



State of Arizona Accounting Manual

Topic 55 Payroll and Personnel

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Section 60 Wireless Devices

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INTRODUCTION

Wireless devices raise special concerns for a number of reasons:

- Wireless devices are frequently provided by the State to its employees for job-related use.
- The costs associated with employee-owned wireless devices are frequently wholly or partially paid by the State.
- Wireless devices owned by or subsidized by the State are sometimes inappropriately used.
- Inappropriate use of wireless devices owned or subsidized by the State may have tax and disciplinary consequences for the employee.

The purpose of this SAAM section is to establish guidelines for the provision of State-owned wireless devices to employees and to outline the procedures for reimbursing employees for the use of personally owned wireless devices. Additionally, this policy statement requires compliance with statewide security policies.

The limits established by this section of SAAM take effect for any reimbursements made on or after January 1, 2020.

POLICIES

1. The provision of or payment for wireless devices is limited to those situations in which the employee's use of the wireless device is in the best interest of the State. Those situations include, but are not necessarily limited to:
 - 1.1. The employee's job requires considerable time outside the office (travel, meetings, etc.).
 - 1.2. The use of the wireless device facilitates the effective and efficient conduct of State business.
 - 1.3. In circumstances that so warrant, the availability of a wireless device reduces risks to State employees or their charges.

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2. An agency may provide an employee a State-owned wireless device or a standard reimbursement for the use of personally owned wireless device in connection with State business. In determining, of the two available options, whether a standard reimbursement or the provision of a State-issued wireless device is appropriate, agencies should take the following considerations into account:
 - 2.1. The needs of the agency, when it comes to employees using wireless communication devices to conduct State business.
 - 2.2. The nature of the employee's duties and whether those duties require an employee to have a State-owned or State-subsidized wireless communication device to conduct State business.
 - 2.3. The number of wireless devices needed by the agency to operate efficiently.
 - 2.4. The relative costs, both short- and long-term, of various wireless plans and wireless devices.
 - 2.5. Whether paying for a State-owned wireless device and plan or paying a reimbursement for an employee-owned wireless device and plan, though convenient, is necessary to meet the necessary business needs of the State.
3. An agency has two (2) options in providing or paying for a wireless device to be used by an employee in the conduct of State business:
 - 3.1. The agency may provide a standard reimbursement to an employee for the use of an employee-owned wireless device.
 - 3.1.1. The monthly standard reimbursement amount is up to, but not to exceed, forty dollars (\$40) for combined voice, text and data service.
 - 3.1.2. An employee's standard reimbursement is not to exceed the cost of his wireless plan.
 - 3.1.2.1. The cost of an employee's wireless plan should be verified by review of the employee's bills for wireless device service at the time the standard reimbursement is established and regularly, but no less frequently than once a year, thereafter.
 - 3.1.2.2. If an employee participates in a "family" for "friends" plan, the proportional cost of the employee's plan is to be calculated by dividing the cost of the entire plan by the number of the participants in the plan.
 - 3.1.2.3. When it appears that the standard reimbursement has regularly materially exceeded or will regularly materially exceed the cost of an employee's wireless plan, the amount of the standard reimbursement should, unless otherwise herein provided, be prospectively reduced.

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- 3.1.3. While it may, if warranted, be reduced, the forty dollar (\$40) upper limit of the standard reimbursement amount is fixed, irrespective of the type of wireless equipment the employee owns or the type of wireless plan to which the employee subscribes.
- 3.1.4. Standard reimbursements are to be paid through HRIS in two semi-monthly installments, using pay code 650:
- 3.1.4.1. Half of the standard reimbursement is to be paid with the first payroll of each month.
- 3.1.4.2. Half of the standard reimbursement is to be paid with the second payroll of each month.
- 3.1.4.3. No standard reimbursement is to be paid in the third payroll of a month, should one occur.
- 3.1.5. A standard reimbursement is to be offered only when the receiving employee agrees, in writing, to the arrangement.
- 3.1.6. An employee is only eligible for one (1) standard reimbursement at a time. A plan that combines voice, text and/or data service is considered one (1) plan.
- 3.1.7. An employee who receives a standard reimbursement must immediately report any change—monthly rate, signal carrier, equipment change, discontinuance of service, decrease of service, etc.—in the wireless communication plan upon which the standard reimbursement is predicated. Failure to do so may be grounds for recovery of previously paid standard reimbursements and disciplinary action.
- 3.1.8. An employee granted a standard reimbursement shall acknowledge and agree, in writing, by completing a Form GAO WD-101 which is to be retained by the agency that:
- 3.1.8.1. The employee cannot and will not seek payment for the use of a wireless device, irrespective of use or charges, in addition to the standard reimbursement.
- 3.1.8.2. The standard reimbursement may not cover all of the utilization costs—whether measured by time or volume—associated with the use of a wireless device, either for business or personal purposes.
- 3.1.8.3. The standard reimbursement is not intended to cover maintenance, repair, replacement, or upgrade of an employee-owned wireless device.

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- 3.1.8.4. The agency may, in its sole discretion, discontinue the payment of a standard reimbursement and may opt for an arrangement involving a State-issued wireless device. If practicable, the agency should provide to the employee advance notice of its intent to change such arrangements.
- 3.1.9. The payment of a standard reimbursement, as discussed herein, is not taxable income to the employee.
- 3.1.10. Standard reimbursements should be viewed as calendar-month-to-calendar-month expenses; once a standard reimbursement has been approved or a wireless device been issued, it may (but is not required to) remain in effect for a given calendar month. However, depending upon circumstances, standard reimbursements to an employee either must be or should be suspended when an employee will not be available to perform his normal work-related duties for an extended period of time.
- 3.1.10.1. If an employee will not be available to perform his work-related duties for an entire future calendar month—because of annual leave, maternity leave, leave without pay, medical leave, military leave, etc.—his standard reimbursements must be suspended until the employee returns to duty.
- 3.1.10.2. If an employee will not be able to perform his normal work-related duties for a period of two (2) pay periods or more—because of annual leave, leave without pay, maternity leave, medical leave, military leave, etc.—an agency should, if circumstances indicate it is in the best interest of the State to do so, suspend his standard reimbursements until the employee returns to duty. If reasons exist for not suspending the employee's standard reimbursements under these circumstances, they should be documented and retained for audit.
- 3.1.10.3. The agency should, if practicable, provide an employee advance notice of the agency's decision to suspend standard reimbursements.
- 3.1.11. This option is best suited for situations in which the employee is regularly required to make moderate to extensive use of a personally owned wireless device for State business.
- 3.2. The agency may provide a State-issued wireless device to an employee to be used to conduct State business.
- 3.2.1. The agency should select a plan—any combination of voice, text and/or data—that most closely and economically accommodates projected business use. In making this determination, an agency should consider whether the State is:
- 3.2.1.1. Paying for a material number of unused minutes because the wireless plan under consideration provides for many minutes in excess of State requirements.

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- 3.2.1.2. Paying for wireless plans including data service when voice or voice and text service alone would suffice in meeting the needs of the State.
- 3.2.1.3. Paying the high costs for additional data or minutes because the wireless plan under consideration provides insufficient minutes to meet State requirements.
- 3.2.2. The agency should consider, if the situation warrants, enrolling in a signal carrier's shared data and shared-minutes plans, assigning wireless devices to employees on an as-needed basis.
- 3.2.3. The provision of a State-issued wireless device is a working condition fringe benefit and does not, providing it satisfies the other requirements outlined herein, constitute taxable income to the employee.
- 3.2.4. Payments to the signal carrier for a State-issued wireless device should be made using the State's P-Card or by disbursement through AFIS.
- 3.2.5. An agency that provides a State-issued wireless device to an employee is required to have a written policy that sets forth the conditions for the provision and use of such wireless devices. This policy should:
 - 3.2.5.1. Describe the appropriate business use of a State-issued wireless device.
 - 3.2.5.2. Prohibit the excessive personal use of a State-issued wireless device.
 - 3.2.5.3. Specify that any communications—voice, data, text, etc.—conducted on a State-issued wireless device are subject to the provisions of this section of SAAM.
 - 3.2.5.4. Require an employee to authorize, in writing, that any costs for excessive personal use of the wireless device or the costs to repair or replace a damaged, lost or stolen wireless device that was issued to him may be deducted from his pay.
 - 3.2.5.5. State that an employee's violation of his agency's wireless device policy or statewide security policies may be grounds for disciplinary action.
- 3.2.6. The employee's use of and need for a State-issued wireless device should be reviewed by the agency not less than annually; any change in an employee's duties should prompt such a review. The purpose of this review is to determine whether, based on usage related to State business, the wireless plan in effect is the most economical under the circumstances and that paying a standard reimbursement would not be a more economical arrangement for the State.
- 3.2.7. The agency should periodically review the records relating to a State-issued wireless device to affirm that:

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- 3.2.7.1. That overwhelming majority of use is related to State business.
- 3.2.7.2. No excess charges were incurred related to personal, rather than State, business.
- 3.2.7.3. The level of service in effect is the most cost-effective and economical considering the needs of the State.
- 3.2.7.4. Any amounts that should have been collected from the employee in connection with personal use, loss of equipment, or retention of the equipment after termination have been collected.
- 3.2.8. An employee's possession of a State-issued wireless device should be viewed as calendar-month-to-calendar-month arrangement. However, depending upon circumstances, his State-issued wireless device must be recovered when an employee will not be available to perform his normal work-related duties for an extended period of time.
- 3.2.8.1. If an employee will not be able to perform his normal work-related duties for a period of two pay periods or more—because of annual leave, maternity leave, leave without pay, medical leave, military leave, etc.—an agency should, if circumstances indicate it is in the best interest of the State to do so, recover a State-issued wireless device from the employee to whom it was issued until the employee returns to duty. If reasons exist for not recovering a State-issued wireless device, they should be documented and retained for audit.
- 3.2.9. At the time of termination, as with any other equipment, a State-issued wireless device is to be recovered from the employee and, if the wireless device is not to be reissued, the related wireless plan, if possible without incurring a penalty, suspended or discontinued.
- 3.2.10. This option is best suited for those situations in which:
- 3.2.10.1. It is in the best interests of the State or a condition of employment that an employee:
- 3.2.10.1.1. Be in contact or be able to be contacted during all business hours. It may be the best option when the business use—in terms of time, data volume or both—is so great that a State-issued wireless device proves to be the most economical of choices for the State. These situations include, but are not limited to, the following circumstances:
- 3.2.10.1.1.1. The employee works remotely and the agency needs to contact the employee fairly frequently (at least once a day) at irregular times.

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3.2.10.1.1.2. The cost to the State (not merely the inconvenience of the parties involved) of not reaching the employee quickly outweighs the cost of a State-issued wireless device.

3.2.10.1.2. Works remotely and, during the course of conducting State business, is exposed to dangerous situations such that readily available communications are necessary to mitigate risks to the employee or those within his charge.

3.2.10.1.3. Be in possession of a wireless device to conduct State business or for reasons of personal safety, but chooses not to own a wireless device or maintain a wireless plan. In these cases particularly, the agency should opt for the most economical wireless device and wireless plan to meet the requirements. Moreover, in these cases, frequent review of employee utilization is indicated.

3.2.10.2. Circumstances permit and the agency would benefit from enrolling in a shared minutes plan, sharing minutes, data volume and wireless devices among its employees on an as-needed basis.

4. The best interests of the State and the safety of its employees and their charges are to be taken into consideration in determining which wireless device arrangement is appropriate.

4.1. The desires, preferences, or convenience of the employee are not factors determining which arrangement should be adopted.

4.2. A State-issued wireless device is not to be issued nor shall a standard reimbursement for an employee-owned wireless device be paid primarily for compensatory reasons or to bolster morale.

5. If the cost related to the personal use of a State-issued wireless device cannot be wholly recovered (as might be the case in termination of his employment), such cost is to be added to an employee's taxable compensation.

6. Records of the cell phone use audits must be retained by the agency for a period consistent with the records retention schedules issued by LAPR (<http://www.azlibrary.gov/arm/retention-schedules>).

7. The issuance of or reimbursement for wireless devices does not constitute an extension of an employee's work schedule. This fact must especially be communicated in writing to employees who are not exempt from the overtime premium provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

8. An employee's use of a wireless device for State business constitutes his acknowledgement of and agreement to adhere to both statewide and agency data security policies.

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9. An employee is responsible for the purchase, maintenance, support and all other charges relating to an employee-owned wireless device.
10. An employee using either a State-issued or employee-owned wireless device for which he receives a standard reimbursement must promptly notify his agency if the wireless device is lost.
11. Any communications—voice, data, text, etc.—conducted on a State-issued wireless device or involving State business on an employee-owned wireless device cannot:
 - 11.1. Be construed to be offensive, profane, obscene, illegal, libelous, calumnious, licentious, immoral, political or religious in nature.
 - 11.2. Contain any sentiment that can be interpreted as an expression of racial, ethnic, national, religious, life-style, gender-related, or other bigotry or prejudice.
 - 11.3. Promote causes except for those causes authorized by statute as part of the purpose and mission of the issuing organization and those charitable endeavors authorized by the State.
 - 11.4. Reflect poorly upon the State of Arizona, its employees or its citizens.
12. Records relating to the use of a wireless device or other means of communication—whether State-owned or individually owned—to conduct State business may become public records subject to disclosure.
13. Any telephonic or digital information related to State business conducted on any wireless device may be subject to inspection and review by State authorities.