

PRESENTATION TO VEHICLE USE REVIEW BOARD

County Automobile Policy

PRESENTERS:

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Monday, March 20, 2017 at 1:00 p.m.
Room 2027 – County Administration Building

Administration and Oversight

Guiding Policy = Administrative Procedure 610: Vehicle Assignments, Use and Charges (***Attachment #1***)

- 2011 revamped Program – much easier to administer

Administration and Oversight = The prudent and efficient management and oversight of the County's fleet assets is a shared responsibility. Primary responsible parties include:

- ***Office of Central Services***
 - Overall management of vehicles owned and/or operated by the County
- ***Office of Finance***
 - Enforcement of Federal and State taxation of employees with County-provided vehicles
- ***Appointing Authorities***
 - Ensures that agency vehicles are used effectively, efficiently, and as authorized
 - Ensures drivers are informed of their operational and financial responsibilities involving the vehicle assignment
- ***Authorized Driver (Employee)***
 - Signs statement acknowledging assignment, terms, conditions, responsibilities and accountability for compliance

OPTION #1

Work Day Use

- County Vehicle
- Processing Form – Vehicle Assignment Request (VAR) (***Attachment #1 – Appendix 9.3***)
- 100% business use
- Commuting and personal use prohibited
- Park overnight at primary worksite
- Non-taxable business expense

OPTION #2

Mileage Reimbursement

- Personal Vehicle
- Biweekly reporting of business use on timecard or Payment Voucher Form
- Non-taxable reimbursement of business expense
- Excludes commuting and personal use
- Reimbursement at 36 cents per mile (amount set during the annual budget process). Employees who itemize can deduct the difference between the Federal rate and the County rate with annual income tax filing.

OPTION #3

Take Home Assignment

IMPUTED VALUE OF ANNUAL LEASE COST – TAXABLE FRINGE BENEFIT

- By mid-January following a Gubernatorial General Election, updated Vehicle Assignment Request (VAR) forms for all employees must be submitted for re-approval (January 2019)
- Fleet determines the Fair Market Value (FMV) of the assigned vehicle
- The Annual Lease Value (ALV) of the assigned vehicle is derived from the ALV table (**Attachment #3**) reported in the IRS' Annual Publication 15-B "Employer's Tax Guide to Fringe Benefits" (**Attachment #2**)
- Finance converts the Annual Lease Value to a biweekly dollar amount (ALV divided by 26 pay periods) which appears as "CAR" under both earnings and deductions on the biweekly pay advice
- This method is used to add the "value" of the vehicle to taxable wages for collection of payroll taxes only for this taxable fringe benefit – there is no cash payment
- Finance reports the associated taxable benefit on the employee's W-2 tax form

OPTION #3

Take Home Assignment (Cont.)

TAXABLE WAGES ADJUSTED AT CLOSE OF TAX YEAR FOR VALUE OF COUNTY FUEL

- By December 15 --- Fleet sends a mileage report to Finance with all miles driven and fuel withdrawn from County-owned pumps by the employee (reporting period is from December 1 to November 30)
- Finance determines taxable cost by multiplying total miles driven by the IRS' current fuel rate (5.5 cents per mile for tax year 2017).
- Finance adds the fuel cost to employee's year-to-date "MISC-TAXABLE" earnings in the payroll system. The employee is separately notified in writing of this dollar amount because it does not appear on the pay advice.
- The value of County fuel is a taxable fringe benefit that Finance includes with the employee's W-2 taxable wages for reporting purposes only – there is no cash payment
- Employees who itemize can deduct business use as tax deductions with personal income tax filing – records to substantiate business use is responsibility of the employee
(Attachment #1 – Appendix 9.2)

Example - Fringe Benefit Determination		
Fair Market Value of Vehicle (based on 2015 Ford Escape)	\$16,925	
Annual Lease Value of Vehicle (based on FMV above)		\$ 4,600
Annual Fuel Cost (average annual total miles driven of 10,500 miles multiplied by IRS rate of 5.5 cents per mile)		\$ 578
Total Imputed Value (No Cash)		\$ 5,178

OPTION #4

Automobile Allowance

- Personal Vehicle
- Processing Form – Application for Automobile Allowance (**Attachment #1 – Appendix 9.4**)
- Legislative authority for taxable benefit is CR-78-2001 “Exempt Employees Salary Plan” (**Attachment #4**)
- Disallowed benefits / expenses from County
 - Use of County vehicles
 - Mileage reimbursements
 - County fuel withdrawals
 - Vehicle repairs / maintenance
 - Other similar costs
- Employee is responsible for primary insurance coverage for any damages or liabilities that may occur while operating personal vehicle for County business purposes
- 100% taxable compensation per IRS Code
- Business costs can be reported as itemized tax deductions with annual income tax filing

OPTION #4

Automobile Allowance (Cont.)

CALCULATION OF ANNUAL AUTOMOBILE ALLOWANCE – TAXABLE FRINGE BENEFIT

- By November 15 – Fleet computes annual Automobile Allowance utilizing the following cost components
 - Estimated vehicle purchase price
 - Annual amortization of vehicle over five years @ 4% interest rate
 - Annual maintenance cost
 - Annual fuel cost (12,000 miles)
 - Annual insurance cost (provided by County insurance broker)

Example - Auto Allowance (CASH)	\$10,315
Average Amortized Vehicle Payments	\$4,952
Average Maintenance Cost	\$2,880
Average Fuel Cost	\$983
Average Insurance Cost	\$1,500
	\$10,315

OPTION #4

Automobile Allowance (Cont.)

- By December 15 (or pay cycle when allowance begins), employee must submit annual application for Automobile Allowance for approval by either the Council Administrator (Legislative Branch employee) or the Chief Administrative Officer (Executive Branch employee)
- Finance converts the blended value to a biweekly dollar amount that appears as “MISC-TAXABLE” earnings on the employee’s biweekly pay advice
- This taxable fringe benefit produces a payment of “cash” to the employee

OPTION #4

Automobile Allowance (Cont.)

AUTOMOBILE ALLOWANCE HISTORY					
TAX YEAR	INTERMEDIATE SEDAN	INTERMEDIATE SUV	MID-SIZE SUV	BLENDED ANNUAL VALUE	BIWEEKLY PAYMENT
2017	\$9,811	\$9,979	\$11,154	\$10,315	\$396.72
2016	\$8,892	\$9,456	\$10,716	\$9,688	\$372.62
2015	\$10,672	\$12,160	\$12,846	\$11,893	\$457.41
2014	\$9,803	\$10,486	\$12,058	\$10,782	\$414.71
2013	\$8,967	\$9,212	\$11,456	\$9,878	\$379.94
2012	\$9,082	10,366*	\$10,902	\$10,117	\$389.11
2011	\$8,180	\$9,470*	\$9,518	\$9,056	\$348.31
2010	\$8,904	\$9,857*	\$10,255	\$9,672	\$372.00

*Value based on Full-Size Sedan (Crown Victoria) vehicle category which was later replaced with the Intermediate -Size SUV (Jeep Liberty) vehicle category.

SUMMARY

Options	Vehicle	Commuting / Personal Use	Taxable Benefit
Pool Vehicle Use	County	PROHIBITED	No
Work Day Use	County	PROHIBITED	No
Mileage Reimbursement	Personal	PROHIBITED	No
Automobile Allowance	Personal	ALLOWED	Yes ⁽¹⁾
Take Home	County	ALLOWED	Yes ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

⁽¹⁾Employees who itemize can deduct business use as tax deductions with personal income tax filing – records to substantiate business use is responsibility of the employee

⁽²⁾The Internal Revenue Code permits limited exemptions from tax liability. Clearly "marked" County vehicles are included in this category along with full-time Law Enforcement Officers authorized by law to carry a firearm, execute search warrants and make arrests. Supporting documentation required for exemption.

Red Flag Program

Administrative Procedure 621

- AP 621 (**Attachment #5**) requires that all drivers of County vehicles complete a Driver's License Consent and Verification form (**Attachment #5 – AP621 Attachment A**) which is submitted to the Fleet Management Division
- Fleet accesses the MVA database and verifies that the license is valid and meets the requirements (less than 6 points)
- The license is entered into the active driver's license monitoring program which alerts Fleet of issues with the license (i.e. suspension, revocation, point accumulation, etc.)
- Any adverse information is then confidentially communicated back to the Department for action to include suspension of driving privileges

RESOURCE DOCUMENTS

and Relevant Forms

<u>ATTACHMENTS</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
Attachment #1	Administrative Procedure 610: Vehicle Assignments, Use and Charges – Including Internal Revenue Fringe Benefit Costs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Appendix 9.2 – Sample Monthly Vehicle Mileage and Expense Log for Income Tax Filings</i> • <i>Appendix 9.3 – Vehicle Assignment Request (VAR Form #923)</i> • <i>Appendix 9.4 – Application for Automobile Allowance</i>
Attachment #2	IRS Annual Publication 15-B “Employer’s Tax Guide to Fringe Benefits”
Attachment #3	IRS Annual Lease Value Table
Attachment #4	Council Resolution 78-2001
Attachment #5	Administrative Procedure 621: Red Flag Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Attachment A – Driver’s License Verification and Consent Form</i>

ATTACHMENT #1

- SUBJECT:** Vehicle Assignments, Use and Charges – Including Internal Revenue Fringe Benefit Costs.
- PURPOSE:** To provide Appointing Authorities and Vehicle Coordinators with operational policies involving the management, assignment and use of County-owned or leased motor vehicles, including Internal Revenue Service reporting and taxation requirements.
- SCOPE:** Covers the processes necessary to manage the assignment and use of all County-owned or leased passenger vehicles assigned to County agencies. This policy allows only specific officials and employees certain vehicle assignments.
- AUTHORITY:** Chief Administrative Officer (CAO)
- RESPONSIBILITY:** Director, Office of Central Services (OCS); Director, Office of Finance; Director, Office of Management and Budget
- PROCEDURE:**

The procedure for verifying and modifying an agency's vehicle needs and assignments will be as follows:

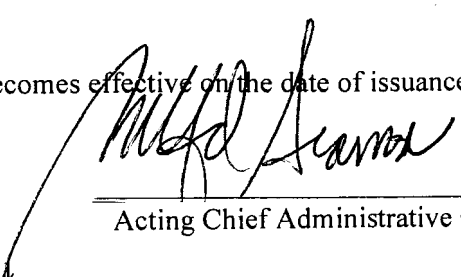
- A. In August of each year, the Fleet Administrator will distribute a current inventory and Vehicle Allocation Plan (VAP) to each agency for all passenger vehicles maintained by the Fleet Management Division. Each agency will review the VAP and inventory for accuracy and assess ongoing agency vehicle needs. A VAP worksheet is attached as Appendix 9.5.
- B. Agency Vehicle Coordinators and the Fleet Management Division will meet annually in September to review agency vehicle needs to include allocation, assignments, and replacements as well as to discuss fleet management related issues. The Agency Vehicle Coordinators will bring any requests to change the agency's vehicle allocation to the meeting.
- C. The County Fleet Administrator will prepare recommendations for review by the Director of OCS, Director of Management and Budget and the CAO.
- D. The CAO will approve or disapprove all modifications requested to the Agency Vehicle Allocation Plans and will return them to the County Fleet Administrator via the Director of OCS for appropriate action. The Fleet Administrator will advise agencies of the results of their requests and will make appropriate budgetary recommendations.
- E. Vehicle Assignment Request and Fringe Benefit Computation Forms (VAR – PGC Form 923) will be prepared for all new vehicle assignments meeting the requirements outlined in this procedure. VAR's will be completed by agencies and forwarded to the County Fleet Administrator to be reviewed for compliance with vehicle assignment policies. VAR's will then be forwarded with recommendations to the CAO for final approval. VAR's will be returned to the County Fleet Administrator who will forward copies of the approved requests to the Office of Finance. Updated VAR's must be submitted for approval every four years by mid-January following a Gubernatorial General Election, or whenever a change in a vehicle assignment occurs to include a termination, vehicle change, or address change.

This procedure supersedes Administrative Procedure 610 issued March 23, 1998, and also the February 26, 1992 and September 2, 2003 revisions.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This Administrative Procedure becomes effective on the date of issuance.

12/18/2011

Date



Acting Chief Administrative Officer

ATTACHMENT #1**TABLE OF CONTENTS:**

1.	INTRODUCTION	3
1.1	Background	3
1.2	Exceptions	3
1.3	Failure to Comply with the Policies and Procedures	3
2.	DRIVER ELIGIBILITY AND USAGE OF COUNTY VEHICLES	3-6
2.1	Driver Eligibility	3
2.2	Driver Record Review	3-4
2.3	Permissible Use of County Vehicles	4
2.4	Vehicle Log Reporting Requirements	4
2.5	Safety	5
2.6	Motor Vehicle Violations	5
2.7	Accident Guidelines and Reporting	6
3.	DRIVER ASSIGNMENT CLASSIFICATIONS	6-9
3.1	Assignment Criteria	6
3.2	County Vehicle Options	6-8
3.3	Personal Vehicle Options	8-9
4.	FRINGE BENEFIT TAX LIABILITY	9-10
4.1	Tax Reporting	9-10
4.2	Tax Exemptions	10
5.	VEHICLE MODIFICATION	10
6.	FUEL	10
7.	MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR	11
8.	RESPONSIBILITIES	11-14
8.1	Chief Administrative Officer	11
8.2	Director, Office of Central Services	11
8.3	County Fleet Administrator	11-12
8.4	Fleet Management Advisory Committee	12
8.5	Director, Office of Finance	12
8.6	Director, Office of Management and Budget	12
8.7	Appointing Authority	13
8.8	Agency Vehicle Coordinator	13
8.9	Authorized Driver	14
9.	APPENDICES	14-15
9.1	Pool Vehicle Usage Log	14
9.2	Monthly Vehicle Mileage and Expense Log for Income Tax Filings ...	14
9.3	Vehicle Assignment Request and Fringe Benefit Computation Form ...	14
9.4	Automobile Allowance Application.....	14
9.5	Agency Vehicle Allocation Plan (VAP) Worksheet	15
9.5	Driver's Handbook	15

ATTACHMENT #1**1. INTRODUCTION:****1.1 BACKGROUND**

The County vehicle fleet represents a substantial commitment of public funds. All parties involved in fleet-related activities are responsible for prudently and efficiently managing County fleet assets.

Vehicles will be allocated to each agency based upon its program requirements and recommendations made by the Office of Central Services. Appointing Authorities are responsible for determining and requesting individual vehicle assignments to best meet agency requirements that comply with this Administrative Procedure. The County Fleet Administrator, Office of Central Services, is responsible for conducting an on-going review of vehicle assignments and usage.

1.2 EXCEPTIONS

Exceptions to any of the provisions of this procedure require advance written authorization from the Chief Administrative Officer.

1.3 FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Failure to comply with this Administrative Procedure may subject an employee to disciplinary action, including termination.

2. DRIVER ELIGIBILITY AND USAGE OF COUNTY VEHICLES:

Only authorized drivers are eligible to drive a County vehicle. Temporary and contract workers are prohibited from operating a County vehicle unless authorized in writing by the Chief Administrative Officer. The privilege to drive a County vehicle is contingent upon compliance with this Administrative Procedure and Administrative Procedure 621.

2.1 DRIVER ELIGIBILITY

Authorized drivers of County vehicles must have a valid driver's license appropriate for the class of vehicle driven.

No County employee or authorized individual shall be allowed to operate a motor vehicle while on County business for the following reasons:

- driver's license is suspended or revoked; or
- driver's record shows an accumulation of six or more points (four or more for Fire Department employees).

Any employee or authorized individual who operates a motor vehicle during any of the conditions above may be subject to disciplinary action for willful misconduct, up to and including dismissal from County employment.

2.2 DRIVER RECORD REVIEW

Prince Georges County Government participates in the State of Maryland Motor Vehicle Administration's program that monitors State and local government employees' driving records for any violations (i.e., speeding, reckless driving, accidents, DWI, DUI, expired license). See Administrative Procedure 621 – Red Flag Program for further information.

ATTACHMENT #1

Drivers with out-of-state licenses must provide a certified copy of their driving record to the agency prior to the completion of a Vehicle Assignment Request form, and annually thereafter. Drivers with out-of-state licenses must notify the Agency Vehicle Coordinator in the event they accumulate four or more points on their driving record. This notification must occur within ten (10) days of the points being assessed.

2.3 PERMISSIBLE USE OF COUNTY VEHICLES

County vehicles are to be used to conduct official County business. Whenever possible, trips should be planned to coincide with other authorized driver travel requirements so that vehicles are used efficiently and economically.

- a. Passengers in County automobiles are limited to persons being transported in connection with County business. County-operated buses are exempt from this provision. Law enforcement personnel should consult Departmental general orders for guidelines on this subject.
- b. There shall be no smoking in County vehicles.
- c. County vehicles not assigned as Take Home will be parked at the employee's or authorized individual's primary work site.
- d. County vehicles will not be retained overnight outside of the County unless pre-approved by the CAO.
- e. Aside from commuting for Take Home vehicle assignments approved by the Chief Administrative Officer, personal use of County vehicles is to be restricted to the maximum extent possible. Use of County vehicles on non-business days for non-business purposes is strictly prohibited. Abuse of this privilege will have severe repercussions.

2.4 VEHICLE LOG REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A Pool Vehicle Usage Log shall be maintained by Agency Vehicle Coordinators for each of its agency's motor pool vehicles. Log entries shall include date of use, operator's name, purpose of use, destination and beginning and ending odometer readings. Logs should be complete, accurate and available for audit by the County's Fleet Management Division at any time. A Vehicle Usage Log is included as Appendix 9.1.

The authorized take home assignment of County vehicles is a taxable fringe benefit. Therefore, employees in this category will have the full annual lease value of the assigned vehicle and the associated fuel usage added to their taxable compensation. Employees who wish to claim business use expenses with annual income tax filings will be personally responsible for maintaining adequate documentation that meets Internal Revenue Service requirements. A sample log of the information required by the Internal Revenue Service is attached as Appendix 9.2 for employee convenience. For more information on the fringe benefit tax liability, please refer to Section 4 of this procedure.

ATTACHMENT #1**2.5 SAFETY**

All drivers shall operate County vehicles in compliance with the Motor Vehicle Laws of the jurisdiction in which the vehicle is being driven and in a manner that reflects concern for the safety and courtesy towards the public. Drivers may also consult Administrative Procedure 165 (County Risk Management Program) for additional safety guidelines.

- a. An authorized driver shall operate a County vehicle in accordance with any license requirements or restrictions, such as corrective lenses, daytime only, etc.
- b. The driver of a County vehicle shall take every precaution to ensure the safety of passengers. No person may ride in a County vehicle unless properly restrained by a seat belt or, in the case of children, an appropriate child safety seat. It shall be the driver's responsibility to ensure that all passengers are properly restrained.
- c. All traffic and parking laws are to be obeyed. Posted speed limits are not to be exceeded, nor is the vehicle to be operated above safe driving speeds for road conditions.
- d. The use of a wireless phone by the driver in a moving County vehicle is prohibited, except with the use of a hands-free device.
- e. The driver of a County vehicle shall take every precaution to ensure the safety of the vehicle and its contents. The driver shall lock the vehicle and take the keys, except in those instances when a commercial parking garage requires the keys be left with the vehicle.
- f. The driver of a County vehicle shall not leave the vehicle idling for more than five (5) minutes unless the driver is stuck in traffic, there are mechanical problems, or the vehicle is powering auxiliary equipment.
- g. Authorized drivers of County vehicles are personally responsible for vehicles operated by them. If a County vehicle is damaged beyond repair as a result of misuse or gross negligence, the operator of the vehicle may be required to make restitution of the difference between the amount obtained as salvage value and the amount of the then current wholesale value of the vehicle as reported in the *National Auto Research Black Book Used Car Market Guide, MD Edition*.

2.6 MOTOR VEHICLE VIOLATIONS

An authorized driver charged with a DWI, DUI, Reckless or Aggressive Driving, Excessive Speeding (over 15+ MPH), or a moving violation involving a fatality shall notify his/her Appointing Authority and Agency Vehicle Coordinator immediately, and in no case later than the following business day. In turn, the Agency Vehicle Coordinator shall notify the County's Fleet Administrator in writing within two business days of receiving notice of the charge. Failure to provide prompt notification as outlined above, may result in disciplinary action.

An authorized driver shall be solely responsible for the payment of any fines associated with any traffic violation (red light, parking, speeding, etc.). Failure to promptly pay a violation or fine may result in disciplinary action and/or an automatic payroll deduction to satisfy the violation and/or fine.

ATTACHMENT #1**2.7 ACCIDENT GUIDELINES AND REPORTING**

Authorized drivers involved in an accident while driving a County vehicle shall immediately contact the police. Notification shall also be made to the authorized driver's supervisor, vehicle coordinator, and departmental risk coordinator immediately, or no later than the following business day, even if no other vehicle is involved or there are no apparent injuries or damages. Please refer to Administrative Procedure 165 pertaining to the County's Risk Management Program and the Driver's Handbook for further direction on accident reporting.

3. DRIVER ASSIGNMENT CLASSIFICATIONS**3.1 ASSIGNMENT CRITERIA**

Assignment of a County vehicle to an individual authorized driver is based solely on the requirement for official use, and should result in the most effective and economical use of the vehicle. In assigning County vehicles, Appointing Authorities shall consider the driver's expected official mileage accumulation, specific field assignment, and the need for specialized vehicle equipment in the performance of the driver's job.

3.2 COUNTY VEHICLE OPTIONS

- **Fleet Management Pool Vehicle Use** - The Fleet Management Division operates a motor pool available for daily and long-term rentals. Agencies should consult the Fleet Management Division on the current motor pool rental rates.
- **Agency Pool Vehicle Use** - An agency may maintain an internal vehicle pool when it can demonstrate the reoccurring need among agency employees and it is impractical to use or have access to the Fleet Management Division motor pool. Agency pool vehicles may be specially outfitted with agency equipment and are available to agency employees for work day use only.

Agencies must maintain a Pool Vehicle Usage Log for each vehicle in its motor pool. A copy of the log is attached as Appendix 9.1. These logs shall be available for inspection at any time by the Fleet Management Division.

The Fleet Management Division should be consulted on the process for establishing an agency motor pool. A Vehicle Assignment Request and Fringe Benefit Form must be completed and signed by the Fleet Administrator.

- **Work Day Use** – This type of assignment will be made **only** to those employees whose responsibilities absolutely require daily use of a County vehicle based on the criteria listed below.
 1. The employee's assigned duties require more than sixty percent of their working hours be spent away from their primary work location conducting investigations, inspections, deliveries, enforcement, community outreach or maintenance activities in the field or at multiple locations;

ATTACHMENT #1

2. The assigned vehicle is outfitted with specialized tools, equipment or stored records unique to the employee which are used in conjunction with their assigned duties;
3. This assignment is subject to ongoing review and must meet minimum annual usage criteria of 7,500 miles per year.

Note 1: These vehicles must remain parked after duty hours at the employee's primary work location. If the employee to whom the vehicle is assigned is absent from duty for more than five consecutive work days, the vehicle keys shall be returned to the agency Vehicle Coordinator. A Vehicle Assignment Request and Fringe Benefit Form must be completed and signed by the Chief Administrative Officer.

Note 2: Agency pool vehicles or Fleet Management pool vehicles are to be used by Agency staff whose primary vehicle use is to attend meetings.

- **Take Home** – This vehicle assignment allows an employee to commute between home and work. Incidental personal use of a County vehicle is permitted when such use is a de minimus distance from the residence of record, or from the route of official use of the vehicle, and when such use does not adversely affect the vehicle or the public perception of the County. Vacations, recreation trips and any other personal uses on non-business days are strictly prohibited. Abuse of this privilege may result in immediate revocation of the assignment and such other disciplinary actions as prescribed in the Personnel Policy Manual.

This vehicle assignment must be authorized by the Chief Administrative Officer in advance. Appointing Authorities are **not** authorized to grant Take Home privileges to their employees with the exception of on-call and inclement weather situations as described below.

This category is intended for elected officials, select appointed County officials, public safety employees with arrest powers, K-9 officers and certain other public safety personnel. Any other requests for this assignment will be granted on the basis of job need and as such, detailed justification will be required that clearly substantiates the need for the take home privilege.

This designation applies only to employees that reside in the County unless otherwise approved by the Chief Administrative Officer. Off-duty use by law enforcement personnel will adhere to departmental general orders.

With the exception of law enforcement personnel as defined on Page 9, authorized drivers in this category are subject to taxation for the personal use such as commuting. A Vehicle Assignment Request and Fringe Benefit Computation Form #923 must be completed with the appropriate information to include the fair market value and annual lease value of the assigned vehicle. The vehicle's fair market value should be obtained from the Office of Central Services Fleet Management Division. The tax liability for employees in this category is detailed further in Section 4 of this procedure.

These vehicles shall revert to agency vehicle pool control or be parked at the work site when the employee to whom it is assigned is absent from duty for five or more consecutive work days.

ATTACHMENT #1

- **On-Call Take Home Vehicles** - These vehicle assignments will be made only to those personnel in the Department of Environmental Resources (DER), the Department of Public Works and Transportation (DPWT), the Office of Information Technology and Communications (OITC) and the Office of Central Services (OCS) who are subject to call out on a rotating basis of not more than one week at a time. This assignment is restricted to IRS-designated qualified non-personal use vehicles which are clearly marked with County logos and which are designed or have been modified to carry tools, supplies and equipment necessary for the maintenance activities the personnel are on call for. This assignment is restricted to in-County locations only. These vehicles must revert to work day use or to the agency pool when the driver is not on-call.
- **Inclement Weather Take Home Vehicles** - These assignments are incident-specific and are authorized by the appointing authority to employees of the Office of Emergency Preparedness, DPWT, DER and OCS to take home four wheel drive vehicles during periods of snow or other weather emergencies if it is deemed in the best interest of the County. These take home assignments are temporary and are restricted to Prince George's County locations only. These vehicles must revert to work day use or to the agency pool at the conclusion of the emergency event.

3.3 PERSONAL VEHICLE OPTIONS

- **Mileage Reimbursement** – Employees may use their privately-owned vehicle on a reimbursement basis for official County business as outlined in the County's Travel Regulations (see Administrative Procedure 640). This non-taxable reimbursement can be claimed under pay category "023" using the biweekly time and attendance reporting system (ETS) along with trip details in the comments section of the timecard. For current mileage reimbursement rates, please refer to the County's annual budget ordinance legislation. Employees may also claim any unreimbursed mileage costs with their annual income tax filings.
- **Automobile Allowance** – As defined in CR-78-2001, County officials may elect to utilize their privately-owned vehicles for official County business and receive a bi-weekly allowance determined annually in November by the Office of Central Services Fleet Management Division. The allowance is equivalent to the average cost of providing a County vehicle to an employee. Eligible employees include:
 - County Executive
 - County Council Members
 - Chief Administrative Officer
 - Council Administrator
 - Deputy Chief Administrative Officers
 - Chief of Staff
 - Appointing Authorities
 - County Auditor

By accepting the allowance, participating employees must refrain from using any County vehicles and from submitting requests for reimbursement for mileage, fines, gasoline, oil, maintenance, repairs and similar costs.

ATTACHMENT #1

This allowance is taxable income and reported along with other taxable wages in box one on the employee's annual W-2 information form. It is the employee's responsibility to maintain adequate records and other documentation to support expenses associated with operating its privately-owned vehicle for business purposes. If actual business expenses exceed the amount of the automobile allowance, it is the employee's responsibility to include these items with its annual income tax filing and is not entitled to any additional reimbursement from the County.

Participating employees must maintain a valid driver's license and immediately notify the Office of Finance of withdrawal or significant restrictions of driving privileges. The employee must also obtain insurance coverage at a level consistent with minimum requirements for the jurisdiction where its privately-owned vehicle is registered. This insurance policy will provide primary coverage for any damages or liability that may occur as a result of negligence while utilizing its private vehicle for County business purposes.

Eligible employees must submit an application annually by December 15 for approval by the Chief Administrative Officer for executive branch employees or to the Council Administrator for legislative branch employees. Approved applications will then be forwarded to the Office of Finance for processing with a copy to the Fleet Management Division. A copy of the application is attached as Appendix 9.4.

4. FRINGE BENEFIT TAX LIABILITY**4.1 TAX REPORTING**

The non-business or personal use (to include commuting) of a County-owned or leased vehicle is a fringe benefit reportable as taxable income to the employee per the Internal Revenue Code. For operational efficiencies, the full annual lease value of the vehicle will be added to the employee's gross wages each payday and is subject to all income and employment taxes. The annual lease value is based on the fair market value of the vehicle. These values are obtained from the Office of Central Services Fleet Management Division. An adjustment "for tax purposes only" will be made to an employee's biweekly pay and is calculated by dividing the annual lease value by twenty-six pay periods.

The cost of all fuel withdrawn from County-owned pumps will also be added to the employee's wages at the end of the calendar year. The cost will be determined by multiplying the total miles driven by the IRS's current fuel rate. The Fleet Management Division will provide annual mileage reports to the Office of Finance by December 15th. Regular vehicle maintenance and insurance is not taxable.

Since 100% of the vehicle's full annual lease value will be reported on the authorized driver's W-2, the actual expenses associated with operating the vehicle for business purposes may be deducted on the employee's personal income tax filings. The amount that may be deducted depends on the business and personal miles driven during the year. Therefore, detailed logs should be maintained to document the actual usage. A sample log of the information required by the IRS is attached as Appendix 9.2 for employee convenience. The information recorded in these logs will be necessary for the completion of IRS Form 2106 *Employee Business Expenses*. Employees may wish to consult IRS Publication 463 – Travel, Entertainment, Gift, and Car Expenses at www.irs.gov or confer with a tax advisor for further information.

ATTACHMENT #1

All employees or authorized individuals with Take Home assignments of a County-owned or leased vehicle are subject to this tax liability with the exceptions listed below. Appointing Authorities have no discretion to waive these statutory requirements.

4.2 TAX EXEMPTIONS

The Internal Revenue Code permits limited exemptions from the tax liability. These exemptions include:

- Full-time law enforcement officer who is employed on a full-time basis by the County; who is responsible for the prevention or investigation of a crime involving injury to persons or property (including apprehension or detention of persons for such crimes); who is authorized by law to carry a firearm, execute search warrants, and to make arrests (other than merely a citizen's arrest); and who regularly carries firearms (except when it is not possible to do so because of the requirements of undercover work). The County must authorize officer's personal use of the assigned vehicle (other than commuting that is considered a working condition benefit).
- Employees outside of the Police and Sheriff's departments claiming exemption to the tax liability for the reasons stated above will be required to provide supporting documentation. This may include a current certification card issued by the Maryland Police and Correctional Training Commission. Employees will be required to maintain current certification in order to continue under this tax exempt status.
- Civilians employed by public safety departments are neither exempt from IRS law nor this procedure.
- Employees or authorized individuals operating clearly "**marked**" police and fire vehicles who are required to use the vehicle for commuting and, when not on a regular shift, are on call at all times. Any personal use other than commuting is prohibited.
- Employees or authorized individuals required to use a county-provided vehicle to perform assigned duties and responsibilities for the government who have been assigned a workday use vehicle that is not used for commuting or other personal reasons.

5. VEHICLE MODIFICATION

Modifications to County vehicles for personal reasons are prohibited. If necessary for official County business, the Fleet Management Division may approve the modification of a County vehicle. Bumper stickers are prohibited.

6. FUEL

County vehicles shall be fueled at the designated County fuel sites except for emergencies or rare and unusual instances when such use is not possible. A PIN number must be obtained from the departmental vehicle coordinator in order to utilize the automated fuel system. Authorized drivers should consult the Driver's Handbook for fuel site locations and further information on the system.

ATTACHMENT #1**7. MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR**

Authorized drivers who are assigned a vehicle share responsibility with the Agency Vehicle Coordinator for assuring that their assigned vehicle is properly maintained in accordance with the maintenance schedule established by the Fleet Management Division. Please consult Administrative Procedure 625 – Vehicle and Heavy Equipment Use, Repair and Maintenance Standards or the Driver's Handbook for further information pertaining to routine maintenance and emergency repairs.

Authorized drivers of pool vehicles are responsible for reporting observed mechanical problems to the Agency Vehicle Coordinator or the Fleet Management Division.

8. RESPONSIBILITIES**8.1 CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER**

- a) Approves vehicle assignment policies.
- b) Approves agency Vehicle Allocation Plans when fleet modification is requested.
- c) Approves all Take Home and Work Day Use vehicle assignments.
- d) Approves any vehicle retained overnight out of the County.

8.2 DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF CENTRAL SERVICES

- a) Provides overall management of all vehicles owned and/or operated by the Prince George's County Government; may meet annually with appointing authorities. Enforces policies and procedures relative to vehicle assignment and utilization.
- b) Monitors vehicle assignments and utilization for all agencies on a continuing basis and conducts an annual review of Vehicle Allocation Plans, in coordination with using agencies.
- c) Conducts cost-benefit analysis of proposed vehicle assignments to determine whether a proposed assignment is to the County's advantage.
- d) Develops data involving the utilization, maintenance and operating costs of vehicles, and distributes information to Appointing Authorities to assist them in establishing and carrying out sound management of transportation assets.

8.3 COUNTY FLEET ADMINISTRATOR

- a) Meets annually with each Appointing Authority or designee to review vehicle requirements and develops a viable allocation assignment and replacement program for the CAO's approval.
- b) Analyzes Vehicle Assignment Requests submitted by agencies for compliance with this Procedure, and, if necessary, prepares appropriate recommendations for action by the CAO/appointing authority.

ATTACHMENT #1

- c) Maintains record of all original Vehicle Assignment Request and Fringe Benefit Computation Forms (PGC Form 923); copies of all vehicle purchase orders; County employees' drivers license information and records; and vehicle data to include vehicle identification numbers; license, tag and title data; maintenance data; and mileage and fuel consumption data.
- d) Maintains master inventory of the fuel PIN numbers; disables PINs upon notification by the agency Vehicle Coordinators of terminated or transferred employees; and forwards fuel PIN report to Agency Vehicle Coordinator annually for review and verification.
- e) Meets annually with the Office of Management and Budget to review Agency Vehicle Allocation Plans that have budgetary implications.
- f) Ensures that copies of Vehicle Assignment Request and Fringe Benefit Computation Forms are sent within five (5) business days after receipt to the Office of Finance Accounting Division.
- g) Pursuant to Administrative Procedure 621 - Red Flag Program, the County Fleet Administrator (also known as the Program Facilitator) serves as the County's liaison with the Motor Vehicle Administration (MVA).
- h) Forwards fuel report for the period of December 1 through November 30 for all taxable Take Home assignments to the Office of Finance Accounting Division by December 15 annually.

8.4 FLEET MANAGEMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE

- a) The purpose of this committee is to assist the Fleet Management Division in the development and implementation of policies and procedures involving the use and assignment of County-owned vehicles. The committee meets annually in September and as necessary.
- b) Each Appointing Authority shall appoint a Vehicle Coordinator to serve on the Fleet Management Advisory Committee. Each Vehicle Coordinator will assist in the implementation and distribution of vehicle utilization and assignment procedures within the coordinator's agency.
- c) Committee representation consists of Agency Vehicle Coordinators and Fleet Management Division administrative staff.

8.5 DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF FINANCE

- a) Enforces policies and procedures involving Federal and State taxation of County-provided vehicles.
- b) Processes payroll adjustments for the annual lease value of County vehicles and associated fuel usage for taxable employees with Take Home assignments. Submits all forms/reports and remits withheld taxes to Federal and State taxing authorities.
- c) Maintains copies of all Vehicle Assignment Request and Fringe Benefit Computation Forms for those with taxable assignments only.

8.6 DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

- a) Annually reviews agency Vehicle Allocation Plans that include modifications and/or enhancements that would have a budgetary impact, prior to submission to the CAO for approval.

ATTACHMENT #1**8.7 APPOINTING AUTHORITY**

- a) Prepares, approves and submits an Agency Vehicle Allocation Plan to the Fleet Administrator by September annually.
- b) Informs the County Fleet Administrator and the Finance Director of the designated Agency Vehicle Coordinator/member of the Fleet Management Advisory Committee.
- c) Conducts periodic and annual reviews of vehicle assets to validate vehicle requirements; monitors and approves vehicle utilization.
- d) Develops appropriate policies and procedures on the daily management and oversight of agency vehicles.
- e) Ensures that vehicles are used effectively and efficiently, and that they are used as authorized, and drivers are informed of their operational and financial responsibilities involving these assignments.
- f) Reviews and approves Vehicle Assignment Request and Fringe Benefit Computation Forms submitted by employees for compliance with this Procedure before submission to the Fleet Administrator.

8.8 AGENCY VEHICLE COORDINATOR

- a) Maintains a current inventory of vehicles assigned to the agency to include the authorized drivers and their locations.
- b) Maintains a current and accurate accounting of all fuel PIN numbers issued to the agency and notifies the Fleet Management Division within two business days of any termination or transfer of an employee with an assigned PIN.
- c) Maintains a usage log for each vehicle in the agency's motor pool. Log entries should include the date of use, the operator's name, purpose, destination and ending odometer reading. Logs should be complete, accurate and available for audit by the County's Fleet Management Division at any time.
- d) Performs inspection of pool vehicles after each use and confirms odometer reading for usage log.
- e) Performs monthly inventory of work day use assignments to ensure that vehicles are in fact parked at work location after hours. Any suspected unauthorized Take Home use will be reported to the Appointing Authority for appropriate action.
- f) Ensures that keys to agency vehicles are properly secured and that no vehicle is issued as a take home vehicle without the appropriate approvals as described in this procedure.
- g) Coordinates the completion and timely processing of Vehicle Assignment Request and Fringe Benefit Computation Forms.
- h) Ensures that vehicle preventive maintenance (PM) service is scheduled upon receipt of the monthly PM schedule.
- i) Represents his/her agency on the Fleet Management Advisory Committee.
- j) Coordinates the processing of vehicle turn-ins and changes in vehicle assignments.
- k) Notifies County's Fleet Administrator in writing within two business days of receiving notice of a moving violation or a must appear violation by one of its agency's authorized drivers.
- l) Maintains a current file of all Vehicle Assignment Requests and Fringe Benefit Computation Forms.

ATTACHMENT #1**8.9 AUTHORIZED DRIVER**

- a) Maintains a valid driver's license and obeys all laws and administrative procedures pertaining to the operation of a motor vehicle. Immediately reports to appointing authority, in writing, license suspensions or revocations, and arranges to turn over the vehicle and all keys to Appointing Authority.
- b) Notifies Appointing Authority and Vehicle Coordinator of any tickets received while operating a County vehicle and understands that that it is his/her sole responsibility for payment of any fines associated with such tickets.
- c) Immediately reports any accidents while driving a County vehicle to supervisor, Agency Vehicle Coordinator and their Risk Management Coordinator no later than the following business day.
- d) Verifies and acknowledges information on Vehicle Assignment Request and Fringe Benefit Computation Form (PGC Form 923) for Take Home and Work Day Use assignments only.
- e) Understands that the full Annual Lease Value of the assigned vehicle and any fuel dispensed from County pumps will be assessed as taxable compensation for Take Home assignments.
- f) Complies with Administrative Procedure 625, Vehicle and Heavy Equipment Use, Repair and Maintenance Standards.
- g) Understands that failure to comply with the rules outlined in this procedure may result in the revocation of County vehicle privileges and possible disciplinary action.

9. APPENDICES**9.1 POOL VEHICLE USAGE LOG**

This log shall be maintained by Agency Vehicle Coordinators for each of its agency's motor pool vehicles. Log entries shall include date of use, operator's name, purpose of use, destination and beginning and ending odometer readings. Logs should be complete, accurate and available for audit by the County's Fleet Management Division at any time.

9.2 SAMPLE MONTHLY VEHICLE MILEAGE AND EXPENSE LOG FOR INCOME TAX FILINGS

This sample log may be used by authorized drivers to document vehicle-related business expenses for use with personal income tax filings. The Internal Revenue Service requires adequate recordkeeping to substantiate the official business use of the assigned vehicle.

9.3 VEHICLE ASSIGNMENT REQUEST AND FRINGE BENEFIT COMPUTATION FORM

This form is completed by the requesting agency and signed by the driver. The justification section must be completed and the information verifiable. This form must be approved by the Chief Administrative Officer for both Work Day Use and Take Home assignments prior to the issuance of the vehicle.

9.4 AUTOMOBILE ALLOWANCE APPLICATION

This application must be completed annually by December 15 for eligible employees interested in participating in the Automobile Allowance Program. This program provides a bi-weekly allowance for participating employees who elect to use their privately-owned vehicles in lieu of a County-owned vehicle. Approval must be obtained by the Chief Administrative Officer for executive branch employees or the Council Administrator for legislative branch employees. Approved applications will then be forwarded to the Office of Finance for processing with a copy to the Fleet Management Division.

ATTACHMENT #1**9.5 AGENCY VEHICLE ALLOCATION PLAN WORKSHEET**

This worksheet is used annually by the Office of Central Services to review agency vehicle allocations and identify future needs. This form must be forwarded to the Fleet Administrator annually in September by Appointing Authorities. The Office of Central Services will forward the Allocation Plans with the budgetary impact to the Chief Administrative Officer for final review and approval. Final forms will be returned to Appointing Authorities by the County's Fleet Administrator for inclusion in the annual budget submission.

9.5 DRIVER'S HANDBOOK

This concise guide provides authorized drivers with pertinent information on the operation of County vehicles such as important telephone numbers, fueling information, driver responsibilities, emergency repairs, and violations, to name a few. Authorized drivers are strongly encouraged to review the handbook and maintain a copy in the assigned vehicle at all times.

Vehicle

Department

Vehicle Coordinator

Vehicle #

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE 610 - APPENDIX 9.1

[illegible]

SAMPLE MONTHLY VEHICLE MILEAGE AND EXPENSE LOG FOR INCOME TAX FILINGS

THIS IS NOT AN OFFICIAL INTERNAL REVENUE FORM

NAME: _____ TAX YEAR: _____ MONTH: _____

VEHICLE INFORMATION: Year _____ Make _____ Model _____

	DATE	DESTINATION (City, Town, Area)	BUSINESS PURPOSE	ODOMETER READINGS		MILEAGE BREAKDOWN			EXPENSES* (Gas, oil, tolls, etc.)		
				BEGIN	END	OFFICIAL	COMMUTE	OTHER	TYPE	AMOUNT	
			BEGINNING ODOMETER →	0							
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
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11											
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29											
30											
31											
ENDING ODOMETER →				0							
TOTAL MILES DRIVEN THIS MONTH →				0							
TOTAL BUSINESS, COMMUTING AND OTHER PERSONAL MILES THIS MONTH →				0	0	0					
										TOTAL MONTHLY EXPENSES	0

*Receipts should be attached as supporting documentation



PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY GOVERNMENT
VEHICLE ASSIGNMENT REQUEST AND 100% PERSONAL FRINGE BENEFIT COMPUTATION FORM

TO: Chief Administrative Officer Date: _____
THRU: Director, Central Services (Attn. Fleet Administrator)
FROM: Agency _____ Agency / Activity Number: _____

Section I - Operator Information

Vehicle Operator's Name: _____ Employee # _____ Driver's License # _____
Duty Position: _____ Date of Assignment: _____

Section II - Type of Assignment

Work Day Use ☐ Percentage of work day spent away from primary work address? _____ %
Take Home ☐ Is vehicle used to carry equipment? No ☐ Yes ☐ If "yes", please explain: _____
Agency Pool ☐

Justification for Type of Assignment: _____

Vehicle Location during Non-Duty Hours: Street: _____
City: _____ County: _____
Vehicle Location during Work Hours: Street: _____
City: _____ County: _____

Section III - Vehicle Information

Vehicle #: _____	Vehicle Type:	Vehicle Size:	Class:
Tag #: _____	Sedan <input type="checkbox"/>	Standard <input type="checkbox"/>	Marked <input type="checkbox"/>
Manufacturer: _____	SUV <input type="checkbox"/>	Intermediate <input type="checkbox"/>	Unmarked <input type="checkbox"/>
Model: _____	Truck <input type="checkbox"/>	Compact <input type="checkbox"/>	
Year: _____	Other <input type="checkbox"/>	Subcompact <input type="checkbox"/>	

Section IV - Fringe Benefit Determination (Estimate) for Take Home Vehicle Assignments Only

Is Operator authorized by law to carry a firearm? Yes ☐ No ☐
Is Operator authorized by law to execute search warrants? Yes ☐ No ☐
Is Operator authorized by law to make arrests? Yes ☐ No ☐

**** If you answered "yes" to all of the above, please attach copy of supporting documentation for law enforcement exception (i.e., Certification Card from the Maryland Police and Correctional Training Commission) and skip to Section IV.a. ONLY**

- Fair Market Value of Vehicle as of 1 _____ (contact Fleet Mgmt. Division for FMV)
- Annual Lease Value of Vehicle (see ALV table in IRS Publication 15-B)
- Non-Cash Value to be added to Taxable Compensation each Pay Period * _____ \$0

* 100% Personal Use Fringe Benefit Computation Formula - Annual Lease Value (line 2) divided by 26 payperbds = Bi-Weekly Non-Cash Value added to Taxable Compensation (line 3)

Section V - Operator Acknowledgement Statement

To Be Reviewed and Signed by Vehicle Operator:

I have been assigned a County vehicle to be used to carry out the duties and responsibilities assigned to me. I have read the terms and conditions as set forth in
IV.a. Administrative Procedure 610 "Vehicle Assignments, Usage and Charges - Including Internal Revenue Fringe Benefits Costs." I agree that I am responsible for the vehicle assigned to me and will be held accountable for compliance with the terms and conditions outlined therein.
Unless I am a law enforcement employee meeting the criteria in Section III, I understand that the commuting and personal use of a County-assigned vehicle is a taxable fringe benefit and, as such, the full annual lease value (set forth by the IRS) of the assigned vehicle will be added to my taxable wages. All fuel withdrawn from County-owned pumps will also be added to my wages at the IRS rate of 5.5 cents per mile. Regular maintenance is not taxable. Taxable fringe benefits are subject to withholding and are reported on IRS Form W-2. Business use can be claimed with your annual personal tax filings.
IV.b.

Vehicle Operator's Signature: _____ Date: _____
Validated by Vehicle Coordinator: _____ Date: _____
Agency Head Signature: _____ Date: _____
Fleet Administrator Signature: _____ Date: _____
CAO Signature: _____ Approved ☐ Denied ☐ Date: _____

VEHICLE TURNED-IN ☐ DATE _____
Vehicle Operator's Signature _____ Vehicle Coordinator's Signature _____

IMPORTANT: When change in assignment occurs, copies must be sent to FINANCE & CENTRAL SERVICES
PGC Form #923

ATTACHMENT 1**PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY – APPLICATION FOR AUTOMOBILE ALLOWANCE**_____
Employee Name (Print or type)_____
Driver's License: State – ID No._____
Exp. Date

This application is submitted to request an automobile allowance under the following terms and conditions:

1. I meet the eligibility criteria established by the County Council Resolution (CR-78-2001) creating this automobile allowance program. It is my responsibility to notify County officials immediately of any disqualifying change of employment status.
2. The annual amount of the automobile allowance is equivalent to the average cost of providing a County vehicle to an employee. By November 15, the Office of Central Services will calculate the average cost each calendar year. Unless notified otherwise, I will submit a renewal application by December 15 to either the Chief Administrative Officer or Council Administrator for approval. The Director of Finance will convert the allowance to a biweekly dollar amount for each tax year.
3. The automobile allowance will be deducted from the agency appropriation as a compensation expense item. The automobile allowance is taxable compensation because this program would be considered a non-accountable plan as defined by IRS regulations. The allowance will be paid with the biweekly payroll and reported along with other taxable wages in box one on my annual W-2 information form.
4. It is my personal responsibility to maintain adequate records and other documentation to support expenses associated with operating my personal vehicle for business purposes. If actual business expenses exceed the amount of the automobile allowance, it is my responsibility to include these items with my annual income tax filing and I am not entitled to any additional reimbursement from the County. [Note: Before submitting this application, the County strongly recommends checking with a knowledgeable advisor(s) about the legal and tax consequences of your participation.]
5. Prior to submitting this request for an automobile allowance, I have returned all County-owned vehicles and gasoline cards previously assigned to me and have also submitted any outstanding vehicle logs, if any. (Note: The automobile allowance will not start before these matters are resolved.)
6. By accepting this automobile allowance, I am required to use my personal vehicle when driving for County business purposes. I will refrain from using County pool vehicles; submitting any expense reimbursement requests for mileage and any other costs, fines, or penalties associated with operating my personal vehicle; or utilizing County-owned credit cards or County-owned facilities for gasoline, oil, maintenance, repairs, or similar costs. [Note: Limited use of a County vehicle is permitted when approved by the Chief Administrative Officer, e.g., repair/service of personal vehicle.] I will notify the Chief Administrative Officer and the Director of Finance if my personal vehicle is unavailable for business use for any period exceeding fourteen consecutive calendar days.
7. I will maintain a valid driver's license and keep my personal vehicle in good working order. I will immediately notify County officials of withdrawal or significant restrictions of my driving privileges.
8. By accepting this allowance, I agree to obtain insurance coverage at a level consistent with minimum requirements for the jurisdiction where my personal vehicle is registered. This insurance policy will provide primary coverage for any damages or liability that may occur as a result of my negligence or other authorized users while utilizing my vehicle for County business purposes.
9. Failure to comply with these requirements will jeopardize future participation in this program.

My below signature signifies confirmation, agreement, and understanding of these terms and conditions.

Employee Signature and Date_____
Agency_____
Approving Signature and Date_____
Effective Date

Vehicle Allocation Plan

Deaprtment / Agency: _____

Date: _____

Vehicle Type	Qty	FY-XX Cost*	FY-XX Total

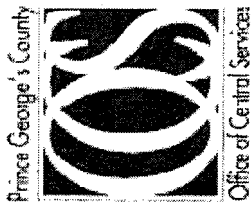
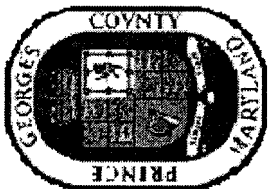
* This is the per unit maintenance charge for this type of vehicle in the previous fiscal year

Proposed Changes to Agency's Allocation:

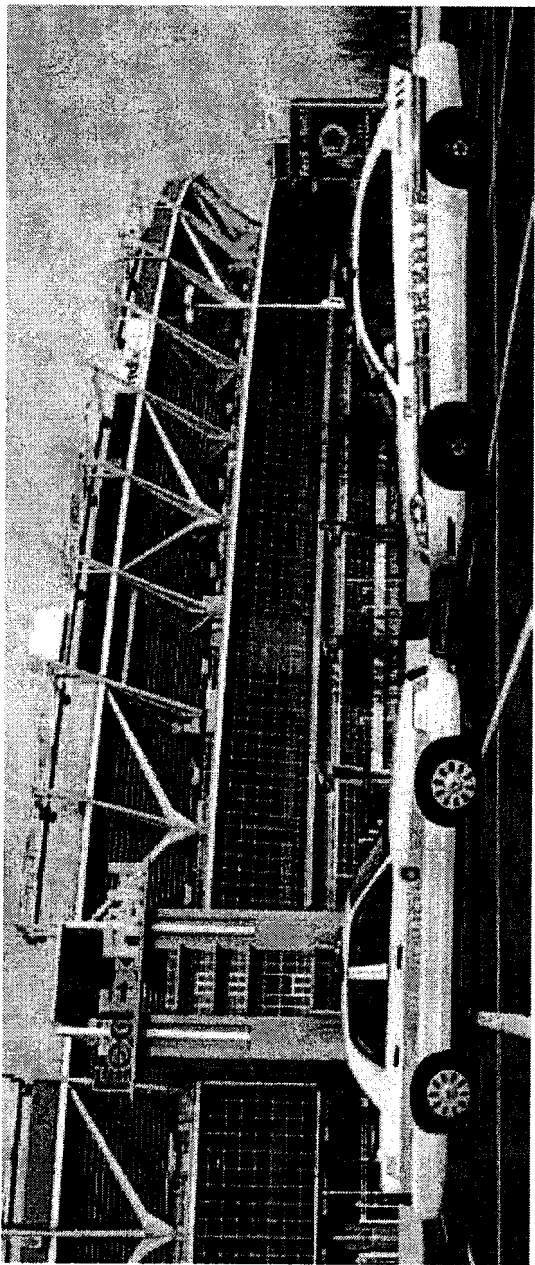
Department Head Authorization: _____

Date: _____

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE 610 -APPENDIX 9.6



Driver's Handbook



ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE 610 -APPENDIX 9.6

COUNTY FLEET ADMINISTRATOR: (301) 808-1715
PETROLEUM MANAGER: (301) 808-1731
CENTRAL VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FACILITY: (301) 808-1787 OR 1788
8019 Central Avenue, Capitol Heights, MD 20743
REPAIRS/EMERGENCIES/TOWING -- Hours of Operation: 6:30 a.m.-11:30 p.m., Monday thru Friday
AFTER-HOURS TOWING SERVICE: Ryons Towing (301) 627-0700 (Weekdays between 11:30 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. and Weekends)
CAR WASH LOCATIONS: Call Fleet Management at (301) 808-1715 for current vendor.

AUTOMATED FUEL SITE LOCATIONS

NORTHERN:

- Laurel Fire Co. #10, 7411 Cherry Ln. Laurel
- Bowie Fire Co. #39, 15454 Annapolis Rd., Bowie
- Public Works Garage, 7317 Northern Ave., Glendale
- College Park Co. #12, 8115 Baltimore Ave., College Park
- Police Station/Wildercroft, 6700 Riverdale Rd., Riverdale
- Chillum/Adelphi Fire Co. #34, 7833 Riggs Rd., Adelphi
- Beltsville Fire Co. #31, 4911 Prince George's Ave., Beltsville
- Bunker Hill Fire Co. 55, 3716 Rhode Island Ave., Mt. Rainier

SOUTHERN:

- Accokeek Fire Co. #24, 16111 Livingston Rd., Accokeek
- Baden Fire Co. #36, 16608 Brandywine Rd., Brandywine
- Clinton Fire Co. #25, 9025 Woodyard Rd., Clinton
- Oxon Hill Fire Co. #21, 7600 Livingston Rd., Oxon Hill
- Public Works Garage, 12911 Cherry Tree Crossing Rd., Brandywine

CENTRAL:

- FO&M, 3415 Forestedge Rd., Forestville
- Equestrian Center, 5600 Water St., Upper Marlboro
- County Landfill, Brown Station Rd., Upper Marlboro
- Police Services Complex, 7600 Barlow Rd., Landover
- Bowie Police, 601 Crain Hwy, Rt 301, Upper Marlboro
- Public Works Garage/South, 8403 D'Arcy Road, Forestville
- Silver Hill Fire Co. 29, 3900 Old Silver Hill Rd., Silver Hill

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE 610 -APPENDIX 9.6

GENERAL POLICIES

1. To the maximum extent possible, County-owned vehicles shall be used in the performance of local travel.
2. Vehicle operators must have a current, valid driver's license for the class of vehicle driven.
3. County vehicles shall be operated by County officials and authorized employees.
4. No County vehicle shall be operated unless all occupants are properly belted.
5. Individuals using a County-owned vehicle are responsible for the vehicles proper operation, care, and servicing. Damage resulting from abuse, misuse, or willful negligence will be considered just cause for repair, and/or loss of driving privileges as appropriate.
6. Vehicle operators shall adhere to careful and courteous driving practices and observe traffic laws and regulations at all times. Vehicle operators are responsible for the payment of all citations received while operating a County vehicle.
7. Passengers in County vehicles shall be authorized personnel only.
8. Overnight parking of County vehicles shall be within the confines of Prince George's County and at designated areas under County control. Any other arrangements must have prior written approval from the Chief Administrative Officer.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE 610 -APPENDIX 9.6

Fuel - Fuel must be drawn from the County-owned, automated fuel site locations listed on Page 1 of this booklet. Any inoperable pumps must be reported to the Petroleum Manager (301) 808-1731. When entering odometer mileage into the automated pump, ***do not enter tenths - use whole numbers only.***

Use of Automated Terminals:

To use the automated fuel system, you are required to enter the following information:

- 9-digit Agency/Vehicle Number
- Employee Fuel PIN--***This is NOT your Employee I.D. number, Public Safety Employee I.D. Number or any part of your Social Security Number. Every employee who needs fuel must obtain their own PIN from the Agency Vehicle Coordinator.***
- Vehicle Mileage
- Pump Number

Instructions are posted on the fuel island terminal. If you receive a message saying invalid odometer (odometer over range), please contact Fleet Management. (301) 808-1715, in order to have your vehicle's odometer updated. *(The odometer error is due to an entry error from the previous fueling transaction.)*

VIT - In order to fuel a vehicle that has VIT (Vehicle Information Transmitter), you must first turn off the engine and turn on the pump. Then place the dispenser nozzle in your vehicle's filler neck.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE 610 -APPENDIX 9.6

Periodic Checks - Upon refueling, vehicle operators should make the following checks:

- Oil, battery, and radiator levels - replenish, if necessary, with proper fluids.
- Windshields and mirrors - clean, if necessary.
- Tire pressure - add air, if low.
- Worn tires, burned-out lamps, or other needed repairs - contact Central Vehicle Maintenance Facility.

5

Washing - Operators of sedans may drive their vehicles to the contract car wash (contact Fleet Management @ (301) 808-1715 for current vendor), as authorized, whenever washing is needed. Please advise attendant of the vehicle number and turn in the receipt to your agency vehicle coordinator for payment.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE 610 -APPENDIX 9.6

All administrative sedans and light trucks/vans are to receive Preventive Maintenance (PM) servicing every 6 months or 5,000 miles, whichever occurs first.* It is the driver's/agency's responsibility to contact the Central Vehicle Maintenance Facility to make the PM appointment and transport the vehicle to the garage at the appointed time. The Fleet Management Division furnishes monthly, to each agency, "PM Status and PM Overdue Reports."

NOTE: Illuminated oil pressure or temperature warning lights require that you stop immediately and phone the Central Vehicle Maintenance Facility (phone number is listed on the front of this booklet).

**Public Safety vehicles are scheduled for PM every 4 months or 3,000 miles.*

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE 610 -APPENDIX 9.6

If a vehicle has a serious mechanical problem which requires immediate attention and you are in Prince George's County, or in close proximity to the County, telephone the Central Vehicle Maintenance Facility (301) 808-1787 or 1788, during shop hours, Monday thru Friday from 6:30 a.m. until 11:30 p.m..

Before phoning, prepare to furnish details relative to the problem -- your specific location and the phone number where you can be reached. Remain with the vehicle in order to drive it away once repairs are made. After hours or on weekends, call the contact towing vendor, Ryon's Towing at (301) 627-0700.

If you are not in close proximity to Prince George's County and the repairs are less than \$30.00, you may have the repairs made by a commercial repair shop. Reimbursement for repairs and for telephone calls will be made in accordance with established procedures, i.e., petty cash, etc. The repair invoice must be presented for reimbursement approval.

If a repair costing more than \$30.00 becomes necessary while on a trip outside Prince George's County, request the commercial repair shop to place a long distance call, collect, to the County Fleet Administrator, (301) 808-1715. He/She will set up the credit and authorize the expenditure. **ALL PARTS THAT ARE REPLACED MUST BE RETURNED TO THE FLEET MANAGEMENT DIVISION FOR EXAMINATION.**

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE 610 -APPENDIX 9.6

TRAVEL BEYOND THE PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY AREA

Travel in a County vehicle beyond the Baltimore-Washington Metropolitan Area must be approved in accordance with travel regulations outlined in County Administrative Procedure No. 640. Motor Pool vehicles are available for this purpose if travel by County vehicle is cost effective.

MOTOR POOL VEHICLES

County vehicles are available from the central Motor Pool in Upper Marlboro. Motor pool vehicles will normally be used between 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Vehicles will be kept overnight only for attendance at night meetings or early morning meetings away from your official place of work and must be returned by 8:30 a.m. following an evening meeting and no later than 4:30 p.m. following daytime usage.

CREDIT CARDS

For long-distance travel, you may obtain a fuel company credit card from the Petroleum Manager, Fleet Management Division, (301) 808-1731. A memorandum from your Department/Agency Head requesting the fuel company credit card and identifying the place and purpose of the travel must be sent to the County Fleet Administrator. Fuel, oil, and minor necessary automotive items may be charged. Cards, together with all receipts, are to be returned by the first business day after return from travel.

NOTE:

Outside fuel and/or oil purchase must also be recorded in accordance with the procedures described in the "Driver's Responsibilities" section of this handbook. If a break down occurs while traveling, see the "Emergency Repairs" section of this handbook.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE 610 -APPENDIX 9.6

TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS

All traffic and parking regulations are to be observed. Posted speed limits may not be exceeded nor is the vehicle to be operated at speeds above those consistent with road and weather conditions. SAFETY MUST BE OBSERVED AND PRACTICED. *In accordance with Administrative Procedure 610, the settlement of any fine or penalty imposed for traffic or other violations with respect to the use or operation of County-owned vehicles is the responsibility of the individual operator.* The Prince George's County Government will view the considerable disfavor of any employee's failure to respond to a County summons.

DRIVER'S LICENSE VIOLATIONS

In accordance with the County's Red Flag Program, Administrative Procedure 621, "no County employee whose driving record shows an accumulation of six or more points for moving violations shall be allowed to operate a County-owned vehicle until the accumulated point total for moving violations is reduced below four points." The Procedure further states that, "No County employee whose driver's license is suspended or revoked will be allowed to operate a motor vehicle on County business while such suspension or revocation is in effect." Therefore, all County employees who operate a County vehicle, or a personal vehicle to conduct County business, shall have a valid driver's license or a license will a minimal number of accumulated points, as stated above.

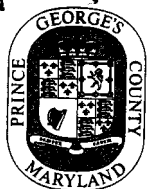
****EXCEPTION:** *The Fire Department DOES NOT allow its employees to operate County vehicles whose driving records show an accumulation of 4 or more points.*

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE 610 -APPENDIX 9.6

IF INVOLVED IN AN ACCIDENT, TAKE THE FOLLOWING STEPS:

1. **YOU MUST CALL THE POLICE WHEN YOU HAVE AN ACCIDENT IN A COUNTY VEHICLE!** Do not move any vehicle until the police arrive and make their report.
2. Set up flares when appropriate (flares in trunk for emergency use).
3. Render assistance, if qualified.
4. Call the Central Vehicle Maintenance Facility if the vehicle cannot be driven.
5. If the accident involves a fatality, telephone your supervisor and departmental risk coordinator immediately. The supervisor and Departmental Risk Coordinator should contact the Risk Management Section at 301-952-3562.
6. Be courteous and helpful. **DO NOT** argue. **MAKE NO PROMISE OF ADJUSTMENT OR ADMISSION OF FAULT.**
7. Obtain the following information:
 - a. The other driver's name, address, business and home phone numbers, and driver's license number.
 - b. Vehicle description, registration and tag number.
 - c. Name and address of insurer and policy number.
 - d. Time, date, and place of accident.
 - e. Name and address of all witnesses.
8. Furnish information about the County vehicle and yourself to the other driver(s) and the police and advise that the County is self-insured. The vehicle registration is in the glove box.
9. If the vehicle can be driven safely, drive it to the Central Vehicle Maintenance Facility, if possible, and contact the Fleet Management Division's Body Shop at (301) 808-1798 or 1799, located at the Central Vehicle Maintenance Facility.
10. Report the accident to your supervisor and submit a written accident report to the Departmental Risk Coordinator. (accident reports are in the glove box).
11. If towing is required after midnight or on weekends, contact the towing service listed on Page 1 - "Important Phone Numbers & Fuel Site Locations" Section of this handbook. Have car towed to the Central Vehicle Maintenance Facility and contact the Fleet Management Division's Body Shop at (301) 808-1798 or 1799, located at the Central Vehicle Maintenance Facility.

FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH REGULATIONS COVERING THE SUBMISSION OF AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT REPORTS CAN RESULT IN DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS AS DETERMINED BY THE EMPLOYEE'S APPOINTING AUTHORITY.



Rushern L. Baker, III
County Executive

THE PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY GOVERNMENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

MEMORANDUM

October 18, 2011

TO: Agency/Department Heads

THRU: Bradford L. Seamon, Acting Chief Administrative Officer *BS*

FROM: Thomas M. Himler, Director, Office of Management and Budget *TMH*

RE: Administrative Procedure 610 (Vehicle Assignments, Use, and Charges)

Over the past few months, the Office of Central Services Fleet Management Division, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the Office of Finance were tasked with reviewing and revising Administrative Procedure 610. The purpose of the task force was to eliminate any ambiguity departments, agencies, and/or employees may have had on the use and assignment of County owned vehicles. Please ensure that your staff familiarizes themselves with the revised procedure and pay close attention to some of the changes, specifically the following:

- Modification to Vehicle Allocation Plan (VAP) process
- Taxability of take home assignments
- Responsibility of mileage log
- Vehicle Coordinators responsibility for pool vehicle usage log
- Updated safety information (e.g. , no cellular phone use while driving)
- Permissible use of County vehicles

As always copies of Administrative Procedures can be obtained through OMB and online. Should you have any questions regarding these changes please contact OMB (301) 952-3300.



ATTACHMENT #2**Publication 15-B - Main Content****Table of Contents**

- [1. Fringe Benefit Overview](#)
 - [Are Fringe Benefits Taxable?](#)
 - [Cafeteria Plans](#)
 - [Simple Cafeteria Plans](#)
- [2. Fringe Benefit Exclusion Rules](#)
 - [Accident and Health Benefits](#)
 - [Achievement Awards](#)
 - [Adoption Assistance](#)
 - [Athletic Facilities](#)
 - [De Minimis \(Minimal\) Benefits](#)
 - [Dependent Care Assistance](#)
 - [Educational Assistance](#)
 - [Employee Discounts](#)
 - [Employee Stock Options](#)
 - [Employer-Provided Cell Phones](#)
 - [Group-Term Life Insurance Coverage](#)
 - [Health Savings Accounts](#)
 - [Lodging on Your Business Premises](#)
 - [Meals](#)
 - [Moving Expense Reimbursements](#)
 - [No-Additional-Cost Services](#)
 - [Retirement Planning Services](#)
 - [Transportation \(Commuting\) Benefits](#)
 - [Tuition Reduction](#)
 - [Working Condition Benefits](#)
- [3. Fringe Benefit Valuation Rules](#)
 - [General Valuation Rule](#)
 - [Cents-Per-Mile Rule](#)
 - [Commuting Rule](#)
 - [Lease Value Rule](#)
 - [Unsafe Conditions Commuting Rule](#)
- [4. Rules for Withholding, Depositing, and Reporting](#)
 - [Transfer of property.](#)
 - [Amount of deposit.](#)
 - [Limitation.](#)
 - [Conformity rules.](#)
 - [Election not to withhold income tax.](#)
- [How To Get Tax Help](#)
 - [The Taxpayer Advocate Service Is Here To Help You](#)

1. Fringe Benefit Overview

A fringe benefit is a form of pay for the performance of services. For example, you provide an employee with a fringe benefit when you allow the employee to use a business vehicle to commute to and from work.

Performance of services. A person who performs services for you doesn't have to be your employee. A person may perform services for you as an independent contractor, partner, or director. Also, for fringe benefit purposes, treat a person who agrees not to perform services (such as under a covenant not to compete) as performing services.

Provider of benefit. You're the provider of a fringe benefit if it is provided for services performed for you. You're considered the provider of a fringe benefit even if a third party, such as your client or customer, provides the benefit to your employee for services the employee performs for you. For example, if, in exchange for goods or services, your customer provides day care services as a fringe benefit to your employees for services they provide for you as their employer, then you're the provider of this fringe benefit even though the customer is actually providing the day care.

Recipient of benefit. The person who performs services for you is considered the recipient of a fringe benefit provided for those services. That person may be considered the recipient even if the benefit is provided to someone who didn't perform services for you. For example, your employee may be the recipient of a fringe benefit you provide to a member of the employee's family.

Are Fringe Benefits Taxable?

Any fringe benefit you provide is taxable and must be included in the recipient's pay unless the law specifically excludes it. [Section 2](#) discusses the exclusions that apply to certain fringe benefits. Any benefit not excluded under the rules discussed in [section 2](#) is taxable.

Including taxable benefits in pay. You must include in a recipient's pay the amount by which the value of a fringe benefit is more than the sum of the following amounts.

- Any amount the law excludes from pay.
- Any amount the recipient paid for the benefit.

The rules used to determine the value of a fringe benefit are discussed in [section 3](#).

If the recipient of a taxable fringe benefit is your employee, the benefit is subject to employment taxes and must be reported on Form W-2, Wage and Tax Statement. However, you can use special rules to withhold, deposit, and report the employment taxes. These rules are discussed in [section 4](#).

If the recipient of a taxable fringe benefit isn't your employee, the benefit isn't subject to employment taxes. However, you may have to report the benefit on one of the following information returns.

If the recipient receives the benefit as:	Use:
An independent contractor	Form 1099-MISC, Miscellaneous Income

ATTACHMENT #2

A partner	Schedule K-1 (Form 1065), Partner's Share of Income, Deductions, Credits, etc.
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For more information, see the instructions for the forms listed above.

Cafeteria Plans

A cafeteria plan, including an FSA, provides participants an opportunity to receive qualified benefits on a pre-tax basis. It is a written plan that allows your employees to choose between receiving cash or taxable benefits, instead of certain qualified benefits for which the law provides an exclusion from wages. If an employee chooses to receive a qualified benefit under the plan, the fact that the employee could have received cash or a taxable benefit instead won't make the qualified benefit taxable.

Generally, a cafeteria plan doesn't include any plan that offers a benefit that defers pay. However, a cafeteria plan can include a qualified 401(k) plan as a benefit. Also, certain life insurance plans maintained by educational institutions can be offered as a benefit even though they defer pay.

Qualified benefits. A cafeteria plan can include the following benefits discussed in [section 2](#).

- Accident and health benefits (but not Archer medical savings accounts (Archer MSAs) or long-term care insurance).
- Adoption assistance.
- Dependent care assistance.
- Group-term life insurance coverage (including costs that can't be excluded from wages).
- Health savings accounts (HSAs). Distributions from an HSA may be used to pay eligible long-term care insurance premiums or qualified long-term care services.

Benefits not allowed. A cafeteria plan can't include the following benefits discussed in [section 2](#).

- Archer MSAs. See [Accident and Health Benefits](#) in section 2.
- Athletic facilities.
- De minimis (minimal) benefits.
- Educational assistance.
- Employee discounts.
- Employer-provided cell phones.
- Lodging on your business premises.
- Meals.
- Moving expense reimbursements.
- No-additional-cost services.
- Retirement planning services.
- Transportation (commuting) benefits.
- Tuition reduction.
- Working condition benefits.

It also can't include scholarships or fellowships (discussed in Pub. 970).

Contribution limit on a health FSA. For plan years beginning after December 31, 2016, a cafeteria plan may not allow an employee to request salary reduction contributions for a health FSA in excess of \$2,600.

A cafeteria plan that doesn't limit health FSA contributions to the dollar limit isn't a cafeteria plan and all benefits offered under the plan are includible in the employee's gross income.

For more information, see Notice 2012-40, 2012-26 I.R.B. 1046, available at [IRS.gov/irb/2012-26_IRB/ar09.html](https://www.irs.gov/irb/2012-26_IRB/ar09.html).

"Use-or-lose" rule for health FSAs. Instead of a grace period, you may, at your option, amend your cafeteria plan to allow up to \$500 of an employee's unused contributions to carry over to the immediately following plan year. For more information, see Notice 2013-71, 2013-47 I.R.B. 532, available at [IRS.gov/irb/2013-47_IRB/ar10.html](https://www.irs.gov/irb/2013-47_IRB/ar10.html).

Employee. For these plans, treat the following individuals as employees.

- A current common-law employee. See section 2 in Pub. 15.
- A full-time life insurance agent who is a current statutory employee.
- A leased employee who has provided services to you on a substantially full-time basis for at least a year if the services are performed under your primary direction or control.

Exception for S corporation shareholders. Don't treat a 2% shareholder of an S corporation as an employee of the corporation for this purpose. A 2% shareholder for this purpose is someone who directly or indirectly owns (at any time during the year) more than 2% of the corporation's stock or stock with more than 2% of the voting power. Treat a 2% shareholder as you would a partner in a partnership for fringe benefit purposes, but don't treat the benefit as a reduction in distributions to the 2% shareholder.

Plans that favor highly compensated employees. If your plan favors highly compensated employees as to eligibility to participate, contributions, or benefits, you must include in their wages the value of taxable benefits they could have selected. A plan you maintain under a collective bargaining agreement doesn't favor highly compensated employees.

A highly compensated employee for this purpose is any of the following employees.

1. An officer.
2. A shareholder who owns more than 5% of the voting power or value of all classes of the employer's stock.
3. An employee who is highly compensated based on the facts and circumstances.

ATTACHMENT #2

4. A spouse or dependent of a person described in (1), (2), or (3).

Plans that favor key employees. If your plan favors key employees, you must include in their wages the value of taxable benefits they could have selected. A plan favors key employees if more than 25% of the total of the nontaxable benefits you provide for all employees under the plan go to key employees. However, a plan you maintain under a collective bargaining agreement doesn't favor key employees.

A key employee during 2017 is generally an employee who is either of the following.

1. An officer having annual pay of more than \$175,000.
2. An employee who for 2017 is either of the following.
 1. A 5% owner of your business.
 2. A 1% owner of your business whose annual pay is more than \$150,000.

Simple Cafeteria Plans

Eligible employers meeting contribution requirements and eligibility and participation requirements can establish a simple cafeteria plan. Simple cafeteria plans are treated as meeting the nondiscrimination requirements of a cafeteria plan and certain benefits under a cafeteria plan.

Eligible employer. You're an eligible employer if you employed an average of 100 or fewer employees during either of the 2 preceding years. If your business wasn't in existence throughout the preceding year, you're eligible if you reasonably expect to employ an average of 100 or fewer employees in the current year. If you establish a simple cafeteria plan in a year that you employ an average of 100 or fewer employees, you're considered an eligible employer for any subsequent year as long as you don't employ an average of 200 or more employees in a subsequent year.

Eligibility and participation requirements. These requirements are met if all employees who had at least 1,000 hours of service for the preceding plan year are eligible to participate and each employee eligible to participate in the plan may elect any benefit available under the plan. You may elect to exclude from the plan employees who:

1. Are under age 21 before the close of the plan year,
2. Have less than 1 year of service with you as of any day during the plan year,
3. Are covered under a collective bargaining agreement, or
4. Are nonresident aliens working outside the United States whose income didn't come from a U.S. source.

Contribution requirements. You must make a contribution to provide qualified benefits on behalf of each qualified employee in an amount equal to:

1. A uniform percentage (not less than 2%) of the employee's compensation for the plan year; or
2. An amount which is at least 6% of the employee's compensation for the plan year or twice the amount of the salary reduction contributions of each qualified employee, whichever is less.

If the contribution requirements are met using option (2), the rate of contribution to any salary reduction contribution of a highly compensated or key employee can't be greater than the rate of contribution to any other employee.

More information. For more information about cafeteria plans, see section 125 of the Internal Revenue Code and its regulations.

2. Fringe Benefit Exclusion Rules

This section discusses the exclusion rules that apply to fringe benefits. These rules exclude all or part of the value of certain benefits from the recipient's pay.

In most cases, the excluded benefits aren't subject to federal income tax withholding, social security, Medicare, federal unemployment (FUTA) tax, or Railroad Retirement Tax Act (RRTA) taxes and aren't reported on Form W-2.

This section discusses the exclusion rules for the following fringe benefits.

- Accident and health benefits.
- Achievement awards.
- Adoption assistance.
- Athletic facilities.
- De minimis (minimal) benefits.
- Dependent care assistance.
- Educational assistance.
- Employee discounts.
- Employee stock options.
- Employer-provided cell phones.
- Group-term life insurance coverage.
- Health savings accounts (HSAs).
- Lodging on your business premises.
- Meals.
- Moving expense reimbursements.
- No-additional-cost services.

ATTACHMENT #2

- Retirement planning services.
- Transportation (commuting) benefits.
- Tuition reduction.
- Working condition benefits.

See [Table 2-1](#) for an overview of the employment tax treatment of these benefits.

Table 2-1. Special Rules for Various Types of Fringe Benefits (For more information, see the full discussion in this section.)

Treatment Under Employment Taxes			
Type of Fringe Benefit	Income Tax Withholding	Social Security and Medicare (including Additional Medicare Tax when wages are paid in excess of \$200,000)	Federal Unemployment (FUTA)
Accident and health benefits	Exempt ^{1,2} , except for long-term care benefits provided through a flexible spending or similar arrangement.	Exempt, except for certain payments to S corporation employees who are 2% shareholders.	Exempt
Achievement awards	Exempt ¹ up to \$1,600 for qualified plan awards (\$400 for nonqualified awards).		
Adoption assistance	Exempt ^{1,3}	Taxable	Taxable
Athletic facilities	Exempt if substantially all use during the calendar year is by employees, their spouses, and their dependent children, and the facility is operated by the employer on premises owned or leased by the employer.		
De minimis (minimal) benefits	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt
Dependent care assistance	Exempt ³ up to certain limits, \$5,000 (\$2,500 for married employee filing separate return).		
Educational assistance	Exempt up to \$5,250 of benefits each year. (See Educational Assistance , later in this section.)		
Employee discounts	Exempt ³ up to certain limits. (See Employee Discounts , later in this section.)		
Employee stock options	See Employee Stock Options , later in this section.		
Employer-provided cell phones	Exempt if provided primarily for noncompensatory business purposes.		
Group-term life insurance coverage	Exempt	Exempt ^{1,4,7} up to cost of \$50,000 of coverage. (Special rules apply to former employees.)	Exempt
Health savings accounts (HSAs)	Exempt for qualified individuals up to the HSA contribution limits. (See Health Savings Accounts , later in this section.)		
Lodging on your business premises	Exempt ¹ if furnished on your business premises, for your convenience, and as a condition of employment.		
Meals	Exempt ¹ if furnished on your business premises for your convenience. Exempt if de minimis.		
Moving expense reimbursements	Exempt ¹ if expenses would be deductible if the employee had paid them.		
No-additional-cost services	Exempt ³	Exempt ³	Exempt ³
Retirement planning services	Exempt ⁵	Exempt ⁵	Exempt ⁵
Transportation (commuting) benefits	Exempt ¹ up to certain limits if for rides in a commuter highway vehicle and/or transit passes (\$255), qualified parking (\$255), or qualified bicycle commuting reimbursement ⁶ (\$20). (See Transportation (Commuting) Benefits , later in this section.) Exempt if de minimis.		
Tuition reduction	Exempt ³ if for undergraduate education (or graduate education if the employee performs teaching or research activities).		
Working condition benefits	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt

¹ Exemption doesn't apply to S corporation employees who are 2% shareholders.

² Exemption doesn't apply to certain highly compensated employees under a self-insured plan that favors those employees.

³ Exemption doesn't apply to certain highly compensated employees under a program that favors those employees.

⁴ Exemption doesn't apply to certain key employees under a plan that favors those employees.

⁵ Exemption doesn't apply to services for tax preparation, accounting, legal, or brokerage services.

⁶ If the employee receives a qualified bicycle commuting reimbursement in a qualified bicycle commuting month, the employee can't receive commuter highway vehicle, transit pass, or qualified parking benefits in that same month.

⁷ You must include in your employee's wages the cost of group-term life insurance beyond \$50,000 worth of coverage, reduced by the amount the employee paid toward the insurance. Report it as wages in boxes 1, 3, and 5 of the employee's Form W-2. Also, show it in box 12 with code "C." The amount is subject to social security and Medicare taxes, and you may, at your option, withhold federal income tax.

Accident and Health Benefits

This exclusion applies to contributions you make to an accident or health plan for an employee, including the following.

- Contributions to the cost of accident or health insurance including qualified long-term care insurance.
- Contributions to a separate trust or fund that directly or through insurance provides accident or health benefits.
- Contributions to Archer MSAs or health savings accounts (discussed in Pub. 969).

This exclusion also applies to payments you directly or indirectly make to an employee under an accident or health plan for employees that are either of the following.

- Payments or reimbursements of medical expenses.
- Payments for specific permanent injuries (such as the loss of the use of an arm or leg). The payments must be figured without regard to the period the employee is absent from work.

Accident or health plan. This is an arrangement that provides benefits for your employees, their spouses, their dependents, and their children (under age 27 at the end of the tax year) in the event of personal injury or sickness. The plan may be insured or noninsured and doesn't need to be in writing.

ATTACHMENT #2

Employee. For this exclusion, treat the following individuals as employees.

- A current common-law employee.
- A full-time life insurance agent who is a current statutory employee.
- A retired employee.
- A former employee you maintain coverage for based on the employment relationship.
- A widow or widower of an individual who died while an employee.
- A widow or widower of a retired employee.
- For the exclusion of contributions to an accident or health plan, a leased employee who has provided services to you on a substantially full-time basis for at least a year if the services are performed under your primary direction or control.

Special rule for certain government plans. For certain government accident and health plans, payments to a deceased employee's beneficiary may qualify for the exclusion from gross income if the other requirements for exclusion are met. See section 105(j) for details.

Exception for S corporation shareholders. Don't treat a 2% shareholder of an S corporation as an employee of the corporation for this purpose. A 2% shareholder is someone who directly or indirectly owns (at any time during the year) more than 2% of the corporation's stock or stock with more than 2% of the voting power. Treat a 2% shareholder as you would a partner in a partnership for fringe benefit purposes, but don't treat the benefit as a reduction in distributions to the 2% shareholder.

Exclusion from wages. You can generally exclude the value of accident or health benefits you provide to an employee from the employee's wages.

Exception for certain long-term care benefits. You can't exclude contributions to the cost of long-term care insurance from an employee's wages subject to federal income tax withholding if the coverage is provided through a flexible spending or similar arrangement. This is a benefit program that reimburses specified expenses up to a maximum amount that is reasonably available to the employee and is less than five times the total cost of the insurance. However, you can exclude these contributions from the employee's wages subject to social security, Medicare, and FUTA taxes.

S corporation shareholders. Because you can't treat a 2% shareholder of an S corporation as an employee for this exclusion, you must include the value of accident or health benefits you provide to the employee in the employee's wages subject to federal income tax withholding. However, you can exclude the value of these benefits (other than payments for specific injuries or illnesses) from the employee's wages subject to social security, Medicare, and FUTA taxes.

Exception for highly compensated employees. If your plan is a self-insured medical reimbursement plan that favors highly compensated employees, you must include all or part of the amounts you pay to these employees in their wages subject to federal income tax withholding. However, you can exclude these amounts (other than payments for specific injuries or illnesses) from the employee's wages subject to social security, Medicare, and FUTA taxes.

A self-insured plan is a plan that reimburses your employees for medical expenses not covered by an accident or health insurance policy.

A highly compensated employee for this exception is any of the following individuals.

- One of the five highest paid officers.
- An employee who owns (directly or indirectly) more than 10% in value of the employer's stock.
- An employee who is among the highest paid 25% of all employees (other than those who can be excluded from the plan).

For more information on this exception, see section 105(h) of the Internal Revenue Code and its regulations.

COBRA premiums. The exclusion for accident and health benefits applies to amounts you pay to maintain medical coverage for a current or former employee under the Combined Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1986 (COBRA). The exclusion applies regardless of the length of employment, whether you directly pay the premiums or reimburse the former employee for premiums paid, and whether the employee's separation is permanent or temporary.

Achievement Awards

This exclusion applies to the value of any tangible personal property you give to an employee as an award for either length of service or safety achievement. The exclusion doesn't apply to awards of cash, cash equivalents, gift certificates, or other intangible property such as vacations, meals, lodging, tickets to theater or sporting events, stocks, bonds, and other securities. The award must meet the requirements for employee achievement awards discussed in chapter 2 of Pub. 535.

Employee. For this exclusion, treat the following individuals as employees.

- A current employee.
- A former common-law employee you maintain coverage for in consideration of or based on an agreement relating to prior service as an employee.
- A leased employee who has provided services to you on a substantially full-time basis for at least a year if the services are performed under your primary direction or control.

Exception for S corporation shareholders. Don't treat a 2% shareholder of an S corporation as an employee of the corporation for this purpose. A 2% shareholder is someone who directly or indirectly owns (at any time during the year) more than 2% of the corporation's stock or stock with more than 2% of the voting power. Treat a 2% shareholder as you would a partner in a partnership for fringe benefit purposes, but don't treat the benefit as a reduction in distributions to the 2% shareholder.

Exclusion from wages. You can generally exclude the value of achievement awards you give to an employee from the employee's wages if their cost isn't more than the amount you can deduct as a business expense for the year. The excludable annual amount is \$1,600 (\$400 for awards that aren't "qualified plan awards"). See chapter 2 of Pub. 535 for more information about the limit on deductions for employee achievement awards.



To determine for 2017 whether an achievement award is a "qualified plan award" under the deduction rules described in Pub. 535, treat any employee who received more than \$120,000 in pay for 2016 as a highly compensated employee.

ATTACHMENT #2

If the cost of awards given to an employee is more than your allowable deduction, include in the employee's wages the larger of the following amounts.

- The part of the cost that is more than your allowable deduction (up to the value of the awards).
- The amount by which the value of the awards exceeds your allowable deduction.

Exclude the remaining value of the awards from the employee's wages.

Adoption Assistance

An adoption assistance program is a separate written plan of an employer that meets all of the following requirements.

1. It benefits employees who qualify under rules set up by you, which don't favor highly compensated employees or their dependents. To determine whether your plan meets this test, don't consider employees excluded from your plan who are covered by a collective bargaining agreement, if there is evidence that adoption assistance was a subject of good-faith bargaining.
2. It doesn't pay more than 5% of its payments during the year for shareholders or owners (or their spouses or dependents). A shareholder or owner is someone who owns (on any day of the year) more than 5% of the stock or of the capital or profits interest of your business.
3. You give reasonable notice of the plan to eligible employees.
4. Employees provide reasonable substantiation that payments or reimbursements are for qualifying expenses.

For this exclusion, a highly compensated employee for 2017 is an employee who meets either of the following tests.

1. The employee was a 5% owner at any time during the year or the preceding year.
2. The employee received more than \$120,000 in pay for the preceding year.

You can choose to ignore test (2) if the employee wasn't also in the top 20% of employees when ranked by pay for the preceding year.

You must exclude all payments or reimbursements you make under an adoption assistance program for an employee's qualified adoption expenses from the employee's wages subject to federal income tax withholding. However, you can't exclude these payments from wages subject to social security, Medicare, and FUTA taxes. For more information, see the Instructions for Form 8839.

You must report all qualifying adoption expenses you paid or reimbursed under your adoption assistance program for each employee for the year in box 12 of the employee's Form W-2. Use code "T" to identify this amount.

Exception for S corporation shareholders. For this exclusion, don't treat a 2% shareholder of an S corporation as an employee of the corporation. A 2% shareholder is someone who directly or indirectly owns (at any time during the year) more than 2% of the corporation's stock or stock with more than 2% of the voting power. Treat a 2% shareholder as you would a partner in a partnership for fringe benefit purposes, including using the benefit as a reduction in distributions to the 2% shareholder.

Athletic Facilities

You can exclude the value of an employee's use of an on-premises gym or other athletic facility you operate from an employee's wages if substantially all use of the facility during the calendar year is by your employees, their spouses, and their dependent children. For this purpose, an employee's dependent child is a child or stepchild who is the employee's dependent or who, if both parents are deceased, hasn't attained the age of 25.

On-premises facility. The athletic facility must be located on premises you own or lease and must be operated by you. It doesn't have to be located on your business premises. However, the exclusion doesn't apply to an athletic facility that is a facility for residential use, such as athletic facilities that are part of a resort.

Employee. For this exclusion, treat the following individuals as employees.

- A current employee.
- A former employee who retired or left on disability.
- A widow or widower of an individual who died while an employee.
- A widow or widower of a former employee who retired or left on disability.
- A leased employee who has provided services to you on a substantially full-time basis for at least a year if the services are performed under your primary direction or control.
- A partner who performs services for a partnership.

De Minimis (Minimal) Benefits

You can exclude the value of a de minimis benefit you provide to an employee from the employee's wages. A de minimis benefit is any property or service you provide to an employee that has so little value (taking into account how frequently you provide similar benefits to your employees) that accounting for it would be unreasonable or administratively impracticable. Cash and cash equivalent fringe benefits (for example, gift certificates, gift cards, and the use of a charge card, or credit card), no matter how little, are never excludable as a de minimis benefit. However, meal money and local transportation fare, if provided on an occasional basis and because of overtime work, may be excluded as discussed later.

Examples of de minimis benefits include the following.

- Personal use of an employer-provided cell phone provided primarily for noncompensatory business purposes. See *Employer-Provided Cell Phones*, later in this section, for details.
- Occasional personal use of a company copying machine if you sufficiently control its use so that at least 85% of its use is for business purposes.
- Holiday or birthday gifts, other than cash, with a low fair market value. Also, flowers or fruit or similar items provided to employees under special circumstances (for example, on account of illness, a family crisis, or outstanding performance).

ATTACHMENT #2

- Group-term life insurance payable on the death of an employee's spouse or dependent if the face amount isn't more than \$2,000.
- Certain meals. See *Meals*, later in this section, for details.
- Occasional parties or picnics for employees and their guests.
- Occasional tickets for theater or sporting events.
- Certain transportation fare. See *Transportation (Commuting) Benefits*, later in this section, for details.

Some examples of benefits that are not excludable as de minimis fringe benefits are season tickets to sporting or theatrical events; the commuting use of an employer-provided automobile or other vehicle more than one day a month; membership in a private country club or athletic facility, regardless of the frequency with which the employee uses the facility; and use of employer-owned or leased facilities (such as an apartment, hunting lodge, boat, etc.) for a weekend. If a benefit provided to an employee doesn't qualify as de minimis (for example, the frequency exceeds a limit described earlier), then generally the entire benefit must be included in income.

Employee. For this exclusion, treat any recipient of a de minimis benefit as an employee.

Dependent Care Assistance

This exclusion applies to household and dependent care services you directly or indirectly pay for or provide to an employee under a written dependent care assistance program that covers only your employees. The services must be for a qualifying person's care and must be provided to allow the employee to work. These requirements are basically the same as the tests the employee would have to meet to claim the dependent care credit if the employee paid for the services. For more information, see *Tests To Claim the Credit* in Pub. 503.

Employee. For this exclusion, treat the following individuals as employees.

- A current employee.
- A leased employee who has provided services to you on a substantially full-time basis for at least a year if the services are performed under your primary direction or control.
- Yourself (if you're a sole proprietor).
- A partner who performs services for a partnership.

Exclusion from wages. You can exclude the value of benefits you provide to an employee under a dependent care assistance program from the employee's wages if you reasonably believe that the employee can exclude the benefits from gross income.

An employee can generally exclude from gross income up to \$5,000 of benefits received under a dependent care assistance program each year. This limit is reduced to \$2,500 for married employees filing separate returns.

However, the exclusion can't be more than the smaller of the earned income of either the employee or employee's spouse. Special rules apply to determine the earned income of a spouse who is either a student or not able to care for himself or herself. For more information on the earned income limit, see Pub. 503.

Exception for highly compensated employees. You can't exclude dependent care assistance from the wages of a highly compensated employee unless the benefits provided under the program don't favor highly compensated employees and the program meets the requirements described in section 129(d) of the Internal Revenue Code.

For this exclusion, a highly compensated employee for 2017 is an employee who meets either of the following tests.

1. The employee was a 5% owner at any time during the year or the preceding year.
 2. The employee received more than \$120,000 in pay for the preceding year.
- You can choose to ignore test (2) if the employee wasn't also in the top 20% of employees when ranked by pay for the preceding year.

Form W-2. Report the value of all dependent care assistance you provide to an employee under a dependent care assistance program in box 10 of the employee's Form W-2. Include any amounts you can't exclude from the employee's wages in boxes 1, 3, and 5. Report in box 10 both the nontaxable portion of assistance (up to \$5,000) and any assistance above that amount that is taxable to the employee.

Example. Oak Co. provides a dependent care assistance FSA to its employees through a cafeteria plan. In addition, it provides occasional on-site dependent care to its employees at no cost. Emily, an employee of Oak Co., had \$4,500 deducted from her pay for the dependent care FSA. In addition, Emily used the on-site dependent care several times. The fair market value of the on-site care was \$700. Emily's Form W-2 should report \$5,200 of dependent care assistance in box 10 (\$4,500 FSA plus \$700 on-site dependent care). Boxes 1, 3, and 5 should include \$200 (the amount in excess of the nontaxable assistance), and applicable taxes should be withheld on that amount.

Educational Assistance

This exclusion applies to educational assistance you provide to employees under an educational assistance program. The exclusion also applies to graduate level courses.

Educational assistance means amounts you pay or incur for your employees' education expenses. These expenses generally include the cost of books, equipment, fees, supplies, and tuition. However, these expenses don't include the cost of a course or other education involving sports, games, or hobbies, unless the education:

- Has a reasonable relationship to your business, or
- Is required as part of a degree program.

Education expenses don't include the cost of tools or supplies (other than textbooks) your employee is allowed to keep at the end of the course. Nor do they include the cost of lodging, meals, or transportation. Your employee must be able to provide substantiation to you that the educational assistance provided was used for qualifying education expenses.

Educational assistance program. An educational assistance program is a separate written plan that provides educational assistance only to your employees. The program qualifies only if all of the following tests are met.

- The program benefits employees who qualify under rules set up by you that don't favor highly compensated employees. To determine whether your program meets this test, don't consider employees excluded from your program who are covered by a collective bargaining agreement if there is evidence that educational assistance was a subject of good-faith bargaining.

ATTACHMENT #2

- The program doesn't provide more than 5% of its benefits during the year for shareholders or owners (or their spouses or dependents). A shareholder or owner is someone who owns (on any day of the year) more than 5% of the stock or of the capital or profits interest of your business.
- The program doesn't allow employees to choose to receive cash or other benefits that must be included in gross income instead of educational assistance.
- You give reasonable notice of the program to eligible employees.

Your program can cover former employees if their employment is the reason for the coverage.

For this exclusion, a highly compensated employee for 2017 is an employee who meets either of the following tests.

1. The employee was a 5% owner at any time during the year or the preceding year.
2. The employee received more than \$120,000 in pay for the preceding year.

You can choose to ignore test (2) if the employee wasn't also in the top 20% of employees when ranked by pay for the preceding year.

Employee. For this exclusion, treat the following individuals as employees.

- A current employee.
- A former employee who retired, left on disability, or was laid off.
- A leased employee who has provided services to you on a substantially full-time basis for at least a year if the services are performed under your primary direction or control.
- Yourself (if you're a sole proprietor).
- A partner who performs services for a partnership.

Exclusion from wages. You can exclude up to \$5,250 of educational assistance you provide to an employee under an educational assistance program from the employee's wages each year.

Assistance over \$5,250. If you don't have an educational assistance plan, or you provide an employee with assistance exceeding \$5,250, you must include the value of these benefits as wages, unless the benefits are working condition benefits. Working condition benefits may be excluded from wages. Property or a service provided is a working condition benefit to the extent that if the employee paid for it, the amount paid would have been deductible as a business or depreciation expense. See *Working Condition Benefits*, later in this section.

Employee Discounts

This exclusion applies to a price reduction you give your employee on property or services you offer to customers in the ordinary course of the line of business in which the employee performs substantial services. However, it doesn't apply to discounts on real property or discounts on personal property of a kind commonly held for investment (such as stocks or bonds).

Employee discounts also don't include discounts on a line of business of the employer for which the employee doesn't provide substantial services, or discounts on property or services of a kind that aren't offered for sale to customers. Therefore, discounts on items sold in an employee store that aren't sold to customers, aren't excluded from employee income. Also, employee discounts provided by another employer through a reciprocal agreement aren't excluded.

Employee. For this exclusion, treat the following individuals as employees.

- A current employee.
- A former employee who retired or left on disability.
- A widow or widower of an individual who died while an employee.
- A widow or widower of an employee who retired or left on disability.
- A leased employee who has provided services to you on a substantially full-time basis for at least a year if the services are performed under your primary direction or control.
- A partner who performs services for a partnership.

Treat discounts you provide to the spouse or dependent child of an employee as provided to the employee. For this fringe benefit, dependent child means any son, stepson, daughter, stepdaughter, or eligible foster child who is a dependent of the employee, or both of whose parents have died and who hasn't reached age 25. Treat a child of divorced parents as a dependent of both parents.

Exclusion from wages. You can generally exclude the value of an employee discount you provide an employee from the employee's wages, up to the following limits.

- For a discount on services, 20% of the price you charge nonemployee customers for the service.
- For a discount on merchandise or other property, your gross profit percentage times the price you charge nonemployee customers for the property.

Generally, determine your gross profit percentage in the line of business based on all property you offer to customers (including employee customers) and your experience during the tax year immediately before the tax year in which the discount is available. To figure your gross profit percentage, subtract the total cost of the property from the total sales price of the property and divide the result by the total sales price of the property. Employers that are in their first year of existence may estimate their gross profit percentage based on its mark-up from cost or refer to an appropriate industry average. If substantial changes in an employer's business indicate at any time that it is inappropriate for the prior year's gross profit percentage to be used for the current year, the employer must, within a reasonable period, redetermine the gross profit percentage for the remaining portion of the current year as if such portion of the year were the first year of the employer's existence.

Exception for highly compensated employees. You can't exclude from the wages of a highly compensated employee any part of the value of a discount that isn't available on the same terms to one of the following groups.

- All of your employees.
- A group of employees defined under a reasonable classification you set up that doesn't favor highly compensated employees.

For this exclusion, a highly compensated employee for 2017 is an employee who meets either of the following tests.

ATTACHMENT #2

1. The employee was a 5% owner at any time during the year or the preceding year.
2. The employee received more than \$120,000 in pay for the preceding year.

You can choose to ignore test (2) if the employee wasn't also in the top 20% of employees when ranked by pay for the preceding year.

Employee Stock Options

There are three kinds of stock options—incentive stock options, employee stock purchase plan options, and nonstatutory (nonqualified) stock options.

Wages for social security, Medicare, and FUTA taxes don't include remuneration resulting from the exercise of an incentive stock option or an employee stock purchase plan option, or from any disposition of stock acquired by exercising such an option.

Additionally, federal income tax withholding isn't required on the income resulting from a disqualifying disposition of stock acquired by the exercise of an incentive stock option or an employee stock purchase plan option, or on income equal to the discount portion of stock acquired by the exercise, after October 22, 2004, of an employee stock purchase plan option resulting from any qualifying disposition of the stock. The employer must report as income in box 1 of Form W-2 (a) the discount portion of stock acquired by the exercise of an employee stock purchase plan option upon a qualifying disposition of the stock, and (b) the spread (between the exercise price and the fair market value of the stock at the time of exercise) upon a disqualifying disposition of stock acquired by the exercise of an incentive stock option or an employee stock purchase plan option.

An employer must report the excess of the fair market value of stock received upon exercise of a nonstatutory stock option over the amount paid for the stock option on Form W-2 in boxes 1, 3 (up to the social security wage base), 5, and in box 12 using the code "V." See Regulations section 1.83-7.

An employee who transfers his or her interest in nonstatutory stock options to the employee's former spouse incident to a divorce isn't required to include an amount in gross income upon the transfer. The former spouse, rather than the employee, is required to include an amount in gross income when the former spouse exercises the stock options. See Revenue Ruling 2002-22 and Revenue Ruling 2004-60 for details. You can find Revenue Ruling 2002-22 on page 849 of Internal Revenue Bulletin 2002-19 at IRS.gov/pub/irs-irbs/irb02-19.pdf. Revenue Ruling 2004-60, 2004-24 I.R.B. 1051, is available at IRS.gov/irb/2004-24_IRB/ar13.html.

For more information about employee stock options, see sections 421, 422, and 423 of the Internal Revenue Code and their related regulations.

Employer-Provided Cell Phones

The value of the business use of an employer-provided cell phone, provided primarily for noncompensatory business reasons, is excludable from an employee's income as a working condition fringe benefit. Personal use of an employer-provided cell phone, provided primarily for noncompensatory business reasons, is excludable from an employee's income as a de minimis fringe benefit. For the rules relating to these types of benefits, see *De Minimis (Minimal) Benefits*, earlier in this section, and *Working Condition Benefits*, later in this section.

Noncompensatory business purposes. You provide a cell phone primarily for noncompensatory business purposes if there are substantial business reasons for providing the cell phone. Examples of substantial business reasons include the employer's:

- Need to contact the employee at all times for work-related emergencies,
- Requirement that the employee be available to speak with clients at times when the employee is away from the office, and
- Need to speak with clients located in other time zones at times outside the employee's normal workday.

Cell phones provided to promote goodwill, boost morale, or attract prospective employees. You can't exclude from an employee's wages the value of a cell phone provided to promote goodwill of an employee, to attract a prospective employee, or as a means of providing additional compensation to an employee.

Additional information. For additional information on the tax treatment of employer-provided cell phones, see Notice 2011-72, 2011-38 I.R.B. 407, available at IRS.gov/irb/2011-38_IRB/ar07.html.

Group-Term Life Insurance Coverage

This exclusion applies to life insurance coverage that meets all the following conditions.

- It provides a general death benefit that isn't included in income.
- You provide it to a group of employees. See *The 10-employee rule*, later.
- It provides an amount of insurance to each employee based on a formula that prevents individual selection. This formula must use factors such as the employee's age, years of service, pay, or position.
- You provide it under a policy you directly or indirectly carry. Even if you don't pay any of the policy's cost, you're considered to carry it if you arrange for payment of its cost by your employees and charge at least one employee less than, and at least one other employee more than, the cost of his or her insurance. Determine the cost of the insurance, for this purpose, as explained under *Coverage over the limit*, later.

Group-term life insurance doesn't include the following insurance.

- Insurance that doesn't provide general death benefits, such as travel insurance or a policy providing only accidental death benefits.
- Life insurance on the life of your employee's spouse or dependent. However, you may be able to exclude the cost of this insurance from the employee's wages as a de minimis benefit. See *De Minimis (Minimal) Benefits*, earlier in this section.
- Insurance provided under a policy that provides a permanent benefit (an economic value that extends beyond 1 policy year, such as paid-up or cash-surrender value), unless certain requirements are met. See Regulations section 1.79-1 for details.

Employee. For this exclusion, treat the following individuals as employees.

1. A current common-law employee.
2. A full-time life insurance agent who is a current statutory employee.
3. An individual who was formerly your employee under (1) or (2).
4. A leased employee who has provided services to you on a substantially full-time basis for at least a year if the services are performed under

ATTACHMENT #2

your primary direction and control.

Exception for S corporation shareholders. Don't treat a 2% shareholder of an S corporation as an employee of the corporation for this purpose. A 2% shareholder is someone who directly or indirectly owns (at any time during the year) more than 2% of the corporation's stock or stock with more than 2% of the voting power. Treat a 2% shareholder as you would a partner in a partnership for fringe benefit purposes, but don't treat the benefit as a reduction in distributions to the 2% shareholder.

The 10-employee rule. Generally, life insurance isn't group-term life insurance unless you provide it to at least 10 full-time employees at some time during the year.

For this rule and the first exception discussed next, count employees who choose not to receive the insurance as if they do receive insurance, unless, to receive it, they must contribute to the cost of benefits other than the group-term life insurance. For example, count an employee who could receive insurance by paying part of the cost, even if that employee chooses not to receive it. However, don't count an employee who chooses not to receive insurance, if the employee must pay part or all of the cost of permanent benefits in order to obtain group-term life insurance. A permanent benefit is an economic value extending beyond 1 policy year (for example, a paid-up or cash-surrender value) that is provided under a life insurance policy.

Exceptions. Even if you don't meet the 10-employee rule, two exceptions allow you to treat insurance as group-term life insurance.

Under the first exception, you don't have to meet the 10-employee rule if all the following conditions are met.

1. If evidence that the employee is insurable is required, it is limited to a medical questionnaire (completed by the employee) that doesn't require a physical.
2. You provide the insurance to all your full-time employees or, if the insurer requires the evidence mentioned in (1), to all full-time employees who provide evidence the insurer accepts.
3. You figure the coverage based on either a uniform percentage of pay or the insurer's coverage brackets that meet certain requirements. See Regulations section 1.79-1 for details.

Under the second exception, you don't have to meet the 10-employee rule if all the following conditions are met.

- You provide the insurance under a common plan covering your employees and the employees of at least one other employer who isn't related to you.
- The insurance is restricted to, but mandatory for, all your employees who belong to, or are represented by, an organization (such as a union) that carries on substantial activities besides obtaining insurance.
- Evidence of whether an employee is insurable doesn't affect an employee's eligibility for insurance or the amount of insurance that employee gets.

To apply either exception, don't consider employees who were denied insurance for any of the following reasons.

- They were 65 or older.
- They customarily work 20 hours or less a week or 5 months or less in a calendar year.
- They haven't been employed for the waiting period given in the policy. This waiting period can't be more than 6 months.

Exclusion from wages. You can generally exclude the cost of up to \$50,000 of group-term life insurance from the wages of an insured employee. You can exclude the same amount from the employee's wages when figuring social security and Medicare taxes. In addition, you don't have to withhold federal income tax or pay FUTA tax on any group-term life insurance you provide to an employee.

Coverage over the limit. You must include in your employee's wages the cost of group-term life insurance beyond \$50,000 worth of coverage, reduced by the amount the employee paid toward the insurance. Report it as wages in boxes 1, 3, and 5 of the employee's Form W-2. Also, show it in box 12 with code "C." The amount is subject to social security and Medicare taxes, and you may, at your option, withhold federal income tax.

Figure the monthly cost of the insurance to include in the employee's wages by multiplying the number of thousands of dollars of all insurance coverage over \$50,000 (figured to the nearest \$100) by the cost shown in Table 2-2. For all coverage provided within the calendar year, use the employee's age on the last day of the employee's tax year. You must prorate the cost from the table if less than a full month of coverage is involved.

Table 2-2. Cost Per \$1,000 of Protection For 1 Month

Age	Cost
Under 25	\$ 0.05
25 through 29	0.06
30 through 34	0.08
35 through 39	0.09
40 through 44	0.10
45 through 49	0.15
50 through 54	0.23
55 through 59	0.43
60 through 64	0.66
65 through 69	1.27
70 and older	2.06

You figure the total cost to include in the employee's wages by multiplying the monthly cost by the number of full months' coverage at that cost.

Example.

Tom's employer provides him with group-term life insurance coverage of \$200,000. Tom is 45 years old, isn't a key employee, and pays \$100 per year toward the cost of the insurance. Tom's employer must include \$170 in his wages. The \$200,000 of insurance coverage is reduced by \$50,000. The yearly cost of \$150,000 of coverage is \$270 (\$0.15 x 150 x 12), and is reduced by the \$100 Tom pays for the insurance. The employer includes \$170 in boxes 1, 3, and 5 of Tom's Form W-2. The employer also enters \$170 in box 12 with code "C."

Coverage for dependents. Group-term life insurance coverage paid by the employer for the spouse or dependents of an employee may be excludable from income as a de minimis fringe benefit if the face amount isn't more than \$2,000. If the face amount is greater than \$2,000, the dependent coverage may be excludable from income as a de minimis fringe benefit if the excess (if any) of the cost of insurance over the amount the employee paid for it on an after-tax basis is so small that accounting for it is unreasonable or administratively impracticable.

ATTACHMENT #2

Former employees. When group-term life insurance over \$50,000 is provided to an employee (including retirees) after his or her termination, the employee share of social security and Medicare taxes on that period of coverage is paid by the former employee with his or her tax return and isn't collected by the employer. You're not required to collect those taxes. Use the table above to determine the amount of social security and Medicare taxes owed by the former employee for coverage provided after separation from service. Report those uncollected amounts separately in box 12 of Form W-2 using codes "M" and "N." See the General Instructions for Forms W-2 and W-3 and the Instructions for Form 941.

Exception for key employees. Generally, if your group-term life insurance plan favors key employees as to participation or benefits, you must include the entire cost of the insurance in your key employees' wages. This exception generally doesn't apply to church plans. When figuring social security and Medicare taxes, you must also include the entire cost in the employees' wages. Include the cost in boxes 1, 3, and 5 of Form W-2. However, you don't have to withhold federal income tax or pay FUTA tax on the cost of any group-term life insurance you provide to an employee.

For this purpose, the cost of the insurance is the greater of the following amounts.

- The premiums you pay for the employee's insurance. See Regulations section 1.79-4T(Q&A 6) for more information.
- The cost you figure using Table 2-2.

For this exclusion, a key employee during 2017 is an employee or former employee who is one of the following individuals. See section 416(i) of the Internal Revenue Code for more information.

1. An officer having annual pay of more than \$175,000.
2. An individual who for 2017 is either of the following.
 1. A 5% owner of your business.
 2. A 1% owner of your business whose annual pay is more than \$150,000.

A former employee who was a key employee upon retirement or separation from service is also a key employee.

Your plan doesn't favor key employees as to participation if at least one of the following is true.

- It benefits at least 70% of your employees.
- At least 85% of the participating employees aren't key employees.
- It benefits employees who qualify under a set of rules you set up that don't favor key employees.

Your plan meets this participation test if it is part of a cafeteria plan (discussed in section 1) and it meets the participation test for those plans.

When applying this test, don't consider employees who:

- Have not completed 3 years of service;
- Are part time or seasonal;
- Are nonresident aliens who receive no U.S. source earned income from you; or
- Aren't included in the plan but are in a unit of employees covered by a collective bargaining agreement, if the benefits provided under the plan were the subject of good-faith bargaining between you and employee representatives.

Your plan doesn't favor key employees as to benefits if all benefits available to participating key employees are also available to all other participating employees. Your plan doesn't favor key employees just because the amount of insurance you provide to your employees is uniformly related to their pay.

S corporation shareholders. Because you can't treat a 2% shareholder of an S corporation as an employee for this exclusion, you must include the cost of all group-term life insurance coverage you provide the 2% shareholder in his or her wages. When figuring social security and Medicare taxes, you must also include the cost of this coverage in the 2% shareholder's wages. Include the cost in boxes 1, 3, and 5 of Form W-2. However, you don't have to withhold federal income tax or pay FUTA tax on the cost of any group-term life insurance coverage you provide to the 2% shareholder.

Health Savings Accounts

A Health Savings Account (HSA) is an account owned by a qualified individual who is generally your employee or former employee. Any contributions that you make to an HSA become the employee's property and can't be withdrawn by you. Contributions to the account are used to pay current or future medical expenses of the account owner, his or her spouse, and any qualified dependent. The medical expenses must not be reimbursable by insurance or other sources and their payment from HSA funds (distribution) won't give rise to a medical expense deduction on the individual's federal income tax return.

Eligibility. A qualified individual must be covered by a High Deductible Health Plan (HDHP) and not be covered by other health insurance except for permitted insurance listed under section 223(c)(3) or insurance for accidents, disability, dental care, vision care, or long-term care. For calendar year 2017, a qualifying HDHP must have a deductible of at least \$1,300 for self-only coverage or \$2,600 for family coverage and must limit annual out-of-pocket expenses of the beneficiary to \$6,550 for self-only coverage and \$13,100 for family coverage.

There are no income limits that restrict an individual's eligibility to contribute to an HSA nor is there a requirement that the account owner have earned income to make a contribution.

Exceptions. An individual isn't a qualified individual if he or she can be claimed as a dependent on another person's tax return. Also, an employee's participation in a health FSA or health reimbursement arrangement (HRA) generally disqualifies the individual (and employer) from making contributions to his or her HSA. However, an individual may qualify to participate in an HSA if he or she is participating in only a limited-purpose FSA or HRA or a post-deductible FSA. For more information, see *Other employee health plans* in Pub. 969.

Employer contributions. Up to specified dollar limits, cash contributions to the HSA of a qualified individual (determined monthly) are exempt from federal income tax withholding, social security tax, Medicare tax, and FUTA tax, if you reasonably believe that the employee can exclude the benefits from gross income. For 2017, you can contribute up to \$3,400 for self-only coverage under an HDHP or \$6,750 for family coverage under an HDHP to a qualified individual's HSA.

The contribution amounts listed above are increased by \$1,000 for a qualified individual who is age 55 or older at any time during the year. For two qualified individuals who are married to each other and who each are age 55 or older at any time during the year, each spouse's contribution limit is increased by \$1,000 provided each spouse has a separate HSA. No contributions can be made to an individual's HSA after he or she becomes enrolled in Medicare Part A or Part B.

ATTACHMENT #2

Nondiscrimination rules. Your contribution amount to an employee's HSA must be comparable for all employees who have comparable coverage during the same period. Otherwise, there will be an excise tax equal to 35% of the amount you contributed to all employees' HSAs.

For guidance on employer comparable contributions to HSAs under section 4980G in instances where an employee hasn't established an HSA by December 31 and in instances where an employer accelerates contributions for the calendar year for employees who have incurred qualified medical expenses, see Regulations section 54.4980G-4.

Exception. The Tax Relief and Health Care Act of 2006 allows employers to make larger HSA contributions for a nonhighly compensated employee than for a highly compensated employee. A highly compensated employee for 2017 is an employee who meets either of the following tests.

1. The employee was a 5% owner at any time during the year or the preceding year.
2. The employee received more than \$120,000 in pay for the preceding year.

You can choose to ignore test (2) if the employee wasn't also in the top 20% of employees when ranked by pay for the preceding year.

Partnerships and S corporations. Partners and 2% shareholders of an S corporation aren't eligible for salary reduction (pre-tax) contributions to an HSA. Employer contributions to the HSA of a bona fide partner or 2% shareholder are treated as distributions or guaranteed payments as determined by the facts and circumstances.

Cafeteria plans. You may contribute to an employee's HSA using a cafeteria plan and your contributions aren't subject to the statutory comparability rules. However, cafeteria plan nondiscrimination rules still apply. For example, contributions under a cafeteria plan to employee HSAs can't be greater for higher-paid employees than they are for lower-paid employees. Contributions that favor lower-paid employees aren't prohibited.

Reporting requirements. You must report your contributions to an employee's HSA in box 12 of Form W-2 using code "W." The trustee or custodian of the HSA, generally a bank or insurance company, reports distributions from the HSA using Form 1099-SA.

Lodging on Your Business Premises

You can exclude the value of lodging you furnish to an employee from the employee's wages if it meets the following tests.

- It is furnished on your business premises.
- It is furnished for your convenience.
- The employee must accept it as a condition of employment.

Different tests may apply to lodging furnished by educational institutions. See section 119(d) of the Internal Revenue Code for details.

If you allow your employee to choose to receive additional pay instead of lodging, then the lodging, if chosen, isn't excluded. The exclusion also doesn't apply to cash allowances for lodging.

On your business premises. For this exclusion, your business premises is generally your employee's place of work. For example, if you're a household employer, then lodging furnished in your home to a household employee would be considered lodging furnished on your business premises. For special rules that apply to lodging furnished in a camp located in a foreign country, see section 119(c) of the Internal Revenue Code and its regulations.

For your convenience. Whether or not you furnish lodging for your convenience as an employer depends on all the facts and circumstances. You furnish the lodging to your employee for your convenience if you do this for a substantial business reason other than to provide the employee with additional pay. This is true even if a law or an employment contract provides that the lodging is furnished as pay. However, a written statement that the lodging is furnished for your convenience isn't sufficient.

Condition of employment. Lodging meets this test if you require your employees to accept the lodging because they need to live on your business premises to be able to properly perform their duties. Examples include employees who must be available at all times and employees who couldn't perform their required duties without being furnished the lodging.

It doesn't matter whether you must furnish the lodging as pay under the terms of an employment contract or a law fixing the terms of employment.

Example of qualifying lodging.

You employ Sam at a construction project at a remote job site in Alaska. Due to the inaccessibility of facilities for the employees who are working at the job site to obtain lodging and the prevailing weather conditions, you furnish lodging to your employees at the construction site in order to carry on the construction project. You require that your employees accept the lodging as a condition of their employment. You may exclude the lodging that you provide from Sam's wages. Additionally, since sufficient eating facilities aren't available near your place of employment, you may also exclude meals you provide to Sam from his wages, as discussed under *Meals on Your Business Premises*, later in this section.

Example of nonqualifying lodging.

A hospital gives Joan, an employee of the hospital, the choice of living at the hospital free of charge or living elsewhere and receiving a cash allowance in addition to her regular salary. If Joan chooses to live at the hospital, the hospital can't exclude the value of the lodging from her wages because she isn't required to live at the hospital to properly perform the duties of her employment.

S corporation shareholders. For this exclusion, don't treat a 2% shareholder of an S corporation as an employee of the corporation. A 2% shareholder is someone who directly or indirectly owns (at any time during the year) more than 2% of the corporation's stock or stock with more than 2% of the voting power. Treat a 2% shareholder as you would a partner in a partnership for fringe benefit purposes, but don't treat the benefit as a reduction in distributions to the 2% shareholder.

Meals

This section discusses the exclusion rules that apply to de minimis meals and meals on your business premises.

De Minimis Meals

You can exclude any occasional meal you provide to an employee if it has so little value (taking into account how frequently you provide meals to your employees) that accounting for it would be unreasonable or administratively impracticable. The exclusion applies, for example, to the following items.

- Coffee, doughnuts, or soft drinks.

ATTACHMENT #2

- Occasional meals or meal money provided to enable an employee to work overtime. However, the exclusion doesn't apply to meal money figured on the basis of hours worked, or meals or meal money provided on a regular or routine basis.
- Occasional parties or picnics for employees and their guests.



If food or beverages you furnish to employees qualify as a *de minimis* benefit, you can deduct their full cost. The 50% limit on deductions for the cost of meals doesn't apply. The deduction limit on meals is discussed in chapter 2 of Pub. 535.

Employee. For this exclusion, treat any recipient of a *de minimis* meal as an employee.

Employer-operated eating facility for employees. The *de minimis* meals exclusion also applies to meals you provide at an employer-operated eating facility for employees if the annual revenue from the facility equals or exceeds the direct operating costs of the facility. Direct operating costs include the cost of food, beverages, and labor costs (including employment taxes) of employees whose services relating to the facility are performed primarily on the premises of the eating facility. Therefore, for example, the labor costs attributable to cooks, waiters, and waitresses are included in direct operating costs, but the labor cost attributable to a manager of an eating facility whose services aren't primarily performed on the premises of the eating facility aren't included in direct operating costs.

For this purpose, your revenue from providing a meal is considered equal to the facility's direct operating costs to provide that meal if its value can be excluded from an employee's wages as explained under *Meals on Your Business Premises*, later. If you provide free or discounted meals to volunteers at a hospital and you can reasonably determine the number of meals you provide, then you may disregard these costs and revenues. If you charge nonemployees a greater amount than employees, then you must disregard all costs and revenues attributable to these nonemployees.

An employer-operated eating facility for employees is an eating facility that meets all the following conditions.

- You own or lease the facility.
- You operate the facility. You're considered to operate the eating facility if you have a contract with another to operate it.
- The facility is on or near your business premises.
- You provide meals (food, drinks, and related services) at the facility during, or immediately before or after, the employee's workday.

Exclusion from wages. You can generally exclude the value of *de minimis* meals you provide to an employee from the employee's wages.

Exception for highly compensated employees. You can't exclude from the wages of a highly compensated employee the value of a meal provided at an employer-operated eating facility that isn't available on the same terms to one of the following groups.

- All of your employees.
- A group of employees defined under a reasonable classification you set up that doesn't favor highly compensated employees.

For this exclusion, a highly compensated employee for 2017 is an employee who meets either of the following tests.

1. The employee was a 5% owner at any time during the year or the preceding year.
2. The employee received more than \$120,000 in pay for the preceding year.

You can choose to ignore test (2) if the employee wasn't also in the top 20% of employees when ranked by pay for the preceding year.

Meals on Your Business Premises

You can exclude the value of meals you furnish to an employee from the employee's wages if they meet the following tests.

- They are furnished on your business premises.
- They are furnished for your convenience.

If you allow your employee to choose to receive additional pay instead of meals, then the meals, if chosen, aren't excluded. The exclusion also doesn't apply to cash allowances for meals.

On your business premises. Generally, for this exclusion, the employee's place of work is your business premises.

For your convenience. Whether you furnish meals for your convenience as an employer depends on all the facts and circumstances. You furnish the meals to your employee for your convenience if you do this for a substantial business reason other than to provide the employee with additional pay. This is true even if a law or an employment contract provides that the meals are furnished as pay. However, a written statement that the meals are furnished for your convenience isn't sufficient.

Meals excluded for all employees if excluded for more than half. If more than half of your employees who are furnished meals on your business premises are furnished the meals for your convenience, you can treat all meals you furnish to employees on your business premises as furnished for your convenience.

Food service employees. Meals you furnish to a restaurant or other food service employee during, or immediately before or after, the employee's working hours are furnished for your convenience. For example, if a waitress works through the breakfast and lunch periods, you can exclude from her wages the value of the breakfast and lunch you furnish in your restaurant for each day she works.

Example.

You operate a restaurant business. You furnish your employee, Carol, who is a waitress working 7 a.m. to 4 p.m., two meals during each workday. You encourage but don't require Carol to have her breakfast on the business premises before starting work. She must have her lunch on the premises. Since Carol is a food service employee and works during the normal breakfast and lunch periods, you can exclude from her wages the value of her breakfast and lunch.

If you also allow Carol to have meals on your business premises without charge on her days off, you can't exclude the value of those meals from her wages.

Employees available for emergency calls. Meals you furnish during working hours so an employee will be available for emergency calls during the meal period are furnished for your convenience. You must be able to show these emergency calls have occurred or can reasonably be expected to occur, and that the calls have resulted, or will result, in you calling on your employees to perform their jobs during their meal period.

ATTACHMENT #2**Example.**

A hospital maintains a cafeteria on its premises where all of its 230 employees may get meals at no charge during their working hours. The hospital must have 120 of its employees available for emergencies. Each of these 120 employees is, at times, called upon to perform services during the meal period. Although the hospital doesn't require these employees to remain on the premises, they rarely leave the hospital during their meal period. Since the hospital furnishes meals on its premises to its employees so that more than half of them are available for emergency calls during meal periods, the hospital can exclude the value of these meals from the wages of all of its employees.

Short meal periods. Meals you furnish during working hours are furnished for your convenience if the nature of your business (not merely a preference) restricts an employee to a short meal period (such as 30 or 45 minutes) and the employee can't be expected to eat elsewhere in such a short time. For example, meals can qualify for this treatment if your peak workload occurs during the normal lunch hour. However, they don't qualify if the reason for the short meal period is to allow the employee to leave earlier in the day.

Example.

Frank is a bank teller who works from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. The bank furnishes his lunch without charge in a cafeteria the bank maintains on its premises. The bank furnishes these meals to Frank to limit his lunch period to 30 minutes, since the bank's peak workload occurs during the normal lunch period. If Frank got his lunch elsewhere, it would take him much longer than 30 minutes and the bank strictly enforces the time limit. The bank can exclude the value of these meals from Frank's wages.

Proper meals not otherwise available. Meals you furnish during working hours are furnished for your convenience if the employee couldn't otherwise get proper meals within a reasonable period of time. For example, meals can qualify for this treatment if there are insufficient eating facilities near the place of employment. For an example of this, see the [Example of qualifying lodging](#), earlier in this section.

Meals after work hours. Meals you furnish to an employee immediately after working hours are furnished for your convenience if you would have furnished them during working hours for a substantial nonpay business reason but, because of the work duties, they weren't eaten during working hours.

Meals you furnish to promote goodwill, boost morale, or attract prospective employees. Meals you furnish to promote goodwill, boost morale, or attract prospective employees aren't considered furnished for your convenience. However, you may be able to exclude their value as discussed under [De Minimis Meals](#), earlier.

Meals furnished on nonworkdays or with lodging. You generally can't exclude from an employee's wages the value of meals you furnish on a day when the employee isn't working. However, you can exclude these meals if they are furnished with lodging that is excluded from the employee's wages as discussed under [Lodging on Your Business Premises](#), earlier in this section.

Meals with a charge. The fact that you charge for the meals and that your employees may accept or decline the meals isn't taken into account in determining whether or not meals are furnished for your convenience.

S corporation shareholder-employee. For this exclusion, don't treat a 2% shareholder of an S corporation as an employee of the corporation. A 2% shareholder is someone who directly or indirectly owns (at any time during the year) more than 2% of the corporation's stock or stock with more than 2% of the voting power. Treat a 2% shareholder as you would a partner in a partnership for fringe benefit purposes, but don't treat the benefit as a reduction in distributions to the 2% shareholder.

Moving Expense Reimbursements

This exclusion applies to any amount you directly or indirectly give to an employee (including services furnished in kind) as payment for, or reimbursement of, moving expenses related to starting work at a new principal place of work. You must make the reimbursement under rules similar to those described in chapter 11 of Pub. 535 for reimbursement of expenses for travel, meals, and entertainment under accountable plans.

The exclusion applies only to reimbursement of moving expenses that the employee could deduct if he or she had paid or incurred them without reimbursement. However, it doesn't apply if the employee actually deducted the expenses in a previous year.

Deductible moving expenses. Deductible moving expenses include only the reasonable expenses of:

- Moving household goods and personal effects from the former home to the new home, and
- Traveling (including lodging) from the former home to the new home.

Deductible moving expenses don't include any expenses for meals and must meet both the distance test and the time test. The distance test is met if the new job location is at least 50 miles farther from the employee's old home than the old job location was. The time test is met if the employee works at least 39 weeks during the first 12 months after arriving in the general area of the new job location.

For more information on deductible moving expenses, see Pub. 521.

Employee. For this exclusion, treat the following individuals as employees.

- A current employee.
- A leased employee who has provided services to you on a substantially full-time basis for at least a year if the services are performed under your primary direction or control.

Exception for S corporation shareholders. Don't treat a 2% shareholder of an S corporation as an employee of the corporation for this purpose. A 2% shareholder is someone who directly or indirectly owns (at any time during the year) more than 2% of the corporation's stock or stock with more than 2% of the voting power. Treat a 2% shareholder as you would a partner in a partnership for fringe benefit purposes, but don't treat the benefit as a reduction in distributions to the 2% shareholder.

Exclusion from wages. Generally, you can exclude qualifying moving expense reimbursement you provide to an employee from the employee's wages. If you paid the reimbursement directly to the employee, report the amount in box 12 of Form W-2 with the code "P." Don't report payments to a third party for the employee's moving expenses or the value of moving services you provided in kind.

No-Additional-Cost Services

This exclusion applies to a service you provide to an employee if it doesn't cause you to incur any substantial additional costs. The service must be offered to customers in the ordinary course of the line of business in which the employee performs substantial services.

No-additional-cost services are excess capacity services, such as airline, bus, or train tickets; hotel rooms; or telephone services provided free, at a reduced price, or through a cash rebate to employees working in those lines of business. Services that aren't eligible for treatment as no-additional-cost services are non-excess capacity services, such as the facilitation by a stock brokerage firm of the purchase of stock by employees. These services may however be eligible for a qualified employee discount of up to 20% of the value of the service provided as discussed in [Employee Discounts](#), earlier.

ATTACHMENT #2

Substantial additional costs. To determine whether you incur substantial additional costs to provide a service to an employee, count any lost revenue as a cost. Don't reduce the costs you incur by any amount the employee pays for the service. You're considered to incur substantial additional costs if you or your employees spend a substantial amount of time in providing the service, even if the time spent would otherwise be idle or if the services are provided outside normal business hours.

Example.

A commercial airline allows its employees to take personal flights on the airline at no charge and receive reserved seating. Because the employer gives up potential revenue by allowing the employees to reserve seats, employees receiving such free flights aren't eligible for the no-additional-cost exclusion.

Reciprocal agreements. A no-additional-cost service provided to your employee by an unrelated employer may qualify as a no-additional-cost service if all the following tests are met.

- The service is the same type of service generally provided to customers in both the line of business in which the employee works and the line of business in which the service is provided.
- You and the employer providing the service have a written reciprocal agreement under which a group of employees of each employer, all of whom perform substantial services in the same line of business, may receive no-additional-cost services from the other employer.
- Neither you nor the other employer incurs any substantial additional cost either in providing the service or because of the written agreement.

Employee. For this exclusion, treat the following individuals as employees.

1. A current employee.
2. A former employee who retired or left on disability.
3. A widow or widower of an individual who died while an employee.
4. A widow or widower of a former employee who retired or left on disability.
5. A leased employee who has provided services to you on a substantially full-time basis for at least a year if the services are performed under your primary direction or control.
6. A partner who performs services for a partnership.

Treat services you provide to the spouse or dependent child of an employee as provided to the employee. For this fringe benefit, dependent child means any son, stepson, daughter, stepdaughter, or eligible foster child who is a dependent of the employee, or both of whose parents have died and who hasn't reached age 25. Treat a child of divorced parents as a dependent of both parents.

Treat any use of air transportation by the parent of an employee as use by the employee. This rule doesn't apply to use by the parent of a person considered an employee because of item (3) or (4) above.

Exclusion from wages. You can generally exclude the value of a no-additional-cost service you provide to an employee from the employee's wages.

Exception for highly compensated employees. You can't exclude from the wages of a highly compensated employee the value of a no-additional-cost service that isn't available on the same terms to one of the following groups.

- All of your employees.
- A group of employees defined under a reasonable classification you set up that doesn't favor highly compensated employees.

For this exclusion, a highly compensated employee for 2017 is an employee who meets either of the following tests.

1. The employee was a 5% owner at any time during the year or the preceding year.
2. The employee received more than \$120,000 in pay for the preceding year.

You can choose to ignore test (2) if the employee wasn't also in the top 20% of employees when ranked by pay for the preceding year.

Retirement Planning Services

You may exclude from an employee's wages the value of any retirement planning advice or information you provide to your employee or his or her spouse if you maintain a qualified retirement plan. A qualified retirement plan includes a plan, contract, pension, or account described in section 219(g)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code. In addition to employer plan advice and information, the services provided may include general advice and information on retirement. However, the exclusion doesn't apply to services for tax preparation, accounting, legal, or brokerage services. You can't exclude from the wages of a highly compensated employee retirement planning services that aren't available on the same terms to each member of a group of employees normally provided education and information about the employer's qualified retirement plan.

Transportation (Commuting) Benefits

This section discusses exclusion rules that apply to benefits you provide to your employees for their personal transportation, such as commuting to and from work. These rules apply to the following transportation benefits.

- De minimis transportation benefits.
- Qualified transportation benefits.

Special rules that apply to demonstrator cars and qualified nonpersonal use vehicles are discussed under *Working Condition Benefits*, later in this section.

De Minimis Transportation Benefits

You can exclude the value of any de minimis transportation benefit you provide to an employee from the employee's wages. A de minimis transportation benefit is any local transportation benefit you provide to an employee if it has so little value (taking into account how frequently you provide transportation to your employees) that accounting for it would be unreasonable or administratively impracticable. For example, it applies to occasional local transportation fare you give an employee because the employee is working overtime if the benefit is reasonable and isn't based on hours worked. Local transportation fare provided on a regular or routine basis doesn't qualify for this exclusion.

ATTACHMENT #2

Employee. For this exclusion, treat any recipient of a de minimis transportation benefit as an employee.

Qualified Transportation Benefits

This exclusion applies to the following benefits.

- A ride in a commuter highway vehicle between the employee's home and work place.
- A transit pass.
- Qualified parking.
- Qualified bicycle commuting reimbursement.

You may provide an employee with any one or more of the first three benefits at the same time. However, the exclusion for qualified bicycle commuting reimbursement isn't available in any month the employee receives any of the other qualified transportation benefits.

Qualified transportation benefits can be provided directly by you or through a bona fide reimbursement arrangement. However, cash reimbursements for transit passes qualify only if a voucher or a similar item that the employee can exchange only for a transit pass isn't readily available for direct distribution by you to your employee. A voucher is readily available for direct distribution only if an employer can obtain it from a voucher provider that doesn't impose fare media charges or other restrictions that effectively prevent the employer from obtaining vouchers. See Regulations section 1.132-9(b)(Q&A 16–19) for more information.

Generally, you can exclude qualified transportation fringe benefits from an employee's wages even if you provide them in place of pay. However, qualified bicycle commuting reimbursements can't be excluded if the reimbursements are provided in place of pay. For information about providing qualified transportation fringe benefits under a compensation reduction agreement, see Regulations section 1.132-9(b)(Q&A 11–15).

Commuter highway vehicle. A commuter highway vehicle is any highway vehicle that seats at least 6 adults (not including the driver). In addition, you must reasonably expect that at least 80% of the vehicle mileage will be for transporting employees between their homes and work place with employees occupying at least one-half the vehicle's seats (not including the driver's).

Transit pass. A transit pass is any pass, token, farecard, voucher, or similar item entitling a person to ride, free of charge or at a reduced rate, on one of the following.

- On mass transit.
- In a vehicle that seats at least 6 adults (not including the driver) if a person in the business of transporting persons for pay or hire operates it.

Mass transit may be publicly or privately operated and includes bus, rail, or ferry. For guidance on the use of smart cards and debit cards to provide qualified transportation fringes, see Revenue Ruling 2014-32, 2014-50 I.R.B. 917, available at IRS.gov/irb/2014-50_IRB/ar06.html.

Qualified parking. Qualified parking is parking you provide to your employees on or near your business premises. It includes parking on or near the location from which your employees commute to work using mass transit, commuter highway vehicles, or carpools. It doesn't include parking at or near your employee's home.

Qualified bicycle commuting reimbursement. For any calendar year, the exclusion for qualified bicycle commuting reimbursement includes any employer reimbursement during the 15-month period beginning with the first day of the calendar year for reasonable expenses incurred by the employee during the calendar year.

Reasonable expenses include:

- The purchase of a bicycle; and
- Bicycle improvements, repair, and storage.

These are considered reasonable expenses as long as the bicycle is regularly used for travel between the employee's residence and place of employment.

Employee. For this exclusion, treat the following individuals as employees.

- A current employee.
- A leased employee who has provided services to you on a substantially full-time basis for at least a year if the services are performed under your primary direction or control.

A self-employed individual isn't an employee for qualified transportation benefit purposes.

Exception for S corporation shareholders. Don't treat a 2% shareholder of an S corporation as an employee of the corporation for this purpose. A 2% shareholder is someone who directly or indirectly owns (at any time during the year) more than 2% of the corporation's stock or stock with more than 2% of the voting power. Treat a 2% shareholder as you would a partner in a partnership for fringe benefit purposes, but don't treat the benefit as a reduction in distributions to the 2% shareholder.

Relation to other fringe benefits. You can't exclude a qualified transportation benefit you provide to an employee under the de minimis or working condition benefit rules. However, if you provide a local transportation benefit other than by transit pass or commuter highway vehicle, or to a person other than an employee, you may be able to exclude all or part of the benefit under other fringe benefit rules (de minimis, working condition, etc.).

Exclusion from wages. You can generally exclude the value of transportation benefits that you provide to an employee during 2017 from the employee's wages up to the following limits.

- \$255 per month for combined commuter highway vehicle transportation and transit passes.
- \$255 per month for qualified parking.
- For a calendar year, \$20 multiplied by the number of qualified bicycle commuting months during that year for qualified bicycle commuting reimbursement of expenses incurred during the year.

Qualified bicycle commuting month. For any employee, a qualified bicycle commuting month is any month the employee:

1. Regularly uses the bicycle for a substantial portion of the travel between the employee's residence and place of employment; and
2. Doesn't receive:

ATTACHMENT #2

1. Transportation in a commuter highway vehicle,
2. Any transit pass, or
3. Qualified parking benefits.

Benefits more than the limit. If the value of a benefit for any month is more than its limit, include in the employee's wages the amount over the limit minus any amount the employee paid for the benefit. You can't exclude the excess from the employee's wages as a de minimis transportation benefit.

More information. For more information on qualified transportation benefits, including van pools, and how to determine the value of parking, see Regulations section 1.132-9.

Tuition Reduction

An educational organization can exclude the value of a qualified tuition reduction it provides to an employee from the employee's wages.

A tuition reduction for undergraduate education generally qualifies for this exclusion if it is for the education of one of the following individuals.

1. A current employee.
2. A former employee who retired or left on disability.
3. A widow or widower of an individual who died while an employee.
4. A widow or widower of a former employee who retired or left on disability.
5. A dependent child or spouse of any individual listed in (1) through (4) above.

A tuition reduction for graduate education qualifies for this exclusion only if it is for the education of a graduate student who performs teaching or research activities for the educational organization.

For more information on this exclusion, see *Qualified Tuition Reduction under Other Types of Educational Assistance* in chapter 1 of Pub. 970.

Working Condition Benefits

This exclusion applies to property and services you provide to an employee so that the employee can perform his or her job. It applies to the extent the employee could deduct the cost of the property or services as a business expense or depreciation expense if he or she had paid for it. The employee must meet any substantiation requirements that apply to the deduction. Examples of working condition benefits include an employee's use of a company car for business, an employer-provided cell phone provided primarily for noncompensatory business purposes, and job-related education provided to an employee.

This exclusion also applies to a cash payment you provide for an employee's expenses for a specific or prearranged business activity for which a deduction is otherwise allowable to the employee. You must require the employee to verify that the payment is actually used for those expenses and to return any unused part of the payment.

For information on deductible employee business expenses, see *Unreimbursed Employee Expenses* in Pub. 529.

The exclusion doesn't apply to the following items.

- A service or property provided under a flexible spending account in which you agree to provide the employee, over a time period, a certain level of unspecified noncash benefits with a predetermined cash value.
- A physical examination program you provide, even if mandatory.
- Any item to the extent the employee could deduct its cost as an expense for a trade or business other than your trade or business.

Employee. For this exclusion, treat the following individuals as employees.

- A current employee.
- A partner who performs services for a partnership.
- A director of your company.
- An independent contractor who performs services for you.

Vehicle allocation rules. If you provide a car for an employee's use, the amount you can exclude as a working condition benefit is the amount that would be allowable as a deductible business expense if the employee paid for its use. If the employee uses the car for both business and personal use, the value of the working condition benefit is the part determined to be for business use of the vehicle. See *Business use of your car under Personal Versus Business Expenses* in chapter 1 of Pub. 535. Also, see the special rules for certain demonstrator cars and qualified nonpersonal use vehicles discussed later.

However, instead of excluding the value of the working condition benefit, you can include the entire annual lease value of the car in the employee's wages. The employee can then claim any deductible business expense for the car as an itemized deduction on his or her personal income tax return. This option is available only if you use the lease value rule (discussed in section 3) to value the benefit.

Demonstrator cars. Generally, all of the use of a demonstrator car by your full-time auto salesperson in the sales area in which your sales office is located qualifies as a working condition benefit if the use is primarily to facilitate the services the salesperson provides for you and there are substantial restrictions on personal use. For more information and the definition of "full-time auto salesperson," see Regulations section 1.132-5(o). For optional, simplified methods used to determine if full, partial, or no exclusion of income to the employee for personal use of a demonstrator car applies, see Revenue Procedure 2001-56. You can find Revenue Procedure 2001-56 on page 590 of Internal Revenue Bulletin 2001-51 at [IRS.gov/pub/irs-irbs/irb01-51.pdf](https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-irbs/irb01-51.pdf).

Qualified nonpersonal use vehicles. All of an employee's use of a qualified nonpersonal use vehicle is a working condition benefit. A qualified nonpersonal use vehicle is any vehicle the employee isn't likely to use more than minimally for personal purposes because of its design. Qualified nonpersonal use vehicles generally include all of the following vehicles.

- Clearly marked, through painted insignia or words, police, fire, and public safety vehicles.
- Unmarked vehicles used by law enforcement officers if the use is officially authorized.

ATTACHMENT #2

- An ambulance or hearse used for its specific purpose.
- Any vehicle designed to carry cargo with a loaded gross vehicle weight over 14,000 pounds.
- Delivery trucks with seating for the driver only, or the driver plus a folding jump seat.
- A passenger bus with a capacity of at least 20 passengers used for its specific purpose.
- School buses.
- Tractors and other special-purpose farm vehicles.
- Bucket trucks, cement mixers, combines, cranes and derricks, dump trucks (including garbage trucks), flatbed trucks, forklifts, qualified moving vans, qualified specialized utility repair trucks, and refrigerated trucks.

See Regulations section 1.274-5(k) for the definition of qualified moving van and qualified specialized utility repair truck.

Pickup trucks. A pickup truck with a loaded gross vehicle weight of 14,000 pounds or less is a qualified nonpersonal use vehicle if it has been specially modified so it isn't likely to be used more than minimally for personal purposes. For example, a pickup truck qualifies if it is clearly marked with permanently affixed decals, special painting, or other advertising associated with your trade, business, or function and meets either of the following requirements.

1. It is equipped with at least one of the following items.
 1. A hydraulic lift gate.
 2. Permanent tanks or drums.
 3. Permanent side boards or panels that materially raise the level of the sides of the truck bed.
 4. Other heavy equipment (such as an electric generator, welder, boom, or crane used to tow automobiles and other vehicles).
2. It is used primarily to transport a particular type of load (other than over the public highways) in a construction, manufacturing, processing, farming, mining, drilling, timbering, or other similar operation for which it was specially designed or significantly modified.

Vans. A van with a loaded gross vehicle weight of 14,000 pounds or less is a qualified nonpersonal use vehicle if it has been specially modified so it isn't likely to be used more than minimally for personal purposes. For example, a van qualifies if it is clearly marked with permanently affixed decals, special painting, or other advertising associated with your trade, business, or function and has a seat for the driver only (or the driver and one other person) and either of the following items.

- Permanent shelving that fills most of the cargo area.
- An open cargo area and the van always carries merchandise, material, or equipment used in your trade, business, or function.

Education. Certain job-related education you provide to an employee may qualify for exclusion as a working condition benefit. To qualify, the education must meet the same requirements that would apply for determining whether the employee could deduct the expenses had the employee paid the expenses. Degree programs as a whole don't necessarily qualify as a working condition benefit. Each course in the program must be evaluated individually for qualification as a working condition benefit. The education must meet at least one of the following tests.

- The education is required by the employer or by law for the employee to keep his or her present salary, status, or job. The required education must serve a bona fide business purpose of the employer.
- The education maintains or improves skills needed in the job.

However, even if the education meets one or both of the above tests, it isn't qualifying education if it:

- Is needed to meet the minimum educational requirements of the employee's present trade or business, or
- Is part of a program of study that will qualify the employee for a new trade or business.

Outplacement services. An employee's use of outplacement services qualifies as a working condition benefit if you provide the services to the employee on the basis of need, you get a substantial business benefit from the services distinct from the benefit you would get from the payment of additional wages, and the employee is seeking employment in the same trade or business of the employer. Substantial business benefits include promoting a positive business image, maintaining employee morale, and avoiding wrongful termination suits.

Outplacement services don't qualify as a working condition benefit if the employee can choose to receive cash or taxable benefits in place of the services. If you maintain a severance plan and permit employees to get outplacement services with reduced severance pay, include in the employee's wages the difference between the unreduced severance and the reduced severance payments.

Product testing. The fair market value of the use of consumer goods, which are manufactured for sale to nonemployees, for product testing and evaluation by your employee outside your workplace, qualifies as a working condition benefit, if all of the following conditions are met.

- Consumer testing and evaluation of the product is an ordinary and necessary business expense for you.
- Business reasons necessitate that the testing and evaluation must be performed off your business premises. For example, the testing and evaluation can't be carried out adequately in your office or in laboratory testing facilities.
- You provide the product to your employee for purposes of testing and evaluation.
- You provide the product to your employee for no longer than necessary to test and evaluate its performance, and (to the extent not finished) the product must be returned to you at completion of the testing and evaluation period.
- You impose limitations on your employee's use of the product that significantly reduce the value of any personal benefit to your employee. This includes limiting your employee's ability to select among different models or varieties of the consumer product, and prohibiting the use of the product by persons other than your employee.
- Your employee submits detailed reports to you on the testing and evaluation.

ATTACHMENT #2

The program won't qualify if you don't use and examine the results of the detailed reports submitted by employees within a reasonable period of time after expiration of the testing period. Additionally, existence of one or more of the following factors may also establish that the program isn't a bona fide product-testing program.

- The program is in essence a leasing program under which employees lease the consumer goods from you for a fee.
- The nature of the product and other considerations are insufficient to justify the testing program.
- The expense of the program outweighs the benefits to be gained from testing and evaluation.

The program must also not be limited to only certain classes of employees (such as highly compensated employees), unless you can show a business reason for providing the products only to specific employees. For example, an automobile manufacturer may limit providing automobiles for testing and evaluation to only their design engineers and supervisory mechanics, as they can properly evaluate the automobiles.

Exclusion from wages. You can generally exclude the value of a working condition benefit you provide to an employee from the employee's wages.

Exception for independent contractors. You can't exclude the value of parking (unless de minimis), transit passes (if their monthly value exceeds \$255 per month), or the use of consumer goods you provide in a product-testing program from the compensation you pay to an independent contractor who performs services for you.

Exception for company directors. You can't exclude the value of the use of consumer goods you provide in a product-testing program from the compensation you pay to a director.

3. Fringe Benefit Valuation Rules

This section discusses the rules you must use to determine the value of a fringe benefit you provide to an employee. You must determine the value of any benefit you can't exclude under the rules in [section 2](#) or for which the amount you can exclude is limited. See [including taxable benefits in pay](#) in section 1.

In most cases, you must use the general valuation rule to value a fringe benefit. However, you may be able to use a special valuation rule to determine the value of certain benefits.

This section doesn't discuss the special valuation rule used to value meals provided at an employer-operated eating facility for employees. For that rule, see Regulations section 1.61-21(j). This section also doesn't discuss the special valuation rules used to value the use of aircraft. For those rules, see Regulations sections 1.61-21(g) and (h). The aircraft fringe benefit valuation formulas are published in the Internal Revenue Bulletin as Revenue Rulings twice during the year. The formula applicable for the first half of the year is usually available at the end of March. The formula applicable for the second half of the year is usually available at the end of September.

General Valuation Rule

You must use the general valuation rule to determine the value of most fringe benefits. Under this rule, the value of a fringe benefit is its fair market value.

Fair market value. The fair market value (FMV) of a fringe benefit is the amount an employee would have to pay a third party in an arm's-length transaction to buy or lease the benefit. Determine this amount on the basis of all the facts and circumstances.

Neither the amount the employee considers to be the value of the fringe benefit nor the cost you incur to provide the benefit determines its FMV.

Employer-provided vehicles. In general, the FMV of an employer-provided vehicle is the amount the employee would have to pay a third party to lease the same or similar vehicle on the same or comparable terms in the geographic area where the employee uses the vehicle. A comparable lease term would be the amount of time the vehicle is available for the employee's use, such as a 1-year period.

Don't determine the FMV by multiplying a cents-per-mile rate times the number of miles driven unless the employee can prove the vehicle could have been leased on a cents-per-mile basis.

Cents-Per-Mile Rule

Under this rule, you determine the value of a vehicle you provide to an employee for personal use by multiplying the standard mileage rate by the total miles the employee drives the vehicle for personal purposes. Personal use is any use of the vehicle other than use in your trade or business. This amount must be included in the employee's wages or reimbursed by the employee. For 2017, the standard mileage rate is 53.5 cents per mile.

You can use the cents-per-mile rule if either of the following requirements is met.

- You reasonably expect the vehicle to be regularly used in your trade or business throughout the calendar year (or for a shorter period during which you own or lease it).
- The vehicle meets the mileage test.



Maximum automobile value. You can't use the cents-per-mile rule for an automobile (any four-wheeled vehicle, such as a car, pickup truck, or van) if its value when you first make it available to any employee for personal use is more than an amount determined by the IRS as the maximum automobile value for the year. For example, you can't use the cents-per-mile rule for an automobile that you first made available to an employee in 2016 if its value at that time exceeded \$15,900 for a passenger automobile or \$17,700 for a truck or van. The maximum automobile value for 2017 will be published in a notice in the Internal Revenue Bulletin early in 2017. If you and the employee own or lease the automobile together, see Regulations sections 1.61-21(e)(1)(iii)(B) and (C).

Vehicle. For the cents-per-mile rule, a vehicle is any motorized wheeled vehicle, including an automobile, manufactured primarily for use on public streets, roads, and highways.

Regular use in your trade or business. A vehicle is regularly used in your trade or business if at least one of the following conditions is met.

- At least 50% of the vehicle's total annual mileage is for your trade or business.
- You sponsor a commuting pool that generally uses the vehicle each workday to drive at least three employees to and from work.

ATTACHMENT #2

- The vehicle is regularly used in your trade or business on the basis of all of the facts and circumstances. Infrequent business use of the vehicle, such as for occasional trips to the airport or between your multiple business premises, isn't regular use of the vehicle in your trade or business.

Mileage test. A vehicle meets the mileage test for a calendar year if both of the following requirements are met.

- The vehicle is actually driven at least 10,000 miles during the year. If you own or lease the vehicle only part of the year, reduce the 10,000-mile requirement proportionately.
- The vehicle is used during the year primarily by employees. Consider the vehicle used primarily by employees if they use it consistently for commuting. Don't treat the use of the vehicle by another individual whose use would be taxed to the employee as use by the employee.

For example, if only one employee uses a vehicle during the calendar year and that employee drives the vehicle at least 10,000 miles in that year, the vehicle meets the mileage test even if all miles driven by the employee are personal.

Consistency requirements. If you use the cents-per-mile rule, the following requirements apply.

- You must begin using the cents-per-mile rule on the first day you make the vehicle available to any employee for personal use. However, if you use the commuting rule (discussed later) when you first make the vehicle available to any employee for personal use, you can change to the cents-per-mile rule on the first day for which you don't use the commuting rule.
- You must use the cents-per-mile rule for all later years in which you make the vehicle available to any employee and the vehicle qualifies, except that you can use the commuting rule for any year during which use of the vehicle qualifies under the commuting rules. However, if the vehicle doesn't qualify for the cents-per-mile rule during a later year, you can use for that year and thereafter any other rule for which the vehicle then qualifies.
- You must continue to use the cents-per-mile rule if you provide a replacement vehicle to the employee (and the vehicle qualifies for the use of this rule) and your primary reason for the replacement is to reduce federal taxes.

Items included in cents-per-mile rate. The cents-per-mile rate includes the value of maintenance and insurance for the vehicle. Don't reduce the rate by the value of any service included in the rate that you didn't provide. You can take into account the services actually provided for the vehicle by using the General Valuation Rule, earlier.

For miles driven in the United States, its territories and possessions, Canada, and Mexico, the cents-per-mile rate includes the value of fuel you provide. If you don't provide fuel, you can reduce the rate by no more than 5.5 cents.

For special rules that apply to fuel you provide for miles driven outside the United States, Canada, and Mexico, see Regulations section 1.61-21(e)(3)(ii)(B).

The value of any other service you provide for a vehicle isn't included in the cents-per-mile rate. Use the general valuation rule to value these services.

Commuting Rule

Under this rule, you determine the value of a vehicle you provide to an employee for commuting use by multiplying each one-way commute (that is, from home to work or from work to home) by \$1.50. If more than one employee commutes in the vehicle, this value applies to each employee. This amount must be included in the employee's wages or reimbursed by the employee.

You can use the commuting rule if all the following requirements are met.

- You provide the vehicle to an employee for use in your trade or business and, for bona fide noncompensatory business reasons, you require the employee to commute in the vehicle. You will be treated as if you had met this requirement if the vehicle is generally used each workday to carry at least three employees to and from work in an employer-sponsored commuting pool.
- You establish a written policy under which you don't allow the employee to use the vehicle for personal purposes other than for commuting or de minimis personal use (such as a stop for a personal errand on the way between a business delivery and the employee's home). Personal use of a vehicle is all use that isn't for your trade or business.
- The employee doesn't use the vehicle for personal purposes other than commuting and de minimis personal use.
- If this vehicle is an automobile (any four-wheeled vehicle, such as a car, pickup truck, or van), the employee who uses it for commuting isn't a control employee. See Control employee, later.

Vehicle. For this rule, a vehicle is any motorized wheeled vehicle, including an automobile manufactured primarily for use on public streets, roads, and highways.

Control employee. A control employee of a nongovernment employer for 2017 is generally any of the following employees.

- A board or shareholder-appointed, confirmed, or elected officer whose pay is \$105,000 or more.
- A director.
- An employee whose pay is \$215,000 or more.
- An employee who owns a 1% or more equity, capital, or profits interest in your business.

A control employee for a government employer for 2017 is either of the following.

- A government employee whose compensation is equal to or exceeds Federal Government Executive Level V. See the Office of Personnel Management website at opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/pay-leave/salaries-wages/ for 2017 compensation information.
- An elected official.

Highly compensated employee alternative. Instead of using the preceding definition, you can choose to define a control employee as any highly compensated employee. A highly compensated employee for 2017 is an employee who meets either of the following tests.

1. The employee was a 5% owner at any time during the year or the preceding year.
2. The employee received more than \$120,000 in pay for the preceding year.

You can choose to ignore test (2) if the employee wasn't also in the top 20% of employees when ranked by pay for the preceding year.

ATTACHMENT #2**Lease Value Rule**

Under this rule, you determine the value of an automobile you provide to an employee by using its annual lease value. For an automobile provided only part of the year, use either its prorated annual lease value or its daily lease value.

If the automobile is used by the employee in your business, you generally reduce the lease value by the amount that is excluded from the employee's wages as a working condition benefit. In order to do this, the employee must account to the employer for the business use. This is done by substantiating the usage (mileage, for example), the time and place of the travel, and the business purpose of the travel. Written records made at the time of each business use are the best evidence. Any use of a company-provided vehicle that isn't substantiated as business use is included in income. The working condition benefit is the amount that would be an allowable business expense deduction for the employee if the employee paid for the use of the vehicle. However, you can choose to include the entire lease value in the employee's wages. See Vehicle allocation rules under *Working Condition Benefit* in section 2.

Automobile. For this rule, an automobile is any four-wheeled vehicle (such as a car, pickup truck, or van) manufactured primarily for use on public streets, roads, and highways.

Consistency requirements. If you use the lease value rule, the following requirements apply.

1. You must begin using this rule on the first day you make the automobile available to any employee for personal use. However, the following exceptions apply.
 1. If you use the commuting rule (discussed earlier in this section) when you first make the automobile available to any employee for personal use, you can change to the lease value rule on the first day for which you don't use the commuting rule.
 2. If you use the cents-per-mile rule (discussed earlier in this section) when you first make the automobile available to any employee for personal use, you can change to the lease value rule on the first day on which the automobile no longer qualifies for the cents-per-mile rule.
2. You must use this rule for all later years in which you make the automobile available to any employee, except that you can use the commuting rule for any year during which use of the automobile qualifies.
3. You must continue to use this rule if you provide a replacement automobile to the employee and your primary reason for the replacement is to reduce federal taxes.

Annual Lease Value

Generally, you figure the annual lease value of an automobile as follows.

1. Determine the FMV of the automobile on the first date it is available to any employee for personal use.
2. Using Table 3-1, read down column (1) until you come to the dollar range within which the FMV of the automobile falls. Then read across to column (2) to find the annual lease value.
3. Multiply the annual lease value by the percentage of personal miles out of total miles driven by the employee.

Table 3-1. Annual Lease Value Table

(1) Automobile FMV	(2) Annual Lease
\$0 to 999	\$ 600
1,000 to 1,999	850
2,000 to 2,999	1,100
3,000 to 3,999	1,350
4,000 to 4,999	1,600
5,000 to 5,999	1,850
6,000 to 6,999	2,100
7,000 to 7,999	2,350
8,000 to 8,999	2,600
9,000 to 9,999	2,850
10,000 to 10,999	3,100
11,000 to 11,999	3,350
12,000 to 12,999	3,600
13,000 to 13,999	3,850
14,000 to 14,999	4,100
15,000 to 15,999	4,350
16,000 to 16,999	4,600
17,000 to 17,999	4,850
18,000 to 18,999	5,100
19,000 to 19,999	5,350
20,000 to 20,999	5,600
21,000 to 21,999	5,850
22,000 to 22,999	6,100
23,000 to 23,999	6,350
24,000 to 24,999	6,600
25,000 to 25,999	6,850
26,000 to 27,999	7,250
28,000 to 29,999	7,750
30,000 to 31,999	8,250
32,000 to 33,999	8,750
34,000 to 35,999	9,250
36,000 to 37,999	9,750
38,000 to 39,999	10,250
40,000 to 41,999	10,750
42,000 to 43,999	11,250
44,000 to 45,999	11,750
46,000 to 47,999	12,250

ATTACHMENT #2

(1) Automobile FMV	(2) Annual Lease
48,000 to 49,999	12,750
50,000 to 51,999	13,250
52,000 to 53,999	13,750
54,000 to 55,999	14,250
56,000 to 57,999	14,750
58,000 to 59,999	15,250

For automobiles with an FMV of more than \$59,999, the annual lease value equals $(0.25 \times \text{the FMV of the automobile}) + \500 .

FMV. The FMV of an automobile is the amount a person would pay to buy it from a third party in an arm's-length transaction in the area in which the automobile is bought or leased. That amount includes all purchase expenses, such as sales tax and title fees.

If you have 20 or more automobiles, see Regulations section 1.61-21(d)(5)(v). If you and the employee own or lease the automobile together, see Regulations section 1.61-21(d)(2)(ii).

You don't have to include the value of a telephone or any specialized equipment added to, or carried in, the automobile if the equipment is necessary for your business. However, include the value of specialized equipment if the employee to whom the automobile is available uses the specialized equipment in a trade or business other than yours.

Neither the amount the employee considers to be the value of the benefit nor your cost for either buying or leasing the automobile determines its FMV. However, see *Safe-harbor value* next.

Safe-harbor value. You may be able to use a safe-harbor value as the FMV.

For an automobile you bought at arm's length, the safe-harbor value is your cost, including sales tax, title, and other purchase expenses. This method isn't available for an automobile you manufactured.

For an automobile you lease, you can use any of the following as the safe-harbor value.

- The manufacturer's invoice price (including options) plus 4%.
- The manufacturer's suggested retail price minus 8% (including sales tax, title, and other expenses of purchase).
- The retail value of the automobile reported by a nationally recognized pricing source if that retail value is reasonable for the automobile.

Items included in annual lease value table. Each annual lease value in the table includes the value of maintenance and insurance for the automobile. Don't reduce the annual lease value by the value of any of these services that you didn't provide. For example, don't reduce the annual lease value by the value of a maintenance service contract or insurance you didn't provide. You can take into account the services actually provided for the automobile by using the general valuation rule discussed earlier.

Items not included. The annual lease value doesn't include the value of fuel you provide to an employee for personal use, regardless of whether you provide it, reimburse its cost, or have it charged to you. You must include the value of the fuel separately in the employee's wages. You can value fuel you provided at FMV or at 5.5 cents per mile for all miles driven by the employee. However, you can't value at 5.5 cents per mile fuel you provide for miles driven outside the United States (including its possessions and territories), Canada, and Mexico.

If you reimburse an employee for the cost of fuel, or have it charged to you, you generally value the fuel at the amount you reimburse, or the amount charged to you if it was bought at arm's length.

If you have 20 or more automobiles, see Regulations section 1.61-21(d)(3)(ii)(D).

If you provide any service other than maintenance and insurance for an automobile, you must add the FMV of that service to the annual lease value of the automobile to figure the value of the benefit.

4-year lease term. The annual lease values in the table are based on a 4-year lease term. These values will generally stay the same for the period that begins with the first date you use this rule for the automobile and ends on December 31 of the fourth full calendar year following that date.

Figure the annual lease value for each later 4-year period by determining the FMV of the automobile on January 1 of the first year of the later 4-year period and selecting the amount in column (2) of the table that corresponds to the appropriate dollar range in column (1).

Using the special accounting rule. If you use the special accounting rule for fringe benefits discussed in section 4, you can figure the annual lease value for each later 4-year period at the beginning of the special accounting period that starts immediately before the January 1 date described in the previous paragraph.

For example, assume that you use the special accounting rule and that, beginning on November 1, 2016, the special accounting period is November 1 to October 31. You elected to use the lease value rule as of January 1, 2017. You can refigure the annual lease value on November 1, 2020, rather than on January 1, 2021.

Transferring an automobile from one employee to another. Unless the primary purpose of the transfer is to reduce federal taxes, you can refigure the annual lease value based on the FMV of the automobile on January 1 of the calendar year of transfer.

However, if you use the special accounting rule for fringe benefits discussed in section 4, you can refigure the annual lease value (based on the FMV of the automobile) at the beginning of the special accounting period in which the transfer occurs.

Prorated Annual Lease Value

If you provide an automobile to an employee for a continuous period of 30 or more days but less than an entire calendar year, you can prorate the annual lease value. Figure the prorated annual lease value by multiplying the annual lease value by a fraction, using the number of days of availability as the numerator and 365 as the denominator.

If you provide an automobile continuously for at least 30 days, but the period covers 2 calendar years (or 2 special accounting periods if you're using the special accounting rule for fringe benefits discussed in section 4), you can use the prorated annual lease value or the daily lease value.

If you have 20 or more automobiles, see Regulations section 1.61-21(d)(6).

If an automobile is unavailable to the employee because of his or her personal reasons (for example, if the employee is on vacation), you can't take into account the periods of unavailability when you use a prorated annual lease value.



You can't use a prorated annual lease value if the reduction of federal tax is the main reason the automobile is unavailable.

ATTACHMENT #2**Daily Lease Value**

If you provide an automobile to an employee for a continuous period of less than 30 days, use the daily lease value to figure its value. Figure the daily lease value by multiplying the annual lease value by a fraction, using four times the number of days of availability as the numerator and 365 as the denominator.

However, you can apply a prorated annual lease value for a period of continuous availability of less than 30 days by treating the automobile as if it had been available for 30 days. Use a prorated annual lease value if it would result in a lower valuation than applying the daily lease value to the shorter period of availability.

Unsafe Conditions Commuting Rule

Under this rule, the value of commuting transportation you provide to a qualified employee solely because of unsafe conditions is \$1.50 for a one-way commute (that is, from home to work or from work to home). This amount must be included in the employee's wages or reimbursed by the employee.

You can use the unsafe conditions commuting rule for qualified employees if all of the following requirements are met.

- The employee would ordinarily walk or use public transportation for commuting.
- You have a written policy under which you don't provide the transportation for personal purposes other than commuting because of unsafe conditions.
- The employee doesn't use the transportation for personal purposes other than commuting because of unsafe conditions.

These requirements must be met on a trip-by-trip basis.

Commuting transportation. This is transportation to or from work using any motorized wheeled vehicle (including an automobile) manufactured for use on public streets, roads, and highways. You or the employee must buy the transportation from a party that isn't related to you. If the employee buys it, you must reimburse the employee for its cost (for example, cab fare) under a bona fide reimbursement arrangement.

Qualified employee. A qualified employee for 2017 is one who:

- Performs services during the year;
- Is paid on an hourly basis;
- Isn't claimed under section 213(a)(1) of the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) of 1938 (as amended) to be exempt from the minimum wage and maximum hour provisions;
- Is within a classification for which you actually pay, or have specified in writing that you will pay, overtime pay of at least one and one-half times the regular rate provided in section 207 of FLSA; and
- Received pay of not more than \$120,000 during 2016.

However, an employee isn't considered a qualified employee if you don't comply with the recordkeeping requirements concerning the employee's wages, hours, and other conditions and practices of employment under section 211(c) of FLSA and the related regulations.

Unsafe conditions. Unsafe conditions exist if, under the facts and circumstances, a reasonable person would consider it unsafe for the employee to walk or use public transportation at the time of day the employee must commute. One factor indicating whether it is unsafe is the history of crime in the geographic area surrounding the employee's workplace or home at the time of day the employee commutes.

4. Rules for Withholding, Depositing, and Reporting

Use the following guidelines for withholding, depositing, and reporting taxable noncash fringe benefits. For additional information on how to withhold on fringe benefits, see section 5 in Pub. 15.

Valuation of fringe benefits. Generally, you must determine the value of noncash fringe benefits no later than January 31 of the next year. Before January 31, you may reasonably estimate the value of the fringe benefits for purposes of withholding and depositing on time.

Choice of period for withholding, depositing, and reporting. For employment tax and withholding purposes, you can treat noncash fringe benefits (including personal use of employer-provided highway motor vehicles) as paid on a pay period, quarter, semiannual, annual, or other basis. But the benefits must be treated as paid no less frequently than annually. You don't have to choose the same period for all employees. You can withhold more frequently for some employees than for others.

You can change the period as often as you like as long as you treat all of the benefits provided in a calendar year as paid no later than December 31 of the calendar year.

You can also treat the value of a single fringe benefit as paid on one or more dates in the same calendar year, even if the employee receives the entire benefit at one time. For example, if your employee receives a fringe benefit valued at \$1,000 in one pay period during 2017, you can treat it as made in four payments of \$250, each in a different pay period of 2017. You don't have to notify the IRS of the use of the periods discussed above.

Transfer of property. The above choice for reporting and withholding doesn't apply to a cash fringe benefit or a fringe benefit that is a transfer of tangible or intangible personal property of a kind normally held for investment or a transfer of real property. For these kinds of fringe benefits, you must use the actual date the property was transferred to the employee.

Withholding and depositing taxes. You can add the value of fringe benefits to regular wages for a payroll period and figure income tax withholding on the total. Or you can withhold federal income tax on the value of fringe benefits at the flat 25% rate that applies to supplemental wages. See section 7 in Pub. 15 for the flat rate (39.6%) when supplemental wage payments to an individual exceed \$1 million during the year.

You must withhold the applicable income, social security, and Medicare taxes on the date or dates you chose to treat the benefits as paid. Deposit the amounts withheld as discussed in section 11 of Pub. 15.

Additional Medicare Tax withholding. In addition to withholding Medicare tax at 1.45%, you must withhold a 0.9% Additional Medicare Tax from wages you pay to an employee in excess of \$200,000 in a calendar year. You're required to begin withholding Additional Medicare Tax in the pay period in which you pay wages in excess of \$200,000 to an employee and continue to withhold it each pay period until the end of the calendar year. Additional Medicare Tax is only imposed on the employee. There is no employer share of Additional Medicare Tax. All wages that are subject to Medicare tax are subject to Additional Medicare Tax withholding if paid in excess of the \$200,000 withholding threshold.

For more information on what wages are subject to Medicare tax, see [Table 2-1](#), earlier, and the chart, *Special Rules for Various Types of Services and Payments*, in section 15 of Pub. 15. For more information on Additional Medicare Tax, visit IRS.gov and enter "Additional Medicare Tax" in the search box.

ATTACHMENT #2

Amount of deposit. To estimate the amount of income tax withholding and employment taxes and to deposit them on time, make a reasonable estimate of the value of the fringe benefits provided on the date or dates you chose to treat the benefits as paid. Determine the estimated deposit by figuring the amount you would have had to deposit if you had paid cash wages equal to the estimated value of the fringe benefits and withheld taxes from those cash wages. Even if you don't know which employee will receive the fringe benefit on the date the deposit is due, you should follow this procedure.

If you underestimate the value of the fringe benefits and deposit less than the amount you would have had to deposit if the applicable taxes had been withheld, you may be subject to a penalty.

If you overestimate the value of the fringe benefit and overdeposit, you can either claim a refund or have the overpayment applied to your next Form 941, Employer's QUARTERLY Federal Tax Return. See the Instructions for Form 941.

If you paid the required amount of taxes but withheld a lesser amount from the employee, you can recover from the employee the social security, Medicare, or income taxes you deposited on the employee's behalf and included on the employee's Form W-2. However, you must recover the income taxes before April 1 of the following year.

Paying your employee's share of social security and Medicare taxes. If you choose to pay your employee's social security and Medicare taxes on taxable fringe benefits without deducting them from his or her pay, you must include the amount of the payments in the employee's income. Also, if your employee leaves your employment and you have unpaid and uncollected taxes for noncash benefits, you're still liable for those taxes. You must add the uncollected employee share of social security and Medicare tax to the employee's wages. Follow the procedure discussed under *Employee's Portion of Taxes Paid by Employer* in section 7 of Pub. 15-A. Don't use withheld federal income tax to pay the social security and Medicare tax.

Special accounting rule. You can treat the value of taxable noncash benefits as paid on a pay period, quarterly, semiannually, annually, or on another basis, provided that the benefits are treated as paid no less frequently than annually. You can treat the value of taxable noncash fringe benefits provided during the last 2 months of the calendar year, or any shorter period within the last 2 months, as paid in the next year. Thus, the value of taxable noncash benefits actually provided in the last 2 months of 2016 could be treated as provided in 2017 together with the value of benefits provided in the first 10 months of 2017. This doesn't mean that all benefits treated as paid during the last 2 months of a calendar year can be deferred until the next year. Only the value of benefits actually provided during the last 2 months of the calendar year can be treated as paid in the next calendar year.

Limitation. The special accounting rule can't be used, however, for a fringe benefit that is a transfer of tangible or intangible personal property of a kind normally held for investment or a transfer of real property.

Conformity rules. Use of the special accounting rule is optional. You can use the rule for some fringe benefits but not others. The period of use need not be the same for each fringe benefit. However, if you use the rule for a particular fringe benefit, you must use it for all employees who receive that benefit.

If you use the special accounting rule, your employee also must use it for the same period you use it. But your employee can't use the special accounting rule unless you do.

You don't have to notify the IRS if you use the special accounting rule. You may also, for appropriate reasons, change the period for which you use the rule without notifying the IRS. But you must report the income and deposit the withheld taxes as required for the changed period.

Special rules for highway motor vehicles. If an employee uses the employer's vehicle for personal purposes, the value of that use must be determined by the employer and included in the employee's wages. The value of the personal use must be based on fair market value or determined by using one of the following three special valuation rules previously discussed in [section 3](#).

- The lease value rule.
- The cents-per-mile rule.
- The commuting rule (for commuting use only).

Election not to withhold income tax. You can choose not to withhold income tax on the value of an employee's personal use of a highway motor vehicle you provided. You don't have to make this choice for all employees. You can withhold income tax from the wages of some employees but not others. You must, however, withhold the applicable social security and Medicare taxes on such benefits.

You can choose not to withhold income tax on an employee's personal use of a highway motor vehicle by:

- Notifying the employee as described below that you choose not to withhold; and
- Including the value of the benefits in boxes 1, 3, 5, and 14 on a timely furnished Form W-2. For use of a separate statement in lieu of using box 14, see the General Instructions for Forms W-2 and W-3.

The notice must be in writing and must be provided to the employee by January 31 of the election year or within 30 days after a vehicle is first provided to the employee, whichever is later. This notice must be provided in a manner reasonably expected to come to the attention of the affected employee. For example, the notice may be mailed to the employee, included with a paycheck, or posted where the employee could reasonably be expected to see it. You can also change your election not to withhold at any time by notifying the employee in the same manner.

Amount to report on Forms 941 (or Form 944) and W-2. The actual value of fringe benefits provided during a calendar year (or other period as explained under *Special accounting rule*, earlier in this section) must be determined by January 31 of the following year. You must report the actual value on Forms 941 (or Form 944) and W-2. If you choose, you can use a separate Form W-2 for fringe benefits and any other benefit information.

Include the value of the fringe benefit in box 1 of Form W-2. Also include it in boxes 3 and 5, if applicable. You may show the total value of the fringe benefits provided in the calendar year or other period in box 14 of Form W-2. However, if you provided your employee with the use of a highway motor vehicle and included 100% of its annual lease value in the employee's income, you must also report it separately in box 14 or provide it in a separate statement to the employee so that the employee can figure the value of any business use of the vehicle.

If you use the special accounting rule, you must notify the affected employees of the period in which you used it. You must give this notice at or near the date you give the Form W-2, but not earlier than with the employee's last paycheck of the calendar year.

How To Get Tax Help

If you have questions about a tax issue, need help preparing your tax return, or want to download free publications, forms, or instructions, go to IRS.gov and find resources that can help you right away.

Preparing and filing your tax return. Visit the IRS website at IRS.gov/employmentefile for more information on filing your employment tax returns electronically.



Getting answers to your tax law questions. On IRS.gov, get answers to your tax questions anytime, anywhere.

ATTACHMENT #2

- Go to [IRS.gov/help](https://www.irs.gov/help) or [IRS.gov/letushelp](https://www.irs.gov/letushelp) pages for a variety of tools that will help you get answers to some of the most common tax questions.
- You may also be able to access tax law information in your electronic filing software.

Getting tax forms and publications. Go to [IRS.gov/forms](https://www.irs.gov/forms) to view, download, or print most of the forms and publications you may need. You can also download and view popular tax publications and instructions (including Pub. 15-B) on mobile devices as an eBook at no charge. Or, you can go to [IRS.gov/orderforms](https://www.irs.gov/orderforms) to place an order and have forms mailed to you within 10 business days.

Getting a transcript or copy of a return. You can get a copy of your tax transcript or a copy of your return by calling 1-800-829-4933 or by mailing Form 4506-T (transcript request) or Form 4506 (copy of return) to the IRS.

Resolving tax-related identity theft issues.

- The IRS doesn't initiate contact with taxpayers by email or telephone to request personal or financial information. This includes any type of electronic communication, such as text messages and social media channels.
- Go to [IRS.gov/idthealth](https://www.irs.gov/idthealth) for information and videos.
- If you suspect you're a victim of tax-related identity theft, visit [IRS.gov/idth](https://www.irs.gov/idth) to learn what steps you should take.

Making a tax payment. The IRS uses the latest encryption technology to ensure your electronic payments are safe and secure. You can make electronic payments online, by phone, and from a mobile device using the IRS2Go app. Paying electronically is quick, easy, and faster than mailing in a check or money order. Go to [IRS.gov/payments](https://www.irs.gov/payments) to make a payment using any of the following options.

- **Debit or credit card:** Choose an approved payment processor to pay online, by phone, and by mobile device.
- **Electronic Funds Withdrawal:** Offered only when filing your federal taxes using tax preparation software or through a tax professional.
- **Electronic Federal Tax Payment System:** Best option for businesses. Enrollment is required.
- **Check or money order:** Mail your payment to the address listed on the notice or instructions.

What if I can't pay now? Go to [IRS.gov/payments](https://www.irs.gov/payments) for more information about your options.

- Apply for an [online payment agreement \(IRS.gov/opa\)](https://www.irs.gov/opa) to meet your tax obligation in monthly installments if you can't pay your taxes in full today. Once you complete the online process, you will receive immediate notification of whether your agreement has been approved.
- Use the [Offer in Compromise Pre-Qualifier \(IRS.gov/oic\)](https://www.irs.gov/oic) to see if you can settle your tax debt for less than the full amount you owe.

Understanding an IRS notice or letter. Go to [IRS.gov/notices](https://www.irs.gov/notices) to find additional information about responding to an IRS notice or letter.

Contacting your local IRS office. Keep in mind, many questions can be resolved on IRS.gov without visiting an IRS Tax Assistance Center (TAC). Go to [IRS.gov/letushelp](https://www.irs.gov/letushelp) for the topics people ask about most. If you still need help, IRS TACs provide tax help when a tax issue can't be handled online or by phone. All TACs now provide service by appointment so you'll know in advance that you can get the service you need without waiting. Before you visit, go to [IRS.gov/taclocator](https://www.irs.gov/taclocator) to find the nearest TAC, check hours, available services, and appointment options. Or, on the IRS2Go app, under the Stay Connected tab, choose the Contact Us option and click on "Local Offices."

Watching IRS videos. The IRS Video portal ([IRSvideos.gov](https://www.irs.gov/videos)) contains video and audio presentations for individuals, small businesses, and tax professionals.

Getting tax information in other languages. For taxpayers whose native language isn't English, we have the following resources available. Taxpayers can find information on IRS.gov in the following languages.

- [Spanish \(IRS.gov/spanish\)](https://www.irs.gov/spanish).
- [Chinese \(IRS.gov/chinese\)](https://www.irs.gov/chinese).
- [Vietnamese \(IRS.gov/vietnamese\)](https://www.irs.gov/vietnamese).
- [Korean \(IRS.gov/korean\)](https://www.irs.gov/korean).
- [Russian \(IRS.gov/russian\)](https://www.irs.gov/russian).

The IRS TACs provide over-the-phone interpreter service in over 170 languages, and the service is available free to taxpayers.

The Taxpayer Advocate Service Is Here To Help You**What is the Taxpayer Advocate Service?**

The Taxpayer Advocate Service (TAS) is an independent organization within the IRS that helps taxpayers and protects taxpayer rights. Our job is to ensure that every taxpayer is treated fairly and that you know and understand your rights under the [Taxpayer Bill of Rights](#).

What Can the Taxpayer Advocate Service Do For You?

We can help you resolve problems that you can't resolve with the IRS. And our service is free. If you qualify for our assistance, you will be assigned to one advocate who will work with you throughout the process and will do everything possible to resolve your issue. TAS can help you if:

- Your problem is causing financial difficulty for you, your family, or your business,
- You face (or your business is facing) an immediate threat of adverse action, or
- You've tried repeatedly to contact the IRS but no one has responded, or the IRS hasn't responded by the date promised.

How Can You Reach Us?

We have offices in [every state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico](#). Your local advocate's number is in your local directory and at taxpayeradvocate.irs.gov. You can also call us at 1-877-777-4778.

ATTACHMENT #2**How Can You Learn About Your Taxpayer Rights?**

The Taxpayer Bill of Rights describes 10 basic rights that all taxpayers have when dealing with the IRS. Our Tax Toolkit at taxpayeradvocate.irs.gov can help you understand [what these rights mean to you](#) and how they apply. These are your rights. Know them. Use them.

How Else Does the Taxpayer Advocate Service Help Taxpayers?

TAS works to resolve large-scale problems that affect many taxpayers. If you know of one of these broad issues, please report it to us at IRS.gov/sams.

[Prev](#)[Up](#)
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Table 3-1. 2017 Annual Lease Value Table

(1) Automobile FMV	(2) Annual Lease
\$0 to 999	\$ 600
1,000 to 1,999	850
2,000 to 2,999	1,100
3,000 to 3,999	1,350
4,000 to 4,999	1,600
5,000 to 5,999	1,850
6,000 to 6,999	2,100
7,000 to 7,999	2,350
8,000 to 8,999	2,600
9,000 to 9,999	2,850
10,000 to 10,999	3,100
11,000 to 11,999	3,350
12,000 to 12,999	3,600
13,000 to 13,999	3,850
14,000 to 14,999	4,100
15,000 to 15,999	4,350
16,000 to 16,999	4,600
17,000 to 17,999	4,850
18,000 to 18,999	5,100
19,000 to 19,999	5,350
20,000 to 20,999	5,600
21,000 to 21,999	5,850
22,000 to 22,999	6,100
23,000 to 23,999	6,350
24,000 to 24,999	6,600
25,000 to 25,999	6,850
26,000 to 27,999	7,250
28,000 to 29,999	7,750
30,000 to 31,999	8,250
32,000 to 33,999	8,750
34,000 to 35,999	9,250
36,000 to 37,999	9,750
38,000 to 39,999	10,250
40,000 to 41,999	10,750
42,000 to 43,999	11,250
44,000 to 45,999	11,750
46,000 to 47,999	12,250
48,000 to 49,999	12,750
50,000 to 51,999	13,250
52,000 to 53,999	13,750
54,000 to 55,999	14,250
56,000 to 57,999	14,750
58,000 to 59,999	15,250

COUNTY COUNCIL OF PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND

2001 Legislative Session

Resolution No. CR-78-2001

Proposed by The Chairman (by request – County Executive)

Introduced by Council Members Russell, Bailey, Wilson, Gourdine and Shapiro

Co-Sponsors

Date of Introduction November 6, 2001

RESOLUTION

1 A RESOLUTION concerning

2 Exempt Employees - Salary Plan

3 For the purpose of providing for certain leave and benefits for exempt service employees.

4 WHEREAS, Section 402(5) of the Prince George's County Charter provides for the County
5 Executive to prepare an Executive Pay Plan establishing compensation of the Chief
6 Administrative Officer and the head of each agency of the Executive Branch, subject to approval
7 of the County Council; and

8 WHEREAS, Section 903 of the Prince George's County Charter provides for the approval
9 of Salary Plans by the County Council after having first been submitted by the County
10 Executive; and

11 WHEREAS, by CR-179-1985, CR-4-1986, CR-77-1986 and CR-14-1988 the County has
12 previously established certain benefits for exempt service employees of the County; and

13 WHEREAS, the County Executive has recommended that certain additional benefits be
14 approved for certain exempt service employees.

15 NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the County Council of Prince George's
16 County, Maryland, that the following provisions relating to leave and benefits for certain exempt
17 service employees, submitted and recommended by the County Executive on November 6, 2001,
18 be and the same are hereby approved as an amendment to the salary plan adopted by
19 CR-179-1985 and previously amended by CR-4-1986, CR-77-1986 and CR-14-1988:

20 B. Annual Leave

21 1. The Chief Administrative Officer, the head of each agency, the [aides to]
22 immediate staff of the County Executive, the Council Administrator, the County Auditor and the

1 aide to each Council Member shall be entitled to a beginning annual leave balance of eighty (80)
2 hours unless said exempt employee has an existing annual leave balance as an employee of
3 Prince George's County of more than eighty (80) hours. This benefit may be granted to other
4 exempt employees, except elected officials, by the appropriate appointing authority.

5 2. The annual leave earning rate for all exempt service employees except elected
6 officials shall be as established by the appropriate appointing authority up to the maximum rate
7 provided [in the County Code] for classified service employees.

8 C. Sick Leave

9 1. The Chief Administrative Officer, the head of each agency, the [aides to]
10 immediate staff of the County Executive, the Council Administrator, the County Auditor and the
11 aide to each Council Member shall be entitled to a beginning sick leave balance of eighty (80)
12 hours unless said exempt employee has an existing sick leave balance as an employee of Prince
13 George's County of more than eighty (80) hours. This benefit may be granted to other exempt
14 employees by the appropriate appointing authority.

15 2. The sick leave earning rate for all exempt service employees except elected
16 officials shall be as established [in the County Code] for classified service employees.

17 D. Insurance

18 1. All exempt service employees are entitled to the same insurance benefits as are
19 provided pursuant to the Personnel Law to classified service employees of the County, including,
20 but not limited to, health insurance, life insurance, optical care plan, dental plan, and prescription
21 plan.

22 2. The County Executive may grant to the Chief Administrative Officer, the immediate
23 staff of the County Executive and the head of each agency, and the County Council may grant to
24 the Council Administrator, the County Auditor and the aide to each Council Member additional
25 life insurance benefit, provided that the cost of premiums for such insurance shall not exceed
26 seven percent (7%) of annual salary. The County Executive and members of the County Council,
27 with a term beginning after November 2002, are entitled to this same benefit.

28 E. Retirement, Defined Contribution and Deferred Compensation Plans.

29 1. All exempt employees are entitled to and subject to the same retirement and
30 pension benefits as are provided by the Personnel Law or other law to classified service
31 employees of the County.

2. The Chief Administrative Officer, the head of each agency, the [aides to] immediate staff of the County Executive, the Council Administrator, the aide to each Council member and the County Auditor shall be entitled, from the time of entry into the position, to payment to an alternate [pension] defined contribution or deferred compensation plan of Prince George's County in an amount equal to [the normal contribution rate for the employer's share of retirement costs for municipality members of the Maryland State Retirement/Pension System, as such rate is adjusted from time to time (4.13% of salary for FY-1985)] five percent (5%) of salary, as long as the employee does not participate in the State system. The County Executive and members of the County Council, with a term beginning after November 2002, are entitled to this same benefit. [Provided, however, that if any of the specified members of the exempt service are participating in the Maryland State Retirement/Pension System and choose to exercise their option to decline or modify that participation, which would result in a lower contribution rate for the employer, said employees shall be entitled to compensation in the form of payment to an alternate pension or deferred compensation plan of the County in an amount equal to the difference between the lower employer share and the employer's share had the employees continued to participate in the State system at the previous level.]

G. Automobile Allowance

1. The Chief Administrative Officer, the head of each agency, the immediate staff of the County Executive, the Council Administrator, and the County Auditor may be granted an automobile allowance in an amount equivalent to the cost of providing a County vehicle to said employee. The County Executive and members of the County Council, with a term beginning after November 2002, are entitled to this same benefit.

H. Relocation Expenses

The County Executive may grant to the Chief Administrative Officer, the head of each agency, and the Deputy Chiefs of Police, and the County Council may grant to the Council Administrator and the County Auditor, reimbursement for the reasonable costs of relocation to Prince George's County.

SECTION 2. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that all other provisions of the exempt salary plan adopted by CR-179-1985 and amended previously by CR-4-1986, CR-77-1986, and CR-14-1988, not amended by this Resolution shall remain in full force and effect.

SECTION 3. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the increase in the County contribution

1 to 5% of salary to payment to an alternate defined contribution or deferred compensation plan of
2 Prince George's County set forth in paragraph E.2. of the Executive Pay Plan shall be effective
3 retroactive to July 1, 2001.

4 SECTION 4. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that all existing Executive Orders and
5 Resolutions approving and establishing additional individual benefits for current exempt service
6 employees are hereby confirmed and ratified and remain in full force and effect.

7 SECTION 5. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the provisions of the exempt pay plan as
8 established by CR-179-1985, CR-4-1986, CR-77-1986, CR-14-1988 and this Resolution shall
9 apply, as applicable, to the following exempt employees: the County Executive; members of the
10 County Council; the Chief Administrative Officer; the immediate staff of the County Executive
11 (not to exceed five persons); the heads of offices and departments in the executive branch,
12 including executive directors of boards and commissions; the Council Administrator; the County
13 Auditor; the aide to each Council member; persons hired as attorneys-at-law , including attorneys
14 in the Office of Law, the Legislative Officer, and the Principal Counsel to the District Council;
15 and Deputy Chiefs of Police (limited to three). The provisions of the exempt pay plan do not
16 apply to members of boards and commissions, 700-hour employees, experts or specialists
17 performing temporary services, employees required to be covered by the State merit system, and
18 hearing examiners.

Adopted this 19th day of November, 2001.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF PRINCE
GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND

BY: _____
Ronald V. Russell
Chairman

ATTEST:

Joyce T. Sweeney
Clerk of the Council

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE 621

SUBJECT: Red Flag Program

PURPOSE: To establish policies, procedures and standards, and to provide administrative and technical instructions for all personnel in the administration of the Red Flag Program for driver's license monitoring, in accordance with Administrative Procedure 610, Section 2, Driver Eligibility and Usage of County Vehicles.

SCOPE: This procedure sets forth County-wide policies and procedures applicable to all "...authorized drivers [who] are eligible to drive a County vehicle" (Administrative Procedure 610, Section 2).

AUTHORIZATION: Chief Administrative Officer and Director, Office of Central Services

RESPONSIBILITY: All County departments and agencies.

PROCEDURE:

I. General

- A. Driver's license information shall include; employee's/volunteer's last name, first name, driver's license number, State of issue, and date of birth.
- B. Driver's license information for all County agencies, with the exception of the Police Department, Fire Department, Office of the Sheriff, Department of Corrections, and the Department of Public Works and Transportation, shall be maintained in a confidential computer database within the Fleet Management Division to be accessed by the County Fleet Administrator/Program Facilitator.
- C. The Fire/EMS Risk Management Office will maintain the driving records of all career, civilian and volunteer members in a confidential computer database. The Fire/EMS Department will adhere to all other provisions set forth in this procedure and become the Program Administrator/Facilitator of their agency records.
- D. The Police Department, Office of the Sheriff, Department of Corrections and the Department of Public Works and Transportation will maintain the driving records of all of their employees/volunteers in a confidential database, to be maintained and updated by the Program Administrator/Facilitator within these agencies.
- E. Each Program Facilitator shall coordinate employee/volunteer driver's license information with the Motor Vehicle Administration in all applicable States and

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE 621

- jurisdictions in order to obtain driving records for all County employees/volunteers.
- F. The Maryland Motor Vehicle Administration's computer system automatically generates an updated driving record and notifies the Program Facilitators whenever a change is made to the employee's/volunteer's driving record.
 - G. Changes to an employee's/volunteer's driving record include, but are not limited to, points acquired and suspension or revocation of driver's license.
 - H. All correspondence related to the Red Flag Program, including driving records and other personal employee/volunteer information, shall be housed in a locked file cabinet in the offices of each Program Facilitator.

NOTE: Md. TRANSPORTATION Code Annotated Section 16-102 (2010) requires a new resident of the State of Maryland to obtain a Maryland Driver's License within 60 days of residency.

II. Processes

- A. New/Terminated Employees/Volunteers and Change of Residence
 - 1. New employees/volunteers who reside in a State other than Maryland or who are licensed by a State other than Maryland shall complete and sign a Driver's License Verification and Consent Form (Attachment A), which shall also be signed by the employee's/volunteer's supervisor. Driver's License Verification and Consent Forms and terminated employees/volunteers driver's license information (see Section I.A. of this Procedure) shall be forwarded, in writing, *via confidential envelope*, to the appropriate Red Flag Program Administrator/Facilitator.
 - 2. New driver's license information for employees/volunteers that have moved to another State or have recently become residents of Maryland shall be submitted as stated in Item 1 above.
 - 3. Driver's license information for new and terminated employees/volunteers, and employees/volunteers who are new Maryland residents or have moved to another state, shall be forwarded to the above-

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE 621

referenced in Section II.A.1. on the first day of each month.

4. The Red Flag Program's computer database shall be updated within one week of receipt of new/terminated employee/volunteer information and updated/changed driver's license information.
5. New/Terminated employees/volunteers and new Maryland residents' driver's license information shall be forwarded to the Maryland Motor Vehicle Administration within one week of receipt from Departments/Agencies to include/remove new/terminated employees/volunteers from the Red Flag Program.

B. Driver's License Validity Verification

1. Supervisors and/or department/agency heads shall annually ensure their employee's/volunteer's driver's license validity by reviewing a current driving record for each employee/volunteer during the employees/volunteers annual past performance appraisal.
2. Employee's/Volunteer's driving records shall be obtained via written request from the department/agency head to the Program Administrator/Facilitator no less than thirty days prior to the employees/volunteers annual past performance appraisal due date.
3. The Program Administrator/Facilitator will request copies of the specified driving record(s) from the Motor Vehicle Administration within 24 hours of receipt from the requesting department/agency.
4. Once the Program Administrator/Facilitator receives the requested driving record(s) from the Motor Vehicle Administration, those records will immediately be forwarded to the department/agency head for appropriate action.

C. Department/Agency Notification of Violations

1. The department/agency head shall be notified via confidential memorandum from the Program Administrator/Facilitator if an employee/volunteer within their department/agency has acquired six or more points on their driving record or have had their driver's license suspended or revoked. A copy

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE 621

of the employee's/volunteer's driving record shall be attached to the memorandum.

**Exception: Fire Department will continue to comply with their own internal Risk Management Program Procedures with regard to employees/volunteers whose driving records meet the above-mentioned conditions or have acquired four or more points.*

2. The Director of Central Services shall be copied, confidentially, on all violation letters sent to department/agency heads, including copies of referenced driving records, in order to monitor the Program.

D. Corrective Action

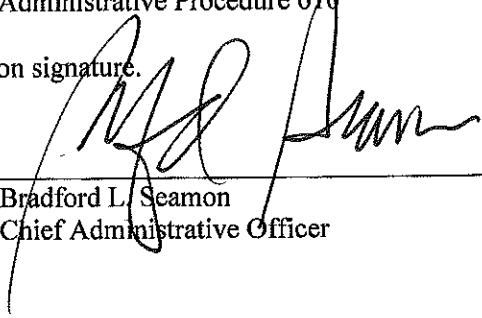
1. In accordance with Administrative Procedure 610, it is the department's/agency's responsibility to remove driving privileges of employees/volunteers whose driving privileges have been suspended or revoked or who have obtained six or more points on their driving record (four or more points for Fire Department employees/volunteers). It is also the department's/agency's responsibility to take appropriate disciplinary action, within the scope of the County's Personnel Law and/or appropriate bargaining unit.
2. Within two weeks of violation notification, the department/agency shall, *confidentially*, notify the Red Flag Program Administrator/Facilitator, in writing, what corrective action has been taken.

**CROSS-REFERENCING/
RELATIONSHIPS:**

Administrative Procedure 610

This procedure is effective upon signature.

2/14/14
Date



Bradford L. Seamon
Chief Administrative Officer

**ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE 621
ATTACHMENT A****PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY GOVERNMENT****DRIVER'S LICENSE VERIFICATION AND CONSENT FORM**

The following accurately reflects the information on my current driver's license. I understand it is my responsibility to notify my supervisor within one business day of any suspension, revocation or cancellation of my license. It is also my responsibility to notify my supervisor within one business day of an accumulation of six or more points on my license for moving violations, in Maryland or any other state. Further, I understand that Prince George's County Government maintains the Red Flag Driver's License Monitoring Program that monitors State and local government employee driving records for any moving violations (i.e. speeding, reckless driving, revoked license, or any other action involving the motor vehicle driver's license).

By way of my signature on this Driver's License Verification and Consent Form, I authorize my employer, Prince George's County Government, to obtain copies of my driving record, periodically, from the State Motor Vehicle Administration from which my driver's license has been issued. I further authorize the appropriate issuing Motor Vehicle Administration to release my driving records to my employer.

TO BE COMPLETED BY SUPERVISOR:**DRIVER'S LICENSE INFORMATION**

Name:

Date of Birth:

Issuing State:

License Number

Class

Expiration Date:

DOT PHYSICAL EXAMINATION INFORMATION

Date of Certification:

Expiration Date:

Department_____
Employee's Signature_____
Date

I have physically reviewed the license and examination information if applicable, and hereby verify the information listed above as current and accurate.

Supervisor's Name_____
Supervisor's Signature_____
Date