as credit against the tax, contributions must have actually been paid into a State unemployment fund on or before the due date of this return or the due date as extended; except that contributions paid after the due date or the due date as extended, may be credited in an amount not to exceed 90 percent of the amount which would have been allowable as credit on account of such contributions had they been paid on or before such due date.

An employer who has been granted an "experience" rate lower than 2.7 percent by a State for the whole, or part, of the year may be entitled to an additional credit against the tax under Section 3302(b) of the Federal Unemployment Tax Act. If the provisions of the State law under which a taxpayer has been granted a reduced rate are not certified, or are only partially certified, the amount of additional credit claimed on this return may be disallowed in whole or in part.

Under Section 3302(e) a special credit is provided if an employer during any calendar year acquires substantially all the property used in the trade or business (or in a separate unit of a trade or business) of another person who is not an "employer" (of 4 or more employees on at least 1 day of each of 20 calendar weeks in that year), and immediately after the acquisition the successor employs in his trade or business one or more individuals who immediately prior to the acquisition were employed in the trade or business of the predecessor. This special credit is not allowable to any successor employer whose predecessor also is an "employer," nor is it allowable to a corporation acquiring the trade or business of another corporation in a statutory merger or consolidation. The amount of the special credit is based on the amount of remuneration, subject to the unemployment compensation law of a State, paid by the predecessor to those employees who were employed by the predecessor immediately before the transfer of the trade or business (or separate unit thereof) and who also were employed by the successor immediately after the transfer.

The total credit allowable under Section 3302 may not exceed 2.7 percent of such wages.

(See also the instructions on the back of copy for the Internal Revenue Service)

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE e48-16-79318-1

Schedule B—COMPUTATION OF TAXABLE WAGES

(See Schedule B instructions on page 2)

1. Total remuneration (including exempt remuneration) PAID during the calendar year for services of employees. \$.....

Exempt remuneration: LIST EACH TYPE OF EXEMPTION	Approximate number of employees involved	Amount paid
2. Remuneration in excess of \$3,000. (Enter only the excess over the first \$3,000 paid to individual employees)		
3. All other exemptions (Explain each exemption shown, attaching additional sheet if necessary):		
4. Total exempt remuneration.	X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X

5. Total taxable wages (line 1 minus line 4). Enter this amount in Item 13 on other side. \$.....