be regarded as compensation if the application of such mileage formula, or such other formula as the Railroad Retirement Board may have prescribed, would result in his compensation for the service being less than 10 percent of his remuneration for such service.

§ 31.3231(c)–1 Who are employee representatives.

(a) An employee representative within the meaning of the act is—
   (1) Any officer or official representative of a railway labor organization which is not included as an employer under section 3231(a) who—
      (i) Was in the service of an employer either before or after June 29, 1937, and
      (ii) Is duly authorized and designated to represent employees in accordance with the Railway Labor Act.
   For railway labor organizations which are employers under section 3231(a), see paragraph (a) (5) and (6) of § 31.3231(a)–1.
   (2) Any individual who is regularly assigned to or regularly employed by an employee representative, as defined in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, in connection with the duties of such employee representative’s office.
   (b) In determining whether an individual is an employee representative, his citizenship or residence is material only insofar as those factors may affect the determination of whether he was “in the service of an employer” (see paragraph (a) of § 31.3231(b)–1).

§ 31.3231(e)–1 Compensation.

(a) Definition—(1) The term compensation has the same meaning as the term wages in section 3121(a), determined without regard to section 3121(b)(9), except as specifically limited by the Railroad Retirement Tax Act (chapter 22 of the Internal Revenue Code) or regulation. The Commissioner may provide any additional guidance that may be necessary or appropriate in applying the definitions of sections 3121(a) and 3231(e).
   (2) A payment made by an employer to an individual through the employer’s payroll is presumed, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, to be compensation for services rendered by an employee of the employer. Likewise, a payment made by an employee organization to an employee representative through the organization’s payroll is presumed, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, to be compensation for services rendered by the employee representative as such. For rules regarding the treatment of deductions by an employer from remuneration of an employee, see §31.3123–1.
   (3) The term compensation is not confined to amounts paid for active service, but includes amounts paid for an identifiable period during which the employee is absent from the active service of the employer and, in the case of an employee representative, amounts paid for an identifiable period during which the employee representative is absent from the active service of the employee organization.
   (4) Compensation includes amounts paid to an employee for loss of earnings during an identifiable period as the result of the displacement of the employee to a less remunerative position or occupation as well as pay for time lost.
   (5) For rules regarding the treatment of reimbursement and other expense allowance amounts, see §31.3121(a)–3. For rules regarding the inclusion of fringe benefits in compensation, see §31.3121(a)–1T.

(b) Special Rules. (1) If the amount of compensation earned in any calendar month by an individual as an employee in the service of a local lodge or division of a railway-labor-organization employer is less than $25, the amount is disregarded for purposes of determining the employee tax under section 3201 and the employer tax under section 3221.
   (2) Compensation for service as a delegate to a national or international convention of a railway-labor-organization employer is disregarded for purposes of determining the employee tax under section 3201 and the employer tax under section 3221.