safety, or state, local or tribal governments or communities.

Executive Order 13563

The Department of State has considered this rule in light of Executive Order 13563, dated January 18, 2011, and affirms that this regulation is consistent with the guidance therein.

Executive Orders 12372 and 13132: Federalism

This regulation will not have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. Nor will the rule have federalism implications warranting the application of Executive Orders No. 12372 and No. 13132.

Executive Order 13175

The Department of State has determined that this rulemaking will not have tribal implications, will not impose substantial direct compliance costs on Indian tribal governments, and will not pre-empt tribal law. Accordingly, the requirement of Section 5 of Executive Order 13175 does not apply to this rulemaking.

Paperwork Reduction Act

This rule does not impose information collection requirements under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C., Chapter 35.

List of Subjects in 22 CFR Part 42

Immigration, Passports and Visas.

Accordingly, for the reasons set forth in the preamble, 22 CFR part 42 is amended as follows:

PART 42—[AMENDED]


(a) Except as described in paragraph (n), for purposes of this section, the definitions in 22 CFR 96.2 apply.

(n) Notwithstanding paragraphs (d) through (m) of this section, an alien described in paragraph (n)(1) of this section may qualify for visa status under INA section 101(b)(1)(G)(iii) without meeting the requirements set forth in paragraphs (d) through (m) of this section.

(1) Per Section 4(b) of the Intercountry Adoption Simplification Act, Public Law 111–287 (IASA), an alien otherwise described in INA section 101(b)(1)(G)(iii) who attained the age of 18 on or after April 1, 2008 shall be deemed to meet the age requirement imposed by INA section 101(b)(1)(G)(iii)(III), provided that a petition is filed for such child in accordance with DHS requirements not later than November 30, 2012.

(2) For any alien described in paragraph (n)(1) of this section, the ‘‘competent authority’’ referred to in INA section 101(b)(1)(G)(iii)(V)(aa) is the passport issuing authority of the country of origin.

Dated: October 21, 2011.

Janice L. Jacobs,
Assistant Secretary for Consular Affairs,
Department of State.

[FR Doc. 2011–28281 Filed 10–31–11; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710–06–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

26 CFR Parts 31 and 301

[TD 9554]

RIN 1545–BJ07

Extending Religious and Family Member FICA and FUTA Exceptions to Disregarded Entities

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

ACTION: Final and temporary regulations.

SUMMARY: This document contains final and temporary regulations amending 26 CFR parts 31 and 301. These regulations extend the exceptions from taxes under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (‘‘FICA’’) and the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (‘‘FUTA’’) under sections 3121(b)(3) (concerning individuals who work for certain family members), 3127 (concerning members of religious faiths), and 3306(c)(5) (concerning persons employed by children and spouses and children under 21 employed by their parents) of the Internal Revenue Code (‘‘Code’’) to entities that are disregarded as separate from their owners for federal tax purposes. The temporary regulations also clarify the existing rule that the owners of disregarded entities, except for qualified subchapter S subsidiaries, are responsible for backup withholding and related information reporting requirements under section 3406. The text of the temporary regulations also serves as the text of the proposed regulations set forth in the notice of proposed rulemaking on this subject in the Proposed Rules section in this issue of the Federal Register.

DATES: Effective Date: These regulations are effective on November 1, 2011.

Applicability Date: For dates of applicability see §§ 31.3121(b)(3)–1T(e), 31.3127–1T(d), 31.3306(c)(5)–1T(e), 301.7701–2T(e)(5).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Joseph Perera (202) 622–6040 (not a toll free call).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

This document contains final and temporary regulations amending the Employment Tax Regulations (26 CFR part 31) and the Procedure and Administration Regulations (26 CFR part 301) to extend the FICA and FUTA exceptions for family members and religious sect members to certain entities that are disregarded as separate from their owners for federal tax purposes under §301.7701–2(c). Section 301.7701–2(c)(2)(i) provides that generally, except as otherwise provided, a business entity that has a single owner and is not a corporation under §301.7701–2(b) is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner. Prior to 2009, single-member entities disregarded as separate from their owners were generally disregarded for employment taxes and certain other requirements of law arising under subtitle C. An employer is generally defined as the person for whom an individual performs services as an employee. Sections 3401(d), 3121(d), and 3306(a). Prior to 2009, the owner of the disregarded entity was treated as the employer for purposes of employment tax liabilities and all other employment tax obligations related to wages paid to employees performing services for the disregarded entity.
Recent changes to § 301.7701–2(c)(2)(iv) provide that, with respect to wages paid after December 31, 2008, a disregarded entity is treated as a separate entity for purposes of employment taxes imposed under Subtitle C and related reporting requirements. In addition, the separate entity is treated as a corporation for purposes of employment taxes imposed under Subtitle C and related reporting requirements. Therefore, the entity, rather than the owner, is considered to be the employer of any individual performing services for the entity.

Sections 3111 and 3301 of the Code impose FICA and FUTA taxes, respectively, on the employer in an amount equal to a percentage of the wages paid by that employer with respect to employment. Under section 3101, FICA tax is also imposed on the employee. Sections 3121(b) and 3306(c) define employment for FICA and FUTA purposes as any service, of whatever nature, performed by an employee for the person employing him. However, there are some services which are explicitly excepted from the definition of employment. For example, section 3121(b)(3)(A) provides that service performed by a child under the age of 18 in the employ of his father or mother is not considered employment for FICA purposes. Section 3121(b)(3)(B) provides that service performed by an individual under the age of 21 employed by his father or mother, or performed by an individual employed by his spouse or son or daughter (subject to certain conditions) for domestic service in a private home of the employer is not considered employment for FICA purposes. Section 3306(c)(5) provides that service performed by an individual in the employ of his son, daughter, or spouse, and service performed by a child under the age of 21 in the employ of his father or mother are not considered employment for FUTA purposes.

Prior to the recent changes to § 301.7701–2(c), the services a family member performed for a disregarded entity wholly owned by another family member could qualify for the exceptions under sections 3121(b)(3) and 3306(c)(5) if all the requirements were satisfied, as the individual family member owner was treated as the employer. However, due to the recent changes to the regulations, family members can no longer qualify for the FICA and FUTA exceptions that apply to family employment because § 301.7701–2(c)(2)(iv) regards the disregarded entity as a separate entity and treats the separate entity as a corporation for employment tax purposes. Sections 31.3121(b)(3)–1(c) and 31.3306(c)(5)–1(c) explicitly state that services performed in the employ of a corporation are not within the exceptions from employment that apply because of the existence of a family relationship between the employee and the individual employing him. Section 3127 provides an exception from FICA taxes where both the employer and the employee are members of a religious faith opposed to participation in the Social Security Act. Both the employer and the employee must be members of a recognized religious sect and both must have filed and had approved an application certifying that they are members of a qualifying religious faith. Prior to the recent changes made to § 301.7701–2(c), service performed by a member of a qualifying religious sect for a disregarded entity wholly owned by another member of a qualifying religious sect could qualify for this exception as the individual sect member was considered to be the employer. However, as a result of the recent changes to § 301.7701–2(c)(2)(iv), the disregarded entity is regarded as a separate entity for employment tax purposes and the separate entity is treated as a corporation. As a corporation, the entity cannot be considered a member of a qualifying religious sect. Therefore, the exception cannot apply, as the employer would not be a member of a qualifying religious sect.

Section 3127 provides an exception from FUTA taxes for family employees and members of a family related to the employer. Members of a family related to the employer are defined as those who are members of a religious faith opposed to participation in the Federal Unemployment Tax Act. Both the employer and the employee must be members of a recognized religious sect and both must have filed and had approved an application certifying that they are members of a qualifying religious faith. Prior to the recent changes made to § 301.7701–2(c), service performed by a member of a qualifying religious sect for a disregarded entity wholly owned by another member of a qualifying religious sect could qualify for this exception as the individual sect member was considered to be the employer. However, as a result of the recent changes to § 301.7701–2(c)(2)(iv), the disregarded entity is regarded as a separate entity for employment tax purposes and the separate entity is treated as a corporation. As a corporation, the entity cannot be considered a member of a qualifying religious sect. Therefore, the exception cannot apply, as the employer would not be a member of a qualifying religious sect.

Section 3127 provides an exception from FUTA taxes for family employees and members of a religious sect. Prior to the recent changes made to § 301.7701–2(c), service performed by a member of a qualifying religious sect for a disregarded entity wholly owned by another member of a qualifying religious sect could qualify for this exception as the individual sect member was considered to be the employer. However, as a result of the recent changes to § 301.7701–2(c)(2)(iv), the disregarded entity is regarded as a separate entity for employment tax purposes and the separate entity is treated as a corporation. As a corporation, the entity cannot be considered a member of a qualifying religious sect. Therefore, the exception cannot apply, as the employer would not be a member of a qualifying religious sect.

Section 3127 provides an exception from FUTA taxes for family employees and members of a religious sect. Prior to the recent changes made to § 301.7701–2(c), service performed by a member of a qualifying religious sect for a disregarded entity wholly owned by another member of a qualifying religious sect could qualify for this exception as the individual sect member was considered to be the employer. However, as a result of the recent changes to § 301.7701–2(c)(2)(iv), the disregarded entity is regarded as a separate entity for employment tax purposes and the separate entity is treated as a corporation. As a corporation, the entity cannot be considered a member of a qualifying religious sect. Therefore, the exception cannot apply, as the employer would not be a member of a qualifying religious sect.

Section 3127 provides an exception from FUTA taxes for family employees and members of a religious sect. Prior to the recent changes made to § 301.7701–2(c), service performed by a member of a qualifying religious sect for a disregarded entity wholly owned by another member of a qualifying religious sect could qualify for this exception as the individual sect member was considered to be the employer. However, as a result of the recent changes to § 301.7701–2(c)(2)(iv), the disregarded entity is regarded as a separate entity for employment tax purposes and the separate entity is treated as a corporation. As a corporation, the entity cannot be considered a member of a qualifying religious sect. Therefore, the exception cannot apply, as the employer would not be a member of a qualifying religious sect.

Section 3127 provides an exception from FUTA taxes for family employees and members of a religious sect. Prior to the recent changes made to § 301.7701–2(c), service performed by a member of a qualifying religious sect for a disregarded entity wholly owned by another member of a qualifying religious sect could qualify for this exception as the individual sect member was considered to be the employer. However, as a result of the recent changes to § 301.7701–2(c)(2)(iv), the disregarded entity is regarded as a separate entity for employment tax purposes and the separate entity is treated as a corporation. As a corporation, the entity cannot be considered a member of a qualifying religious sect. Therefore, the exception cannot apply, as the employer would not be a member of a qualifying religious sect.
regulation will be submitted to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration for comment on its impact on small business.

Drafting Information

The principal author of these regulations is Joseph Perera, Office of Associate Chief Counsel (Tax Exempt & Government Entities). However, other personnel from the IRS and Treasury Department participated in their development.

List of Subjects

26 CFR Part 31

Employment taxes, Income taxes, Penalties, Pensions, Railroad retirement, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Social security, Unemployment compensation.

26 CFR Part 301

Employment taxes, Estate taxes, Excise taxes, Gift taxes, Income taxes, Penalties, Reporting and recording requirements.

Amendments to the Regulations

Accordingly, 26 CFR parts 31 and 301 are amended as follows:

PART 31—EMPLOYMENT TAXES AND COLLECTION OF INCOME TAX AT SOURCE

§ 31.3121(b)(3)–1 Family employment.

(a) [Reserved]. For further guidance, see § 31.3121(b)(3)–1T(c).

(b) [Reserved]. For further guidance, see § 31.3121(b)(3)–1T(d).

(c) [Reserved]. For further guidance, see § 31.3121(b)(3)–1T(e).

Par. 3. Section 31.3121(b)(3)–1T is added to subpart B to read as follows:

§ 31.3127–1T Exemption for employers and their employees where both are members of religious faiths opposed to participation in Social Security Act programs (temporary).

(a) If an employer (or if the employer is a partnership, each partner therein) and their employee are members of a recognized religious sect or division described in section 1402(g)(1) of the Code, both the employer and employee adhere to the tenets and teachings of that sect, and both the employer and employee have filed and had approved applications under section 3127(b) for exemption from the taxes imposed by sections 3111 and 3101 then the employer is exempt from taxes imposed by section 3111 with respect to the wages paid to the eligible employee, and the employee is exempt from the taxes imposed by section 3101 with respect to the wages paid by that employer.

(b) Services performed in the employ of a corporation are not within the exception, except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section.

(c) A disregarded entity that is treated as a corporation under § 31.3306(c)(5)–1T(c) as paragraph (c)(2)(iv)(B) of this chapter (Procedure and Administration Regulations) shall not be treated as a corporation for purposes of applying section 3127(b)(3). For purposes of applying section 3127(b)(3), the owner of the disregarded entity will be treated as the employer.

(d) This section applies with respect to wages paid on or after November 1, 2011. However, taxpayers may apply paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section to wages paid on or after January 1, 2009.

(e) Paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section to wages paid on or after January 1, 2009.

(f) Expiration date. The applicability of paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section expires on or before October 31, 2014.

§ 31.3306(c)(5)–1 Family employment.

(a) [Reserved]. For further guidance, see § 31.3306(c)(5)–1T(d).

(b) [Reserved]. For further guidance, see § 31.3306(c)(5)–1T(e).

(c) Services performed in the employ of a corporation are not within the exception, except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section. Services performed in the employ of a partnership are not within the exception unless the requisite family relationship exists between the employer and each of the partners comprising the partnership.

(d) A disregarded entity that is treated as a corporation under § 301.7701–2(c)(2)(iv)(B) of this chapter (Procedure and Administration Regulations) shall not be treated as a corporation for purposes of applying section 3121(b)(3). For purposes of applying section 3121(b)(3), the owner of the disregarded entity will be treated as the employer.

(e) Paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section apply with respect to wages paid on or after November 1, 2011. However, taxpayers may apply paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section to wages paid on or after January 1, 2009.

(f) Expiration date. The applicability of paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section expires on or before [October 31, 2014].

§ 31.3306(c)(5)–1T Family employment (temporary).

(a) [Reserved]. For further guidance, see § 31.3306(c)(5)–1T(c).

(b) [Reserved]. For further guidance, see § 31.3306(c)(5)–1T(d).

(c) Services performed in the employ of a corporation are not within the exception, except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section. Services performed in the employ of a partnership are not within the exception unless the requisite family relationship exists between the employer and each of the partners comprising the partnership.

(d) A disregarded entity that is treated as a corporation under § 301.7701–2(c)(2)(iv)(B) of this chapter (Procedure and Administration Regulations) shall not be treated as a corporation for purposes of applying section 3306(c)(5). For purposes of applying section 3306(c)(5), the owner of the disregarded entity will be treated as the employer.

(e) Paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section apply with respect to wages paid on or after November 1, 2011. However, taxpayers may apply paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section to wages paid on or after January 1, 2009.

(f) Expiration date. The applicability of paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section expires on or before [October 31, 2014].

PART 301—PROCEDURE AND ADMINISTRATION

§ 301.7701–2 Business entities; definitions.

(a) [Reserved].

(b) [Reserved].
(iv) * * *
   (A) [Reserved]. For further guidance, see § 301.7701–2T(c)(2)(iv)(A).
   * * * * *
   (C) [Reserved]. For further guidance, see § 301.7701–2T(c)(2)(iv)(C).
   * * * * *

Par. 9. Section 301.7701–2T is revised to read as follows:

§ 301.7701–2T  Business entities; definitions (temporary).

(a) through (c)(2)(iv) [Reserved], For further guidance, see § 301.7701–2(a) through (c)(2)(iv).

(A) In general. Section § 301.7701–2(c)(2)(i) (relating to certain wholly owned entities) does not apply to taxes imposed under Subtitle C—Employment Taxes and Collection of Income Tax (Chapters 21, 22, 23, 23A, 24 and 25 of the Internal Revenue Code). However, § 301.7701–2(c)(2)(i) does apply to withholding requirements imposed under section 3406 (backup withholding). The owner of a business entity that is disregarded under § 301.7701–2 is subject to the withholding requirements imposed under section 3406 (backup withholding). Section 301.7701–2(c)(2)(i) also applies to taxes imposed under Subtitle A, including Chapter 2—Tax on Self-Employment Income. The owner of an entity that is treated in the same manner as a sole proprietorship under § 301.7701–2(a) will be subject to tax on self-employment income.

(B) [Reserved]. For further guidance, see § 301.7701–2(c)(2)(iv)(B).

(C) Exceptions. For exceptions to the rule in § 301.7701–2(c)(2)(iv)(B), see sections 31.3121(b)(3)–1(d), 31.3127–1(c), and 31.3306(c)(5)–1(d).

(D) through (e)(4) [Reserved]. For further guidance, see § 301.7701–2(c)(2)(iv)(D) through (e)(4).

(5) Paragraphs (c)(2)(iv)(A) and (c)(2)(iv)(C) of this section apply to wages paid on or after November 1, 2011. For rules that apply to paragraph (c)(2)(iv)(A) of this section before November 1, 2011, see 26 CFR part 301 revised as of April 1, 2009. However, taxpayers may apply paragraphs (c)(2)(iv)(A) and (c)(2)(iv)(C) of this section to wages paid on or after January 1, 2009.

(e)(6) through (e)(7) [Reserved]. For further guidance, see § 301.7701–2(e)(6) through (e)(7).

(b) Expiration Date. The applicability of paragraphs (c)(2)(iv)(A) and (c)(2)(iv)(C) of this section expires on or before [October 31, 2014].

Steven T. Miller,
Deputy Commissioner for Services and Enforcement.

Approved: November 19, 2010.

Michael Mundaca,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury (Tax Policy).

[FR Doc. 2011–28176 Filed 10–31–11; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4830–01–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52


Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan, Placer County Air Pollution Control District and Sacramento Metro Air Quality Management District

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is taking direct final action to approve revisions to the Placer County Air Pollution Control District (PCAPCD) and Sacramento Metro Air Quality Management District (SMAQMD) portions of the California State Implementation Plan (SIP). These revisions concern oxides of nitrogen (NOx) emissions from industrial, institutional and commercial boilers, stationary internal combustion engines and water heaters. We are approving local rules that regulate these emission sources under the Clean Air Act as amended in 1990 (CAA or the Act).

DATES: This rule is effective on January 3, 2012 without further notice, unless EPA receives adverse comments by December 1, 2011. If we receive such comments, we will publish a timely withdrawal in the Federal Register to notify the public that this direct final rule will not take effect.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments, identified by docket number ERA–R09–OAR–2011–0382, by one of the following methods:


2. Email: steckel.andrew@epa.gov.

3. Mail or deliver: Andrew Steckel (Air-4), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region IX, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105–3901.

Instructions: All comments will be included in the public docket without change and may be made available online at http://www.regulations.gov, including any personal information provided, unless the comment includes Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is prohibited by law. If you consider CBI or otherwise protected information, please state this clearly when submitting your comment. Electronic files should avoid the use of special characters, any form of encryption, and be free of any defects or viruses.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Idalia Pérez, EPA Region IX, (415) 972–3248, perez.idalia@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

In some cases, the word “we,” “us,” and “our” refer to EPA.

I. The State’s Submittal

A. What rules did the State submit?

Table 1 lists the rules we are approving with the dates that they were submitted.