Taxability of Certain Fringe Benefits for State and Local Governments

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STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

and

RUBLIC ENTITIES WORKING TOGETHER





WHERE TO GET INFORMATION

http://www.irs.gov/govt/fslg/content/0,,id =117706,00.html



Educational Products

Publication 963: Federal-State Reference Guide

The November 2008 revision of this publication provides government employers a comprehensive reference guide for Social Security and Medicare coverage and Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) tax withholding issues.

Fringe Benefits Guide - Revised January 2009

In-depth discussion of meal allowances, travel, transportation, moving expenses, education and other common fringe benefit situations for public employers.

Quick Reference Guide for Public Employers

A brief guide to information reporting and employment tax rules, including social security coverage and fringe benefits, for government employers.



FRINGE BENEFITS



WHAT IS A FRINGE BENEFIT?

 Cash, property, services in addition to regular wages



ARE FRINGE BENEFITS TAXABLE?

 Taxable to employee unless specifically excluded by IRC

 Taxable means subject to withholding and reported on W-2 in year benefit provided



SPECIAL ACCOUNTING RULES

Reporting period

Regular or supplemental withholding

 November/December benefitselection



Election not to withhold

VALUING NON-CASH FRINGE BENEFITS

FMV

-What it would cost employee to buy benefit from an unrelated party



FRINGE BENEFIT CODE SECTIONS

Examples:

- -IRC 119 Meals and Lodging
- -IRC 127 Educational Assistance
- -IRC 132 General Fringe Benefit Section



WORKING CONDITION FRINGE BENEFIT

Definition:

Property or service that employee
 would have been entitled to deduct on
 1040 if employer hadn't provided it



WORKING CONDITION FRINGE BENEFIT

- General Rules:
 - Must relate to employer's business
 - Employee could have deducted expense on 1040
 - Employee must substantiate businessuse

IRC 132(e) - DE MINIMIS FRINGE BENEFIT

- General Rules:
 - Property or service that is small in value,
 and

Provided to employee infrequently, not regularly



PER DIEM PAYMENTS



WHAT IS A PER DIEM?

 Method of reimbursing employees for business expenses for <u>overnight</u> travel

Reimbursement tax-free, if rules are met



PER DIEM

- Tax-Free, IF:
 - Accountable plan rules are followed, and
 - Per diem reimbursement is at or below Federal rates
 - Receipts are not required



PER DIEM BREAKDOWN

- Per Diem consists of:
 - Lodging
 - Meals and Incidental Expenses (M&IE)
- Rates vary by City



LODGING PER DIEM

 Use rate of city where you spend the night

 Room tax and energy charges are not part of Lodging; they are reimbursed separately



M&IE PER DIEM

- Includes:
 - meals, and
 - tips for food and luggage handling, and
 - laundry and dry cleaning for travel of less than 4 consecutive nights



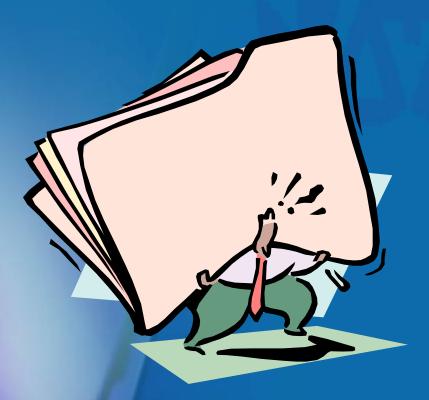
PER DIEM - OTHER RULES

 Prorate M&IE for days of departure and return

 Employer may pay other tax-free business expenses in addition to per diem: room taxes, cab, telephone charges, laundry



ACCOUNTABLE PLANS





Accountable v. Nonaccountable Plans

Methods of Reimbursing Employees for Expenses

Accountable Plans

A plan under which an employee is reimbursed for expenses or receives an allowance to cover expenses is an *accountable* plan **only** if the following conditions are satisfied:

- · there must be a business condition for the expenses;
 - the expense must be in connection with performance of services as an employee
 - the reimbursement must be for an expense the employee could deduct on his/her tax return
- the employee must either substantiate or be deemed to have substantiated the expenses;
 - Generally substantiation consists of receipts and/or cancelled checks and invoices that show the nature and amount of the expenditure
 - Expenses deemed to have been substantiated are such things as using the mileage allowance rate (55 cents per mile) rather than actual expenses for operating a vehicle or use of a per diem rate for overnight travel rather than requiring receipts for meals
- the employee must return to the employer amounts in excess of the substantiated (or deemed substantiated) expenses within a reasonable time
 - o there are 2 methods of determining a reasonable time
 - Periodic Statement
 - a statement from the employer is giver to the employee at least quarterly setting forth the amounts paid under the plan in of the substantiated amount and requesting the employee either substantiate or return excess amounts within 120 days of the statement date



- Advance Payments 30 days before the reasonably anticipated expenses are paid or incurred
- · Substantiation 60 days after expenses are paid or incurred
- Return of excess amounts 120 days after expenses are paid or incurred

Amounts paid under accountable plans are not income to the employee and are not shown on Form W-2.

Remember that all of the requirements must be met in order for it to be an accountable plan!

Nonaccountable Plan

A nonaccountable plan is a reimbursement plan or policy which does not meet all the requirements for an accountable plan.

Amounts paid under a nonaccountable plan are income to the employee and must be included in wages with appropriate tax withholdings.

An employer can have an accountable plan for some items, and a nonaccountable plan for others.



ACCOUNTABLE PLAN?

Allowance or reimbursement where amounts are non-taxable, if certain rules are met



THREE RULES:

- Business Connection
- Adequate Accounting
- Excess returned on a timely basis



Business Connection

Directly Related to Trade or Business

Deductible on 1040



Adequate Accounting

Verify:

Date

Time

Place

Amount

Business Purpose



Return Excess Timely

Within a reasonable period of time



NON-ACCOUNTABLE PLAN:

 Does not meet <u>ALL 3 RULES</u> for Accountable Plans



Cell Phones





Cell Phones

Currently cell phones are considered under the listed property rules. There is current legislation that is being considered to eliminate cell phones under listed property.



PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF INSURANCE

- Receipts for Insurance or Medical Expenses
 - Non-taxable no reporting required



PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF INSURANCE (cont'd)

- Cash Payments No Accounting
 - -Fully taxable
 - W-2 reportable
 - Box 1 Gross Compensation
 - Box 3 SSA Wages
 - Box 5 Medicare Wages





- IRC Section 132(g):
 - –Allows Employer to Reimburse Employee

- IRC Section 217:
 - Allows Individual to Deduct Certain Expenses



NOT TAXABLE TO EE, if:

-Paid under Accountable Plan

-Specific Tests of IRC 217 met



IRC 217 TESTS:

- Must be an employee
- Employee must incur the expenses
- Expenses closely related to start work at new job location
- Expenses allowed under 217
- Must meet time and distance tests



NON TAXABLE COSTS OF TRAVELING:

- –Moving Other Members of Household
- -Airfare, Car
- Lodging while traveling
- -Parking fees, tolls



MOVING EXPENSES

- NON-TAXABLE COSTS OF MOVING HOUSEHOLD GOODS/PERSONAL EFFECTS:
 - -Packing, Crating, Transporting
 - -Shipping Car(s)
 - -Shipping Pet(s)
 - Storage & Insurance (30 consecutive days)

MOVING EXPENSES

 REIMBURSEMENTS are not included in income if:

-Expenses qualify under IRC 217, and

are reimbursed in the same calendar year they are deducted



MOVING EXPENSES

TIMING OF TAXABILITY

• EMPLOYER'S REPORTING ON W-2





- Meals While Traveling
- Meals While Not Traveling

- Meals with meetings or entertainment
- De minimis meal allowances



- Meals While Traveling
 - -Tax-Free Requirements
 - Must be away from tax home overnight, or long enough to require substantial sleep or rest
 - No set number of hours away or distance
 - Substantiation required



- Meals Not Away From Home
 - -Meals with meetings
 - -Meals with entertainment
 - De minimis meals



 Meals with Meetings or Entertainment

- -Tax-free if meal meets test:
 - "Directly-related" test, or
 - "Associated with" test



"Directly Related" Meals - Tax-Free

-Meals as part of business meetings

- Meals at service club or professional meetings
 - Example- Rotary, OFOA, CPA



"Associated With" Test

-Meals in clear business purpose

-Substantial business discussions/negotiations directly preceding or following meal



"Associated With" Meals - Tax-Free

Meals at conventions

Meals at conferences



- De Minimis Meals Tax-Free if:
 - -Meal is small in value and occasional
 - Not provided routinely or often
 - Provided so employee can work overtime
 - Enables employee to work overtime



De Minimis Meal

- Generally, meal must be consumed during overtime period
- Meal allowances based on number of hours worked does not qualify as de minimis.



MEAL ALLOWANCES/ REIMBURSEMENTS (Cont'd)

- NOTE: Meals consumed en-route to daily business events are <u>not tax</u> deductible.
 - -i.e. Breakfast or diner while traveling to and from a daily convention or conference would not be deductible.



MEAL ALLOWANCES/ REIMBURSEMENTS (Cont'd)

-No hotel = no tax free meal reimbursement while traveling to and from event.

-If you break for lunch and everyone is responsible for their own lunch arrangements, the reimbursement for lunch is fully taxable.



EMPLOYEE VEHICLE USED FOR EMPLOYER'S BUSINESS





EMPLOYEE'S CAR

REIMBURSED BUSINESS USE is Non-Taxable if *AT or BELOW*Federal Mileage Rate



STANDARD MILEAGE RATES

• 2010 .50 cents per mile



EMPLOYER - PROVIDED VEHICLES

 Qualified Non-Personal Use Vehicle

 By design, vehicle is unlikely to have personal use

-Use of vehicle is tax-free



EMPLOYER PROVIDED VEHICLES

- Qualified Non-Personal Use Vehicles
 - Clearly marked police and fire vehicles
 - -School buses
 - -Unmarked law enforcement vehicles
 - Special purpose vehicles snow plows, etc
 - Vans and pickups must be modified to qualify.

This Qualifies:





Sorry- No:





Definitely Not!





This Qualifies:





Because it has this:





And definitely not this one!

A COWASAKI!!





EMPLOYER - PROVIDED VEHICLES

 See Publication 15-B for car valuation rules on employer provided vehicles. Available at www.irs.gov/publications



UNIFORMS AND CLOTHING ALLOWANCES



UNIFORMS

 Uniforms must be qualified in order to be exempt from tax

Plain pants and shirt do not qualify as uniform

 Suits, sports coats, etc worn be plain clothes officers do not qualify as uniforms



OTHER TYPES OF COMPENSATION



OTHER TYPES OF COMPENSATION

 All income is taxable unless excluded by IRC

 Some types of payments are 'Supplemental' Wages



SUPPLEMENTAL WAGES

- Bonuses: Signing, Recruiting, Relocation
- Awards for outstanding service
- Back pay
- Severance pay
- Administrative leave



SUPPLEMENTAL WAGES

• WITHHOLD:

-TWO DIFFERENT METHODS:

• 1) Optional

• 2) Aggregate



AWARDS AND PRIZES



AWARDS AND PRIZES

- CASH or CASH Equivalent
 --- Always Taxable
- Cash Equivalent: savings bonds, unrestricted gift certificates



AWARDS AND PRIZES

- Non-Taxable Awards and Prizes
 - Only three types are tax-free:
 - Certain awards/prizes transferred to charity
 - De minimis awards/prizes
 - Certain employee achievement awards



- Transferred to Charity:
 - Must be given for charitable, scientific, artistic, or educational achievement, and
 - Must be transferred to charitable organization before taking possession



Other rules apply

Non-Taxable De Minimis Awards/Prizes:

Cannot be cash or cash equivalent

Must be small in value and not given frequently



-NO SET \$\$\$ amount for de minimis

- Non-Taxable De Minimis Awards/Prizes
 - -Examples:
 - holiday ham or turkey
 - flowers for special occasions
 - nominal birthday gifts
 - coffee mugs, plaques



 Non-Taxable Employee Achievement Awards and Prizes

-Must be non-cash

Must be for safety or length of service



- Non-Taxable Employee Achievement Awards and Prizes
 - Value cannot exceed either\$400 or \$1600 / year / employee

Average value of <u>all awards</u> CANNOT
 EXCEED \$400 and remain tax-free



- Non-Taxable Length of Service Awards
 - Cannot be given within first five years of employment
 - Cannot be given more often than every five years (except for retirement awards)



- Non-Taxable Safety Awards
 - Cannot give first year of employment, and

- Cannot be given to more than 10% of eligible employees
 - (<u>not</u> managers, clerical or other professional employees)



- Taxable Awards
 - Cash or cash equivalent
 - Non-cash awards won in employer sponsored drawing
 - Any award other that qualified nontaxable



PROFESSIONAL LICENSES AND DUES FOR ORGANIZATIONS



PROFESSIONAL LICENSES

- Fees Paid To Maintain Ordinary Business Expense
- If EE pays: deductible on 1040
- If ER pays: Working Condition Fringe
 - -Follow Accountable Plan Rules
 - Employee must keep records

ORGANIZATION DUES

• General Rule: Not Deductible

- EXCEPTION for Professional Organizations
 - Business Leagues
 - -Professional Organizations
 - -Trade Associations









We have a question related to de minimis fringe benefits. If an employer provides a gift certificate for a Christmas turkey or an occasional theatre ticket, what facts and circumstances would allow the gift certificate to be excluded from taxable income?



What is the current status of cell phones and laptops? How should an employee's use of employer provided cell phones and laptops be treated on Form W-2?



We have a question related to a retirement gift. A faculty member of a school is retiring and his department would like to give a \$100 gift card to a restaurant as a retirement present. The employer wants to know if this is taxable or not because of the infrequency and special occasion circumstance.



We have a policy that specifically prohibits an employee from using a county supplied cell phone for personal reasons and we police the cell phone bills for personal use. We discipline employees for violating the policy. Will personal use still be taxable?



We have a question about uniforms. Are fire retardant uniforms provided as a condition of employment and worn by workers that are performing electrical work taxable?



Our new union agreement states that some employees get a \$75.00 boot allowance. What is the best way to handle this? Also our Police officers get a \$500 allowance for uniforms. The union agreement states uniforms will be ordered and paid according to police department policy. Does this let us off the hook and put the record keeping on the employee?



When a county's Sheriff squad cars are no longer being used in the active fleet, they are provided to the County Jail Administrators for commuting. The County would like to know if they can use the commuting rule to value the employees' personal usage of the vehicles.



RECAP - Helpful Resources

 www.irs.gov/govts/fslg
 educational materials for government entities

www.irs.gov/formspubs

Link to download forms and publications and other education resources



USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

1-827-829-5500
TE/GE toll free tax assistance line

1-800-829-3676 Forms order site

1-866-455-7438 1099 and W-2 Assistance



In Summary:

 We value your comments and would appreciate your feedback on this Webinar at:

tege.fslg.feedback@irs.gov

 If you have Federal Tax topics for Government Entities for future Webinars, please provide comments at the above email address.

