Employment Tax Overview

James Driver, Federal State and Local Government



•What is a Fringe Benefit?



- Any property, Service or cash (Other than Salary provided by Employer)
- Taxable unless excluded specifically by law
 - Example: Medical Premiums IRC 106



What should I do?

- Identify specific benefit provided to employee (s)
- Determine if benefit is excluded by law and
- Determine if benefit is fully taxable, or only partially



Examples of Non Taxable Benefits are:

- No additional cost service
- Qualified employee discounts
- Working condition fringe
- De minimis fringe
- Qualified transportation expenses



Taxable Fringe Benefits should:

- INCLUDE in <u>Employee's</u> wages and on W-2
- Never on Form 1099-MISC
- Subject to Federal Withholding, Social Security (if applicable) and Medicare
- Even if benefit is received by/for spouse or child of employee



Specific issues taxable issues

- Clothing and Equipment
- Early Retirement Incentives
- Stipends
- Awards
- Bonuses



- CASH PRIZES OR AWARDS are always taxable
- PERFORMANCE AWARDS are always taxable
- NON-CASH:
 - Use Fair Market Value





REMEMBER

- If the benefit is taxable:
 - Determine the Value of the benefit
 - Include it in Wages and W-2



Accountable Plan

- Business Connection
- Adequate <u>'accounting'</u> by employee in reasonable time period
- Excess reimbursement returned in a reasonable time period



What is a Non Accountable Plan

- Does Not Meet <u>ALL</u> 3 Requirements
 For An Accountable Plan
- Benefit is Fully Taxable

When Paid



- Per Diem Allowances
 - for lodging, meals and/or incidentals
 - for business related travel
 - while away from home



- Meals away from home:
 - Overnight
 - Accountable Plan Not taxable
 - <u>NOT</u> Overnight
 - Taxable as wages



Meal Allowances when not traveling:

- Meals with business meetings -
 - NOT taxable if:
 - clear business setting
 - directly related
- Employer buys you lunch -
 - Taxable as wages (e.g. Monthly board meeting meals, day trip lunch for meeting)



- <u>Employee</u> Car used for Employer's Business:
- 2018 Federal Mileage Rate \$.545
 - At this rate or less: Non-taxable to Employee
 - Excess over this rate: Taxable to Employee only the excess amount
 - If Employee chooses <u>not</u> to get reimbursed, cannot claim on personal tax return
 - Substantiation required

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- Employee reports to Employer:
 - Date, Purpose, Place of each trip
 - Mileage 'at or near the time' incurred
 - Examples: Diary, log, trip sheet, expense statement or similar record
 - Commuting is always taxable
 - it is non-business travel



Employer Provided Vehicles

- How Does Employee Account For Personal Use?
- Personal Use is taxable
- Verified Business Use is not taxable
- Employee can reimburse Employer for personal use



Personal Use of government vehicle

- IF <u>NO</u> RECORD KEPT:
 - Value of ALL use is taxable
- IF RECORD KEPT:
 - Only Personal Use is taxable



Valuing Personal Use

- Automobile Lease Valuation Rule
- Cents-Per-Mile Rule
- Commuting Rule



• Taxable Fringe Benefit Guide

http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-

tege/fringe_benefit_fslg.pdf

IRS Publication 15-B

http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p15b.pdf



HELPFUL WEB LINKS!

IRS PUBLICATION 963

http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p963.pdf



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