

# WISCONSIN INCOME TAX WITHHOLDING TABLES AND METHODS

## INTRODUCTION

Use the wage-bracket tables to determine the amount of income tax to be withheld on the following pages in the same way as those appearing in federal Circular E. There are two alternate methods of determining the amount of tax to be withheld which have been approved by the department. The instructions for these methods appear immediately following the wage-bracket tables. Employers who desire to use a method other than the wage-bracket tables or the approved alternate methods must receive permission from the department before the beginning of the payroll period for which the employer desires to withhold the tax by such other method.

An employer has the discretion of withholding an entire month's taxes in one pay period when payroll periods are more than once a month.

## SUPPLEMENTAL WAGE PAYMENTS

If supplemental wages - such as bonuses, commissions, or overtime pay - are paid at the same time as regular wages, the income tax to be withheld should be determined as if the total of the supplemental and regular wages were a single wage payment for the regular payroll period.

If supplemental wages are paid between regular payroll periods, the employer may determine the tax to be withheld by adding the supplemental wages either to the regular wages for the current payroll period or to the regular wages for the last preceding payroll period within the same calendar year.

As an alternative to the above methods, the withholding on supplemental wage payments may be determined by estimating the employee's annual gross salary and applying flat percentages to the **supplemental payments**. (These flat percentages may be used only where supplemental payments are involved; they cannot be used for determining the withholding liability for regular wages and salaries.)

### Approved Flat Percentages

Annual At Least	Gross Salary But Less Than	%
0	10,220 .....	4.6
10,220	20,440 .....	6.15
20,440	153,280.....	6.5
153,280	225,000.....	6.75
225,000 and over.....		7.75

## USE OF DAILY OR MISCELLANEOUS TABLES

If an employee has no payroll period, determine the tax to be withheld as if the wages were paid on a "daily or miscellaneous" payroll period. This method requires a determination of the number of days (including Sundays and holidays) in the period covered by the wage payment. If the wages are unrelated to a specific length of time (for example, commissions paid on completion of a sale), then the number of days must be counted from the date of payment back to the latest of these three events: (a) the last payment of wages made during the same calendar year, (b) the date employment commenced if during the same calendar year, or (c) January 1 of the same year.

In cases where an employee is paid for a period of less than 1 week and signs a written statement (under penalties of perjury) that the employee does not work for wages subject to withholding for any other employer during the same calendar week, then the employer is permitted to compute the withholding on the basis of a weekly, instead of a daily or miscellaneous payroll period.

Please turn the page to see the "daily or miscellaneous" charts.