

## § 404.1053

## 20 CFR Ch. III (4-1-14 Edition)

### § 404.1053 “Qualified benefits” under a cafeteria plan.

We do not include as wages any *qualified benefits* under a cafeteria plan as described in section 125 of the Code if such payment would not be treated as wages without regard to such plan and it is reasonable to believe that (if section 125 applied for purposes of this section) section 125 would not treat any wages as constructively received. This includes any *qualified benefit* made to you, or on your behalf, pursuant to a salary reduction agreement between you and your employer. The Internal Revenue Service decides whether any plan is a cafeteria plan under section 125 of the Code and whether any benefit under the plan is a *qualified benefit*.

[55 FR 7310, Mar. 1, 1990]

### § 404.1054 Payments by an employer of employee’s tax or employee’s contribution under State law.

(a) We exclude as wages any payment by an employer (described in paragraph (b) of this section) that is not deducted from the employee’s salary (or for which reimbursement is not made by the employee) of either—

(1) The tax imposed by section 3101 of the Code (employee’s share of *Social Security tax*); or

(2) Any payment required from an employee under a State unemployment compensation law.

(b) The payments described in paragraph (a) of this section are not included as wages only if they are made by an employer on behalf of an employee employed in—

(1) Domestic service in the private home of the employer; or

(2) Agricultural labor.

[55 FR 7310, Mar. 1, 1990]

### § 404.1055 Payments for agricultural labor.

(a) *When cash payments are not wages.* We do not include as wages your cash payments in a calendar year after 1987 from an employer for agricultural labor (see § 404.1056) if your employer’s total expenditures for agricultural labor are less than \$2500 in that year and your employer paid you less than \$150 cash remuneration in that year for your agricultural labor.

(b) *Exclusions for noncash payments and payments for seasonal agricultural labor.* (1) Noncash payments for agricultural labor are not wages.

(2) Your cash payments in a calendar year from an employer for agricultural labor are not wages, irrespective of your employer’s total annual expenditures for agricultural labor, if you are a hand harvest laborer (*i.e.*, seasonal agricultural labor), and—

(i) Your employer paid you less than \$150 in that year;

(ii) You are paid on a piece rate basis in an operation which has been, and is customarily and generally recognized in the region of employment as paying on a piece rate basis;

(iii) You commute daily from your permanent residence to the farm on which you are so employed; and,

(iv) You were employed in agriculture less than 13 weeks during the previous calendar year.

*Example:* In 1988, A (not a hand harvest laborer) performs agricultural labor for X for cash pay of \$144 in the year. X’s total agricultural labor expenditures for 1988 are \$2,450. Neither the \$150 cash-pay test nor the \$2,500 expenditures test is met. Therefore, X’s payments to A are not wages.

(c) *When cash-pay is creditable as wages.* (1) If you receive cash pay from an employer for services which are agricultural labor and for services which are not agricultural labor, we count only the amounts paid for agricultural labor in determining whether cash payments equal or exceed \$150. If the amounts paid are less than \$150, we count only those amounts paid for agricultural labor in determining if the \$2500 expenditure test is met.

*Example:* Employer X operates a store and also operates a farm. Employee A, who regularly works in the store, works on X’s farm when additional help is required for the farm activities. In calendar year 1988, X pays A \$140 cash for agricultural labor performed in that year, and \$2,260 for work in connection with the operation of the store. Additionally, X’s total expenditures for agricultural labor in 1988 were \$2,010. Since the cash payments by X to A in the calendar year 1988 for agricultural labor are less than \$150, and total agricultural labor expenditures were under \$2,500, the \$140 paid by X to A for agricultural labor is not wages. The \$2,260 paid for work in the store is wages.

(2) The amount of cash pay for agricultural labor that is creditable to an individual is based on cash paid in a calendar year rather than on amounts earned during a calendar year.

(3) If you receive cash pay for agricultural labor in any one calendar year from more than one employer, we apply the \$150 cash-pay test and \$2,500 total expenditures test to each employer.

(d) *Application of the \$150 cash-pay and 20-day tests prior to 1988.* (1) For the time period prior to 1988, we apply either the \$150 a year cash-pay test or the 20-day test. Cash payments are wages if you receive \$150 or more from an employer for agricultural labor or under the 20-day test if you perform agricultural labor for which cash pay is computed on a time basis on 20 or more days during a calendar year. For purposes of the 20-day test, the amount of the cash pay is immaterial, and it is immaterial whether you also receive payments other than cash or payments that are not computed on a time basis. If cash paid to you for agricultural labor is computed on a time basis, the payments are not wages unless they are paid in a calendar year in which either the 20-day test or the \$150 cash-pay test is met.

(2) [Reserved]

[57 FR 59914, Dec. 17, 1992, as amended at 61 FR 38367, July 24, 1996; 70 FR 41955, July 21, 2005]

**§ 404.1056 Explanation of agricultural labor.**

(a) *What is agricultural labor.* (1) If you work on a farm as an employee of any person, you are doing agricultural labor if your work has to do with—

- (i) Cultivating the soil;
- (ii) Raising, shearing, feeding, caring for, training or managing livestock, bees, poultry, fur-bearing animals or wildlife; or
- (iii) Raising or harvesting any other agricultural or horticultural commodity.

(2) If you work on a farm as an employee of any person in connection with the production or harvesting of maple sap, the raising or harvesting of mushrooms, or the hatching of poultry, you are doing agricultural labor. If you work in the processing of maple sap

into maple syrup or maple sugar you are not doing agricultural labor even though you work on a farm. Work in a mushroom cave or poultry hatchery is agricultural labor only if the cave or hatchery is operated as part of a farm.

(3) If you work as an employee of the owner, tenant, or other operator of a farm, you are doing agricultural labor if most of your work is done on a farm and is involved with—

- (i) The operation, management, conservation, improvement, or maintenance of the farm or its tools or equipment (this may include work by carpenters, painters, mechanics, farm supervisors, irrigation engineers, bookkeepers, and other skilled or semi-skilled workers); or
- (ii) Salvaging timber or clearing the land of brush and other debris left by a hurricane.

(4) You are doing agricultural labor no matter for whom or where you work, if your work involves—

- (i) Cotton ginning;
- (ii) Operating or maintaining ditches, canals, reservoirs, or waterways, if they are used only for supplying and storing water for farm purposes and are not owned or operated for profit; or
- (iii) Producing or harvesting crude gum (oleoresin) from living trees or processing the crude gum into gum spirits of turpentine and gum resin (if the processing is done by the original producer).

(5) Your work as an employee in the handling, planting, drying, packing, packaging, processing, freezing, grading, storing, or delivering to storage, to a market or to a carrier for transportation to market, of any agricultural or horticultural commodity is agricultural labor if—

- (i) You work for a farm operator or a group of farm operators (other than a cooperative organization);
- (ii) Your work involves the commodity in its raw or unmanufactured state; and
- (iii) The operator produced most of the commodity you work with during the period for which you are paid, or if you work for a group of operators, all of the commodity you work with during the pay period is produced by that group.