From: Lena Young-Gallardo
Sent: Thursday, December 21, 2023 10:31 AM
To: BSD-CBO List; BSD-FinMgrsMeet List; Persadmin List; BSD-Purch Mgrs List
Cc: BSD-ExecutiveStaffList
Subject: Bulletin - IRS Mileage Rate for 2024
Attachments: Bulletin - IRS Mileage Rate for 2024.pdf; IRS Announcement 2024-08 (Standard Mileage Rates).pdf

Good morning,

Please see the attached bulletin as well as IRS's announcement regarding the standard mileage rates for business, medical, moving, and chartable miles driven.

Thanks,
Lena

Transforming lives through education
Lena Young-Gallardo, Director
District Financial Services
San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools
760 E. Brier Drive, San Bernardino, CA 92408
P: 909.388.5701 | F: 909.388.5735
http://www.sbcss.k12.ca.us

San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools
Transforming lives through education

Ted Alejandre
County Superintendent

DATE: December 21, 2023

TO: Chief Business Officials, Personnel Administrators, Directors of Fiscal Services, Directors of Purchasing, and Accounting Supervisors

SUBJECT: IRS Increases Standard Mileage Rates for 2024

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) has announced the 2024 standard mileage rates used to calculate the deductible costs of operating an automobile for business, charitable, medical, or moving purposes. **The rate for business miles driven during 2024 has increased by one and a half cents per mile from the 2023 rate.** The medical and moving rate will be 21 cents per mile (decrease from 2023) while the charitable rate is set by statute and remains unchanged.

Effective January 1, 2024, the standard mileage rates for the use of a car (also vans, pickups or panel trucks) will be:

- **67 cents per mile for business miles driven**
- 21 cents per mile driven for medical or moving purposes
- 14 cents per mile driven in service of charitable organizations (same as 2023)

If a district mileage rate is not greater than the standard IRS rate and if each payment is substantiated by a written employee mileage claim for business use of a personal automobile, the IRS considers each payment as made under an accountable plan and not reportable as taxable compensation on an employee's W-2 statement. However, if the IRS standard rate is exceeded, the excess is taxable compensation and is subject to W-2 reporting, withholding tax, and Social Security and Medicare taxes, if applicable to the employee.

Automobile Allowance/Mileage Allowance-AAL
An automobile or mileage **allowance** is a fixed amount paid to an employee for business use of a personal automobile. Allowances are **not** based on claims for actual miles driven, are **not** reimbursements and are **not** under an accountable plan. As a result, the entire amount of an automobile or mileage allowance is considered taxable compensation by the IRS and is subject to applicable employment taxes (withholding, Social Security and Medicare) and must be fully reported on employees' W-2 statements.

Sincerely,

Ted Alejandre
County Superintendent of Schools

Signed Lena Young-Gallardo
Lena Young-Gallardo, Director
District Financial Services

lyg:kb

2024 Standard Mileage Rates

Notice 2024-08

SECTION 1. PURPOSE

This notice provides the optional 2024 standard mileage rates for taxpayers to use in computing the deductible costs of operating an automobile for business, charitable, medical, or moving expense purposes. This notice also provides the amount taxpayers must use in calculating reductions to basis for depreciation taken under the business standard mileage rate, and the maximum standard automobile cost that may be used in computing the allowance under a fixed and variable rate (FAVR) plan. Additionally, this notice provides the maximum fair market value (FMV) of employer-provided automobiles first made available to employees for personal use in calendar year 2024 for which employers may use the fleet-average valuation rule in § 1.61-21(d)(5)(v) or the vehicle cents-per-mile valuation rule in § 1.61-21(e).[1]

SECTION 2. BACKGROUND

Rev. Proc. 2019-46, 2019-49 I.R.B. 1301, provides rules for computing the deductible costs of operating an automobile for business, charitable, medical, or moving expense purposes, and for substantiating, under § 274(d) and § 1.274-5, the amount of

[1] Unless otherwise specified, all "section" or "§" references are to sections of the Internal Revenue Code (Code) or the Income Tax Regulations (26 CFR part 1).

ordinary and necessary business expenses of local transportation or travel away from home. Taxpayers using the standard mileage rates must comply with Rev. Proc. 2019-46. However, a taxpayer is not required to use the substantiation methods described in Rev. Proc. 2019-46, but instead may substantiate using actual allowable expense amounts if the taxpayer maintains adequate records or other sufficient evidence.

An independent contractor conducts an annual study for the Internal Revenue Service of the fixed and variable costs of operating an automobile to determine the standard mileage rates for business, medical, and moving use reflected in this notice. The standard mileage rate for charitable use is set by § 170(i).

Longstanding regulations under § 61 provide special valuation rules for employer-provided automobiles. The amount that must be included in the employee's income and wages for the personal use of an employer-provided automobile generally is determined by reference to the automobile's FMV. If an employer chooses to use a special valuation rule, the special value is treated as the FMV of the benefit for income tax and employment tax purposes. Section 1.61-21(b)(4). Two such special valuation rules, the fleet-average valuation rule and the vehicle cents-per-mile valuation rule, are set forth in § 1.61-21(d)(5)(v) and § 1.61-21(e), respectively. These two special valuation rules are subject to limitations, including that they may be used only in connection with automobiles having values that do not exceed a maximum amount set forth in the regulations.

SECTION 3. STANDARD MILEAGE RATES

The standard mileage rate for transportation or travel expenses is 67 cents per mile for all miles of business use (business standard mileage rate). See section 4 of

Rev. Proc. 2019-46. However, § 11045 of Public Law 115-97, 131. Stat. 2054 (December 22, 2017), commonly known as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA) suspends all miscellaneous itemized deductions that are subject to the two-percent of adjusted gross income floor under § 67, including unreimbursed employee travel expenses, for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017, and before January 1, 2026. Thus, the business standard mileage rate provided in this notice cannot be used to claim an itemized deduction for unreimbursed employee travel expenses during the suspension. Notwithstanding the foregoing suspension of miscellaneous itemized deductions, deductions for expenses that are deductible in determining adjusted gross income are not suspended. For example, members of a reserve component of the Armed Forces of the United States (Armed Forces), state or local government officials paid on a fee basis, and certain performing artists are entitled to deduct unreimbursed employee travel expenses as an adjustment to total income on line 12 of Schedule 1 of Form 1040 (2023), *U.S. Individual Income Tax Return*, not as an itemized deduction on Schedule A of Form 1040 (2023), and therefore may continue to use the business standard mileage rate.

The standard mileage rate is 14 cents per mile for use of an automobile in rendering gratuitous services to a charitable organization under § 170. See section 5 of Rev. Proc. 2019-46.

The standard mileage rate is 21 cents per mile for use of an automobile: (1) for medical care described in § 213; or (2) as part of a move for which the expenses are deductible under § 217(g). See section 5 of Rev. Proc. 2019-46. Section 11049 of the TCJA suspends the deduction for moving expenses for taxable years beginning after

December 31, 2017, and before January 1, 2026. However, the suspension does not apply to members of the Armed Forces on active duty who move pursuant to a military order and incident to a permanent change of station. Thus, except for taxpayers to whom § 217(g) applies, the standard mileage rate provided in this notice is not applicable for the use of an automobile as part of a move occurring during the suspension.

SECTION 4. BASIS REDUCTION AMOUNT

For automobiles a taxpayer uses for business purposes, the portion of the business standard mileage rate treated as depreciation is 27 cents per mile for 2020, 26 cents per mile for 2021, 26 cents per mile for 2022, 28 cents per mile for 2023, and 30 cents per mile for 2024. See section 4.04 of Rev. Proc. 2019-46.

SECTION 5. MAXIMUM STANDARD AUTOMOBILE COST

For purposes of computing the allowance under a FAVR plan, the standard automobile cost may not exceed $62,000 for automobiles (including trucks and vans). See section 6.02(6) of Rev. Proc. 2019-46.

SECTION 6. MAXIMUM VALUE OF EMPLOYER-PROVIDED AUTOMOBILES

For purposes of the fleet-average valuation rule in § 1.61-21(d)(5)(v) and the vehicle cents-per-mile valuation rule in § 1.61-21(e), the maximum FMV of automobiles (including trucks and vans) first made available to employees in calendar year 2024 is $62,000.

SECTION 7. EFFECTIVE DATE

This notice is effective for: (1) deductible transportation expenses paid or incurred on or after January 1, 2024; (2) mileage allowances or reimbursements paid to

a charitable volunteer or a member of the Armed Forces to whom § 217(g) applies: (a) on or after January 1, 2024, and (b) for transportation expenses the charitable volunteer or such member of the Armed Forces pays or incurs on or after January 1, 2024; and (3) for purposes of the maximum FMV of employer-provided automobiles for which employers may use the fleet-average valuation rule in § 1.61-21(d)(5)(v) or the vehicle cents-per-mile rule in § 1.61-21(e), automobiles first made available to employees for personal use on or after January 1, 2024.

SECTION 8. EFFECT ON OTHER DOCUMENTS

Notice 2023-03 is superseded.

DRAFTING INFORMATION

The principal author of this notice is Christian Lagorio of the Office of Associate Chief Counsel (Income Tax and Accounting). For further information on this notice regarding the use of an employee-provided automobile, contact Mr. Lagorio at (202) 317-7005 (not a toll-free number). For further information on this notice regarding the use of an employer-provided automobile, contact Stephanie Caden of the Office of Associate Chief Counsel (Employee Benefits, Exempt Organizations, and Employment Taxes), at (202) 317-4774 (not a toll-free number).