

**871—23.6 (96) Taxable wages.****23.6(1) Definition.**

The term “*taxable wages*” means the higher of the federal taxable wage base for the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA) or 66 2/3 percent of the statewide average weekly wage paid to employees in insured employment, multiplied by 52 and rounded to the next highest multiple of \$100 based upon the computation made during the previous calendar year to determine the maximum weekly benefit amounts for unemployment insurance benefits.

**23.6(2) Applicability and successorship.**

*a.* If an individual has more than one employer, each employer must pay contributions (tax) on the employee’s wages up to the taxable wage base.

*b.* The employer shall not deduct any part of the contributions (tax) due on taxable wages from an employee’s pay.

*c.* Taxable wages paid in another state by the same employer during the same calendar year prior to an employee being transferred to Iowa may be used in computing the employee’s reportable taxable wages in Iowa.

*d.* A successor employer may use the taxable wages paid and reported by the predecessor employer to determine the successor employer’s taxable wages if the successor employer received a transfer of experience from the predecessor employer.

*e.* A successor employer which received a transfer of experience may, at the successor employer’s option, use the taxable wages reported by the predecessor to compute the taxable wages for the balance of the calendar year or may compute the taxable wages as if the employees acquired from the predecessor were new employees.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 96.19(37).