# Tax Law Changesto EmployeeFringe Benefits by Bruce H. Schwartz

The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act makes several changes to the taxability and deductibility of employee fringe benefits beginning Januarly, 2018.

The following is a summary of the employee fringe benefits affected the Act

Employees Can No Longer Deduct Unreimbursed Business Expenses

Prior to the Act, an employee who itemized taxdeductions could deduct unreimbursed employee business expenses as a miscellaneous itemized deduction (total the aggregate extended a second deduction) and the aggregate (total deduction) and (total the aggregate (total deduction) and (total the aggregate) and (total deduction) and (total the aggregate) and (total deduction) and (total the aggregate) and (tota

eimbursement is taxtee to the employee. However, the employer does not reimburse the employee's business expense, the ployee no longer will be able to claim taxdeduction for the expense.

#### Moving Expenses

Prior to the Act, an individual could claim an above-the-lindeduction (a nontemized deduction) for moving expense spaid in connection with commencement work at a new principal place of work. Alternatively, an employee rould payor reimbursean employee for moving expenses as a taxee fringe benefit.

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Other Changes that don't directly affect SUU

Qualified Transportation Benefits, CommutingBenefits, Entertainment Expenses, Expenses for Employer-**@p**ated Eating Facilities Only 50% Deductible, Definition of TangiblePersonaProperty for Tax-Fee Employee AchievemeAwards.

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According to the second of the SUU Relocation Assistance Guidelines (available in full at <u>https://www.suu.edu/academics/provost/relocate.html</u>), "The hiring dean will negotiate with the new employee and determine an agreeable reimbursement plan iv  $b_{11}$  in  $b_{12}$   $b_{13}$ ." This negotiation <u>must</u> include informing the employee that this payment is considered compensation and must be taxed (thus avoiding an unpleasant surprise later).

Because of recent tax law changes introduced, Relocation Assistance Payments are no longer allowed to be paid to employees as a non-taxable benefit. To help insure accurate and prompt payment to employees the following adjustments have been made in the request process.

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Reimbursements may be requested by completing a check requisition, signed by the Provost and submitted to the Payroll Office (not the Accounts Payable Office) within Accounting Services.

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The check requisition must be clearly marked as an ADVANCE payment. The payroll office will then calculate the estimated tax and <u>reduce</u> the payment by this amount and will forward the requisition to Accounts Payable for payment. The full amount of the payment will be captured as W-2 compensation and the actual tax withholding will be submitted to the IRS on behalf of the employee.

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Reimbursements may be made with the employee's first paycheck (or second depending on timing). This amount will be included and taxed as W-2 compensation on the employee's paycheck and the tax withholding will be submitted to the IRS on behalf of the employee. Check Requisitions not marked as an advance will be processed by default with the paycheck.

Under both options, the check requisition must be completed in full, including the proper signatures and FOAPAL information. All other listed guidelines will remain in effect.