

compensation was received), and not the 29.77 percent rate (15.02 percent plus 14.75 percent) in effect for 1989 (the year the services were performed).

(c) (1) *Rule where compensation is received both as an employee representative and employee.* The following rule applies to an individual who renders service both as an employee representative and as an employee. The employee representative tax is imposed on compensation received as an employee representative under the rules described in § 31.3211-2. The employee tax is imposed on compensation received as an employee under the rules described in § 31.3201-2. However, if the total compensation received is greater than the applicable contribution base, the employee representative tax is imposed on the amount equal to the contribution base less the amount received for services rendered as an employee.

(2) *Example.* The rule in paragraph (c)(1) of this section is illustrated by the following example.

Example. C performed services both as an employee and an employee representative in 1992. C received compensation of \$40,000 as an employee and \$20,000 as an employee representative. C's entire compensation of \$40,000 is subject to tax under the rules described in § 31.3201-2. The amount of employee representative compensation subject to the section 3101(a) and the section 3111(a) rate is \$15,500 (\$55,500 - \$40,000). The entire \$20,000 is subject to the sections 3101(b) and 3111(b) rates since the combined compensation is less than \$130,200, the applicable contribution base for 1992. The amount of the employee representative compensation subject to the section 3211(a)(2) rate is \$1,400 (\$41,400 - \$40,000).

[T.D. 8582, 59 FR 66190, Dec. 23, 1994]

§ 31.3211-3 Employee representative supplemental tax.

See paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of § 31.3221-3 for rules applicable to the supplemental tax for each work-hour for which compensation is paid to an employee representative for services rendered as an employee representative.

[T.D. 8525, 59 FR 9666, Mar. 1, 1994]

§ 31.3212-1 Determination of compensation.

See § 31.3231(e)-1 for regulations applicable to compensation.

TAX ON EMPLOYERS

§ 31.3221-1 Measure of employer tax.

(a) *General Rule*—The employer tax is measured by the amount of compensation paid by an employer to its employees. For provisions relating to compensation, see § 31.3231(e)-1. For provisions relating to the circumstances under which certain compensation is to be disregarded for purposes of determining the employer tax, see paragraphs (b) (1) and (2) of § 31.3231(e)-1.

(b) *Payments by two or more employers in excess of annual compensation limitation.* For rules relating to payments by two or more employers in excess of the annual compensation limitation, see § 31.3121(a)(1)-1.

(c) *Underpayments or overpayments.* Any underpayment or overpayment of employer tax resulting from the employer's inability to determine, at the time such tax is paid, the correct amount of compensation with respect to which the tax should be paid shall be corrected in accordance with the provisions of Subpart G of the regulations in this part relating to adjustments, credits, refunds, and abate-ments.

[T.D. 6516, 25 FR 13032, Dec. 20, 1960, as amended by T.D. 6541, 26 FR 555, Jan. 20, 1961; T.D. 8582, 59 FR 66190, Dec. 23, 1994]

§ 31.3221-2 Rates and computation of employer tax.

(a) *Rates*—(1)(i) *Tier 1 tax.* The Tier 1 employer tax rate equals the sum of the tax rates in effect under section 3111(a), relating to old-age, survivors, and disability insurance, and section 3111(b), relating to hospital insurance. The Tier 1 employer tax rate is applied to compensation up to the contribution base described in section 3231(e)(2)(B)(i). The contribution base is determined under section 230 of the Social Security Act and is identical to the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance wage base and the hospital insurance wage base, respectively, under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act.

(ii) *Example.* The rule in paragraph (a)(1)(i) of this section is illustrated by the following example.

Example. R's employee, A, received compensation of \$60,000 in 1992. The section 3111(a) rate of 6.2 percent would be applied to