

Mileage rates for 2025 - for taxes filed in 2026

Effective January 1 through Dec. 31, 2025, the standard mileage rates are as follows:

Mileage Rate through 2025 (for Taxes filed in 2026)

Purpose

For business use	70 cents per mile
For medical care and for moving active-duty members of the Armed Forces	21 cents per mile
In service of charitable organizations*	14 cents per mile

The rate is used to compute costs that are deductible by a business (or self-employed person) for operating an automobile for business use, as an alternative to tracking actual costs. Also, employers often use the standard mileage rate—also called the safe harbor rate—to pay tax-free reimbursements to employees who use their own cars, vans or trucks to conduct business for their employers. The business depreciation portion is 33 cents per mile for 2025.

Organizations are typically required to reimburse their workforce for the business use of their mixed-use assets, or personally owned assets such as vehicles that are required for their jobs, excluding routine commuting costs.

Employers have the option of calculating the actual costs of employees using their vehicles rather than using the standard mileage rates.

The IRS normally updates standard mileage rates once a year in the fall for the next calendar year.

While fuel costs are a significant factor in the mileage figure, other items enter into the calculation of mileage rates, such as depreciation and insurance and other fixed and variable costs, the IRS noted. For cars employees use for business, the IRS set the portion of the standard mileage rate treated as depreciation at 33 cents per mile for 2025.

Taxpayer Options

The agency reminds taxpayers that the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act prohibits them from claiming a miscellaneous itemized deduction for unreimbursed employee travel expenses.

Taxpayers are also forbidden from claiming a deduction for moving expenses unless they are members of the Armed Forces on active duty moving under orders to a permanent change of station.

Taxpayers have the option of calculating the actual costs of using their vehicle rather than using the standard mileage rates.

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2025

REPRESENTATION REGARDING USE OF VEHICLE

IRS requires certain information for taxpayers tax return with respect to the vehicles provided or used in the business. This information may also be used to calculate the amount of the fringe benefit to be included in the employee's Form W-2 income.

The IRS generally requires that written records be maintained to document the business use of vehicles. If you were provided more than one vehicle that was used during the year, you need to prepare a separate statement for each vehicle. You are also acknowledging you can substantiate the mileage listed on this form.

The completed form must be returned with documentation for tax preparation.

Description of vehicle Make _____ Model _____ Year _____

Reporting period from _____ to _____

Odometer reading: Beginning _____ Ending _____

Representation

YES NO

- 1) Was the vehicle available for your personal use during off-duty hours?
- 2) Did you have another vehicle available for your personal use (this includes a vehicle you own personally)?
- 3) Are you an officer or 1% or more owner of the business?
- 4) Do you keep a log of your business use miles if not 100% business use?
- 5) For the reporting period specified above, please provide the number of miles for each of the following categories:

Total commuting miles Jan-June _____ Jul-Dec _____

Total personal miles Jan-June _____ Jul-Dec _____

Total business miles Jan-June _____ Jul-Dec _____

- (6) Did the employer pay the cost of fuel consumed by this vehicle?

(SIGNATURE)

(DATE)