

## Commuting or Away From Home

### Background

Transportation benefits, meal & incidental per diem, housing allowance, or corporate paid housing will not be paid when the work assignment is within “commuting” distance of the tax home. For travel costs to be nontaxable, the employee must be “traveling away from home” as loosely defined in IRS Publication 463 and elsewhere. This discussion presumes the traveler has a permanent tax home and the assignment(s) at a given location does not exceed one year.

### Distance

The tax rules do not provide a precise time or distance criteria for what is considered “commuting” vs. “traveling away from home.” Commuting is generally referred to as within the worker’s metropolitan area, but also means a broader geographical area in a rural setting. A guideline of 50 miles one-way is commonly used, but is not an IRS commuting guideline and can be too short a distance in a rural interstate setting where 50 miles could be traveled in 45 minutes. A minimum 50-mile limit does apply in the moving expense rules, but it should not be a definitive cut-off for this away from home determination. However, the 50-mile limit might be a conservative cut-off in a congested urban/suburban area while a reasonable cut-off could be as high as 100 miles in a rural interstate access area. Mapping sites on the Internet can readily quantify the tax home to worksite time and distance. Note that travel time and the traveler’s intentions are generally more important factors.

### Time

Consistent with the discussions in IRS Publication 463, “time” may be more appropriate criteria than “distance” in determining whether an employee is commuting or traveling away from home overnight. In the Publication, the IRS defines travel away from home as resulting from work duties away from the employee’s “general area of their tax home” and where “sleep or rest” is necessary to meet the work demands while away from home. Other rulings suggest that the workday and travel time must last substantially longer than an ordinary day’s work and for which an overnight stay is necessary. Again, no clear guidance is provided and it becomes a subjective facts and circumstances decision based upon common practices in the area. However, the one-way travel minimums could approach 2 hours in an urban/suburban setting and 1½ hour in a rural setting. Note that longer work shifts of 10 or 12 hours would generally justify a shorter travel time and distance cut-off.

### Traveler’s Intentions

If the traveler will be staying in corporate provided housing that is good evidence they will not be routinely returning to their tax home during the workweek. However, if the traveler has requested a housing allowance and has indicated or implied an intention to more than occasionally return home during the work week, that would be a strong indication the assignment is within commuting distance of the tax home.



## Conclusion

A conservative cut-off for the one-way commuting determination might be the lesser of 50 miles or 2 hours in an urban/suburban area and 100 miles or 1½ hours in a rural area. This time and distance guideline could be reduced depending on the typical common practice of the assignment area and for longer work shifts. The traveler and/or recruiter might consult with the client to determine the typical commuting time and distance for the area. If the assignment is deemed to be within commuting distance of the tax home, travel costs and benefits (transportation benefits, meal & incidental per diem, or housing allowance or cost) will not be paid by the Company.

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