

Frequently asked IRS questions



Nicole Rhine

Often, my staff members and I talk to branch financial officers who have questions about financial issues. Many questions also surface during training seminars. After the question is answered, the branch officer may be directed to the *NALC Branch Officer's Guide to Finance and Administration*, available for purchase from the NALC Supply Department or for free on the NALC website. The guide is broken down into the following sections: branch officer duties, NALC dues, reporting to the U.S. Department of Labor, reporting to the Internal Revenue Service, bonding requirements and branch record keeping. If your branch secretary/

treasurer does not have this guide, I suggest that one be purchased for use by all fiduciary officers in the branch.

The following is a sample of common IRS-related questions asked during phone calls or during training seminars, as well as the answers and where the answers can be found in the *NALC Branch Officer's Guide to Finance and Administration*.

“In all 50 states, if you pay any wages, then you are considered an employer and workers’ compensation insurance is mandatory.”

If we pay our stewards \$150 per month as a stipend, do we have to file a W-2?

Yes. Stewards are considered to be employees of the branch (whether they are appointed by the branch president or elected by the branch membership) and, as such, the branch must report stipends as wages and withhold the appropriate taxes. This holds true for all officers of a branch receiving any payments that could be considered wages (see pages 4-4 and 4-5 of the guide).

I heard that if you stay under \$600 per year paid to a branch officer, you don’t have to do anything, not even issue a 1099. Is this true?

No. Again, officers are considered employees of the branch and, as such, the branch must deduct payroll taxes and the branch must pay taxes since the branch is an employer. It does not matter how much money an employee

earns; the branch must pay all payroll taxes and issue a W-2 (see page 4-7 of the guide). A Form 1099-MISC is issued under two circumstances: 1) The branch makes a payment under a non-accountable plan (travel expense reimbursement—see pages 4-15 and 4-16 of the guide) to a member who is not considered an employee under IRS tax rules; and 2) The branch makes a payment to someone who is not a member for services rendered to the branch.

The 1099-MISC must be issued only for services rendered and not when payments are made to purchase goods. The 1099-MISC must be issued only when total payments to the individual are \$600 or more during the tax year (see page 4-18 of the guide). However, this does not exempt the individual from claiming the extra income.

My branch/state association has been receiving notices from our state that we must purchase workers’ compensation insurance. Is this true?

In all 50 states, if you pay any wages, then you are considered an employer and workers’ compensation insurance is mandatory (see page 4-7 of the guide). In some states, the insurance must be secured directly with the state fund. In most states, the premium and benefit structures are set by each state government but the actual insurance coverage is provided by standard insurance companies via your insurance agent. Volunteers and/or employees who receive very little compensation may be exempt from such coverage in some states. Check your state’s website for further information and/or clarification.

Is it OK to give branch officers travel advances?

Travel advances are fine as long as the branch keeps certain rules in mind. To be in compliance with the rules outlined by the Labor Management Reporting and Disclosure Act, the sum of all advances to any one individual in a fiscal year should *never* exceed \$2,000. Also, the officer receiving the advance should document expenditures against the advance and return to the branch any excess funds for which documentation was not submitted.

Note: Making an early payment directly to a hotel or airline is not considered a travel advance. In addition, IRS rules require an advance for expenses to be made within a reasonable time—generally no more than 30 days before the expenses are expected to be incurred. Under the LMRDA, an advance for expenses is considered a reportable loan unless the advance is provided within 30 days of travel and accounted for within 30 days following the trip (see page 4-21 of the guide). To avoid problems encountered when advances are not properly accounted for, it may be best to forgo advances and instead reimburse for expenses after receipts have been submitted.