



Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

Publication 529
Cat. No. 150560

Miscellaneous Deductions

For use in preparing
1997 Returns



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Important Reminder

Limit on itemized deductions. For 1997, if your adjusted gross income is more than \$121,200 (\$60,600 if married filing separately), you may have to reduce the amount of certain itemized deductions, including your miscellaneous deductions. For more information and a worksheet, see the instructions for line 28 of Schedule A (Form 1040).

Introduction

This publication explains what expenses you can claim as miscellaneous itemized deductions on **Schedule A** (Form 1040). You must reduce the total of most miscellaneous itemized deductions by 2% of your adjusted gross income. This publication identifies:

- Deductions subject to the 2% limit,
- Deductions not subject to the 2% limit,
- Expenses you cannot deduct, and
- How to report your deductions.

Expenses in each category are presented in a list followed by information about those items that need more explanation.



You must keep records to verify your deductions. You should keep receipts, canceled checks, financial account statements, and other documentary evidence. For more information on recordkeeping, get Publication 552, *Recordkeeping for Individuals*.

Useful Items

You may want to see:

Publication

- 463** Travel, Entertainment, Car, and Gift Expenses
- 525** Taxable and Nontaxable Income
- 535** Business Expenses
- 587** Business Use of Your Home (Including Use By Day-Care Providers)
- 946** How To Depreciate Property

Form (and Instructions)

- 2106** Employee Business Expenses
- 2106-EZ** Unreimbursed Employee Business Expenses

Other publications. Information on certain other itemized deductions can be found in the following publications:

Medical and Dental Expenses	Publication 502
Home Mortgage Interest Deduction	Publication 936
Charitable Contributions	Publication 526
Casualties, Disasters, and Thefts (Business and Nonbusiness)	Publication 547

See *How To Get More Information*, near the end of this publication for information about getting these publications and forms.

Deductions Subject to the 2% Limit

You can deduct certain expenses as miscellaneous itemized deductions on Schedule A (Form 1040). You can claim the amount of expenses that is more than 2% of your adjusted gross income. You figure your deduction on Schedule A (Form 1040) by subtracting 2% of your adjusted gross income from the total amount of these expenses. You can find your adjusted gross income on Form 1040, line 32.

Generally, you apply the 2% limit after you apply any other deduction limit. For example, the 50% limit on business-related meals and entertainment is applied before you subtract 2% of your adjusted gross income.

Deductions subject to the 2% limit are discussed in the two general categories that are shown on Schedule A (Form 1040): unreimbursed employee expenses and other expenses.

Performing artists exception. If you are a qualified performing artist, you may be able to deduct your employee business expenses as an adjustment to income rather than as a miscellaneous itemized deduction. See *Performing Artists* under *Deductions Not Subject to the 2% Limit*, later.

Impairment-related work expenses exception. If you have a physical or mental disability, certain expenses you incur that allow you to work may not be subject to the 2% limit. See *Impairment-Related Work Expenses* under *Deductions Not Subject to the 2% Limit*, later.

Unreimbursed Employee Expenses

To be deductible, an unreimbursed employee expense must be:

- 1) Paid or incurred during your tax year,
- 2) For carrying on your trade or business of being an employee, and
- 3) An ordinary and necessary business expense.

An expense is **ordinary** if it is common and accepted in that type of trade or business. An expense is **necessary** if it is appropriate and helpful to your trade or business.

The following unreimbursed expenses that meet these requirements are deductible.

- ☞ Business bad debt of employee
- ☞ Business liability insurance premiums
- ☞ Damages paid to former employer for breach of employment contract
- ☞ Depreciation on a computer or cellular telephone your employer requires you to use in your work
- ☞ Dues to chamber of commerce if membership helps you do your job
- ☞ Dues to professional societies
- ☞ Education that is employment related
- ☞ Home office or part of home used regularly and exclusively in work
- ☞ Job search expenses in your present occupation
- ☞ Laboratory breakage fees
- ☞ Licenses and regulatory fees
- ☞ Malpractice insurance premiums
- ☞ Medical examinations required by employer
- ☞ Occupational taxes you paid
- ☞ Passport for business trip
- ☞ Repayment of income aid payment
- ☞ Research expenses of a college professor
- ☞ Subscriptions to professional journals and trade magazines related to your work
- ☞ Tools and supplies used in your work
- ☞ Travel, transportation, entertainment, and gift expenses related to your work
- ☞ Union dues and expenses
- ☞ Work clothes and uniforms if required and not suitable for everyday use

Business Bad Debt

A business bad debt is a loss from a debt created or acquired in your trade or business. Any other worthless debt is a business bad debt if there is a very close relationship between the debt and your trade or business when the debt becomes worthless.

A debt has a very close relationship to your trade or business of being an employee if your main motive for incurring the debt is a business reason.

Example. You make a bona fide loan to the corporation you work for. It fails to pay you back. You had to make the loan in order to keep your job. You have a business bad debt as an employee.

For more information on business bad debts, see chapter 14 in Publication 535. For information on non-business bad debts, see *Nonbusiness Bad Debts* in Publication 550, *Investment Income and Expenses*.

Business Liability Insurance

You can deduct insurance premiums you paid for protection against personal liability for wrongful acts on the job.

Damages for Breach of Employment Contract

If you break an employment contract, you can deduct damages you pay your former employer if the damages are attributable to the pay you received from that employer.

Depreciation on Computers or Cellular Telephones

If you purchased a computer or cellular telephone, you can claim a depreciation deduction if you use these items in your work as an employee and you meet the two tests explained next.



The rules for computing depreciation may be different for a computer owned or leased and used only in the home office. See Computer used in home office, later.

Employee use of a computer or cellular telephone.

If you are an employee and you use your computer or cellular telephone in connection with your work, its use generally must be:

- 1) For the convenience of your employer, and
- 2) Required as a condition of your employment.

For the convenience of your employer. This means that your use of the computer or cellular telephone is for a substantial business reason of your employer. You must consider all facts in making this determination. Use of your computer or cellular phone during your regular working hours to carry on your employer's business is generally for the convenience of your employer.

Required as a condition of your employment. This means that you cannot properly perform your duties without it. Whether or not you can properly perform your duties without the computer or cellular telephone

depends on all the facts and circumstances. It is not necessary that your employer explicitly requires you to use your computer or cellular telephone. But neither is it enough that your employer merely states that your use of these items is a condition of your employment.

Example. You are an engineer with an engineering firm. You occasionally take work home at night rather than work late at the office. You own and use a computer that is similar to the one you use at the office to complete your work at home. Since your use of the computer is not for the convenience of your employer and is not required as a condition of your employment, you cannot claim a deduction.

Which depreciation method you can use. If you meet the two tests above, and also predominantly use (more than 50%) your home computer or cellular telephone in your work, you can claim an accelerated depreciation deduction using the General Depreciation System (GDS) and a section 179 deduction.

If you meet the above two tests, but do not predominantly use your home computer or cellular telephone in your work, you must depreciate these items using the straight line method over the Alternative Depreciation System (ADS) recovery period and you cannot take a section 179 deduction. Depreciation deductions using GDS and ADS and the section 179 deduction are explained in Publication 946.



The restrictions in the preceding two paragraphs do not apply to a computer you own or lease and which you use only in your qualified home office.

Computer used in home office. The more than 50% use test does not apply if you use the computer in a home office. You can claim accelerated depreciation using GDS and a section 179 deduction for any computer you own or lease and use only in your home office. To be treated as a home office (regular business establishment), that part of your home must meet the requirements described under *Home Office*, later. If all the requirements for home office are met, see *Business Furniture and Equipment* in Publication 587 for information on depreciation or electing a section 179 deduction for your computer.

Nonemployee use of a computer. You can deduct depreciation on your home computer based on your use of it to produce income (such as managing your investments).

The time you use your computer for investments does not count as business-use time in determining whether you use it more than 50% for your work. However, you can combine the investment use time and the business use time when figuring your depreciation deduction. See *Predominant Use Test* in Publication 946.

Reporting your depreciation deduction. To claim the depreciation deduction for your cellular telephone or your computer not used only in your home office, you must complete Part V of Form 4562, *Depreciation and Amortization*, and attach the form to your tax return.

Complete Part I of 4562 if you are claiming a section 179 deduction.

Do not complete Parts III, V, or VI of Form 4562 to claim the depreciation deduction and/or section 179 deduction for a home computer you placed in service during 1997 and used only in your home office. Complete all other Parts of Form 4562 that apply. See *Business Furniture and Equipment* in Publication 587 for more details.



You must maintain records to prove your percentage of business and investment use.



Do not complete Form 4562 to claim a depreciation deduction for a home computer you placed in service before 1997 and used only in your home office.

Dues to Chamber of Commerce and Professional Societies

You may be able to deduct dues paid to chambers of commerce, similar organizations, and professional societies, if membership helps you carry out the duties of your job. Similar organizations include:

- 1) Boards of trade,
- 2) Business leagues,
- 3) Civic or public service organizations,
- 4) Professional associations such as bar associations and medical associations,
- 5) Real estate boards, and
- 6) Trade associations.

You **cannot** deduct dues paid to an organization if one of its main purposes is to:

- 1) Conduct entertainment activities for members or their guests, or
- 2) Provide members or their guests with access to entertainment facilities.

See *Club Dues* under *Nondeductible Expenses*, later.

Lobbying and political activities. You may not be able to deduct that part of your dues that is for certain lobbying and political activities. See *Nondeductible Expenses*, later.



Dues paid to airline, hotel, and luncheon clubs are not deductible.

Education That Is Employment Related

You can deduct expenses you have for education, even though the education may lead to a degree, if the education:

- 1) Is required by your employer, or the law, to keep your salary, status, or job, and serves a business purpose of your employer, or

- 2) Maintains or improves skills required in your present work.

If your education meets these requirements, you can deduct expenses for tuition, books, supplies, laboratory fees, and similar items, and certain transportation costs.

Nondeductible educational expenses. You cannot deduct expenses you have for education, even though the preceding requirements are met, if the education:

- 1) Is needed to meet the minimum educational requirements to qualify you in your work or business, or
- 2) Will lead to qualifying you in a new trade or business.



If the education qualifies you for a new trade or business, you cannot deduct the educational expenses even if you do not intend to enter that trade or business.

Travel as education. You cannot deduct the cost of travel that in itself constitutes a form of education. For example, a French teacher who travels to France to maintain general familiarity with the French language and culture cannot deduct those expenses.

More information. Get Publication 508, *Educational Expenses*, for a complete discussion of educational expenses.

Home Office

If you use a part of your home regularly and exclusively for business purposes, you may be able to deduct a part of the operating and depreciation expenses on your home. You cannot deduct any part of your personal expenses that are for family household purposes.

Requirements for employees claiming the deduction. You can deduct certain expenses for operating a part of your home only if that part of your home is used **regularly** and **exclusively** as:

- 1) Your principal place of business for any trade or business in which you engage, or
- 2) A place to meet or deal with your patients, clients, or customers in the normal course of your trade or business.

You can also deduct certain expenses of operating a separate structure not attached to your home, if you use it regularly and exclusively for your trade or business.

The regular and exclusive business use must be **for the convenience of your employer** and not just appropriate and helpful in your job. Get Publication 587 for more detailed information and a worksheet.



You should keep records that will give the information needed to figure the deduction according to these rules. Also keep canceled checks or account statements and receipts of the expenses paid to prove the deductions you claim.

Job Search Expenses

You can deduct certain expenses you have in looking for a new job in your present occupation, even if you do not get a new job. You cannot deduct these expenses if:

- 1) You are looking for a job in a new occupation, or
- 2) You had a substantial break between the time of your last job and your looking for a new one.



You cannot deduct your expenses if you are seeking employment for the first time.

Employment and outplacement agency fees. You can deduct employment and outplacement agency fees you pay in looking for a new job in your present occupation.

Employer pays you back. If, in a later year, your employer pays you back for employment agency fees, you must include the amount you receive in your gross income up to the amount of your tax benefit in the earlier year. See *Recoveries* in Publication 525.

Employer pays back the employment agency. If your employer pays the fees directly to the employment agency and you were not responsible for them, you do not include them in your gross income.

Resumé. You can deduct amounts you spend for typing, printing, and mailing copies of a resumé to prospective employers if you spent the amounts in looking for a new job in your present occupation.

Travel and transportation expenses. If you travel to an area and, while there, you look for a new job in your present occupation, you may be able to deduct travel expenses to and from the area. You can deduct the travel expenses if the trip is primarily to look for a new job. The amount of time you spend on personal activity compared to the amount of time you spend in looking for work is important in determining whether the trip is primarily personal or to look for a new job.

Even if you cannot deduct the travel expenses to and from an area, you can deduct the expenses of looking for a new job in your present occupation, while in the area.

If you use the standard mileage rate to figure your car expenses, use 31.5 cents per mile. See Publication 463 for more information on travel and car expenses.

Licenses and Regulatory Fees

Licenses and regulatory fees for your trade, business, or profession paid each year to state or local governments are deductible.

Occupational Taxes

You can deduct an occupational tax charged at a flat rate by a locality for the privilege of working or conducting a business in the locality. If you are an employee, you can claim occupational taxes only as a miscellaneous deduction subject to the 2% limit; you cannot claim them as a deduction for taxes elsewhere on your return.

Repayment of Income Aid Payment

An "income aid payment" is one that is received under an employer's plan to aid employees who lose their jobs because of lack of work. If you repay a lump-sum income aid payment that you received and included in income in an earlier year, you can deduct the repayment.

Research Expenses of a College Professor

If you are a college professor, you can deduct research expenses, including travel expenses, for teaching, lecturing, or writing and publishing on subjects that relate directly to the field of your teaching duties. You must have undertaken the research as a means of carrying out the duties expected of a professor and without expectation of profit apart from salary. However, you cannot deduct the cost of travel as a form of education.

Tools Used in Your Work

Generally, you can deduct amounts you spend for tools used in your work if the tools wear out and are thrown away within 1 year from the date of purchase. You can depreciate the cost of tools expected to last more than a year. For more information about depreciation, get Publication 946.

Travel, Transportation, Meal, Entertainment, and Gift Expenses

If you are an employee and have ordinary and necessary business-related expenses for travel away from home, local transportation, entertainment, and gifts, you may be able to deduct these expenses. Generally, you must file Form 2106 or 2106-EZ to claim these expenses.

Travel expenses. Travel expenses are those incurred while traveling away from home for your employer. You can deduct travel expenses paid or incurred in connection with a temporary work assignment. Generally, you cannot deduct travel expenses paid or incurred in connection with an indefinite work assignment.

Travel expenses may include:

- The cost of getting to and from your business destination (air, rail, bus, car, etc.),
- Meals and lodging while away from home,
- Taxi fares,
- Baggage charges, and
- Cleaning and laundry expenses.

Temporary work assignment. A temporary work assignment is one that is expected to end within a fixed and reasonably short time. If your employment away from home in a single location is realistically expected to last (and does in fact last) for 1 year or less, the employment is generally temporary.

Indefinite work assignment. If your employment away from home in a single location is realistically expected to last for more than 1 year, the employment is indefinite, whether or not it actually lasts for more than 1 year.



Employment that is initially temporary may become indefinite due to changed circumstances.

Local transportation expenses. Local transportation expenses are the expenses of getting from one workplace to another when you are not traveling away from home. They include the cost of transportation by air, rail, bus, taxi, and the cost of using your car.

Work at two places in a day. If you work at two places in a day, whether or not for the same employer, you can generally deduct the expenses of getting from one workplace to the other.

Temporary work location. You can deduct your transportation expenses incurred in going between your home and a temporary work location **outside** the metropolitan area where you live and normally work.

If you go between your home and a temporary work location **within** the metropolitan area where you live and normally work, you can deduct the costs only if:

- 1) You have one or more regular work locations away from your home where you are occupied in the same trade or business, or
- 2) Your home is your principal place of business.



A temporary work location is a place at which you perform services on an irregular or short-term basis. Generally, this means a matter of days or weeks.

Federal crime investigation. Beginning in 1997, if you are a federal employee participating in a federal crime investigation, you are not subject to the 1-year rule for deducting temporary travel expenses. This means that you may be able to deduct travel expenses even if you are away from your tax home for more than one year.

To qualify, the Attorney General must certify that you are traveling:

- 1) For the federal government,
- 2) In a temporary duty status, and
- 3) To investigate or provide support services for the investigation of a federal crime.

Travel expenses are covered in chapter 1 of Publication 463.



As this publication was being prepared for print, Congress was considering legislation that would expand the definition in (3) to include prosecution of a federal crime. See Publication 553, Highlights of 1997 Tax Changes.

Entertainment. Generally, you can deduct entertainment expenses (including entertainment-related meals) only if they are **directly related** to the active conduct of your trade or business. However, the expense only needs to be **associated with** the active conduct of your trade or business if it directly precedes or follows a substantial and bona fide business-related discussion.

You can deduct only 50% of your entertainment expenses unless the expenses meet certain exceptions. You apply this 50% limit before you apply the 2%-of-adjusted-gross-income limit.

Gift expenses. You can generally deduct up to \$25 of business gifts you give to any one individual during the year. The \$25 limit does not apply to:

- Widely distributed items costing \$4 or less that display your name, or
- Signs, racks, and promotional materials to be displayed by the recipient.

Additional information. Get Publication 463 for more information on travel, meals, entertainment, gift, car expenses, and reimbursements.

Union Dues and Expenses

You can deduct dues and initiation fees you pay for union membership.

You can also deduct assessments for benefit payments to unemployed union members. However, you cannot deduct the part of the assessments or contributions that provides funds for the payment of sick, accident, or death benefits. Also, you cannot deduct contributions to a pension fund even if the union requires you to make such contributions.

You may not be able to deduct amounts you pay to the union that are related to certain lobbying and political activities. See *Lobby Expenses* under *Nondeductible Expenses*, later.

Work Clothes and Uniforms

You can deduct the cost and upkeep of work clothes only if:

- 1) You must wear them as a condition of your employment, and
- 2) The clothes are not suitable for everyday wear.



It not enough that you wear distinctive clothing. The clothing must be specifically required by your employer. Nor is it enough that you do not, in fact, wear your work clothes away from work. The clothing must not be suitable for taking the place of your regular clothing.

Examples of workers who may be able to deduct the cost and upkeep of work clothes are: delivery workers, firefighters, health care workers, law enforcement officers, letter carriers, professional athletes, and transportation workers (air, rail, bus, etc.).

Musicians and entertainers can deduct the cost of theatrical clothing and accessories that are not suitable for everyday wear.

However, work clothing consisting of white cap, white shirt or white jacket, white bib overalls, and standard work shoes, which a painter is required by his union to wear on the job, is not distinctive in character or in the nature of a uniform. Similarly, the costs of buying and maintaining blue work clothes worn by a welder at the request of a foreman are not deductible.

Protective clothing. You can deduct the cost of protective clothing required in your work, such as safety shoes or boots, safety glasses, hard hats, and work gloves.

Examples of workers who may be required to wear safety items are: carpenters, cement workers, chemical workers, electricians, fishing boat crew members, machinists, oil field workers, pipe fitters, steamfitters, and truck drivers.

Military uniforms. You generally cannot deduct the cost of your uniforms if you are on full-time active duty in the armed forces. However, if you are an armed forces reservist, you can deduct the unreimbursed cost of your uniform if military regulations restrict you from wearing it except while on duty as a reservist. In figuring the deduction, you must reduce the cost by any non-taxable allowance you receive for these expenses.

If local military rules do not allow you to wear fatigue uniforms when you are off duty, you can deduct the amount by which the cost of buying and keeping up these uniforms is more than the uniform allowance you receive.

If you are a student at an armed forces academy, you cannot deduct the cost of your uniforms if they replace regular clothing. However, you can deduct the cost of insignia, shoulder boards, and related items.

You can deduct the cost of your uniforms if you are a civilian faculty or staff member of a military school.

Other Expenses

You can deduct certain other expenses as miscellaneous itemized deductions subject to the 2%-of-adjusted-gross-income limit. These are expenses you pay:

- 1) To produce or collect income that must be included in your gross income,
- 2) To manage, conserve, or maintain property held for producing such income, or
- 3) To determine, contest, pay, or claim a refund of any tax.

You can deduct other expenses you pay for the purposes in (1) and (2) above only if they are reasonably and closely related to these purposes.

These other expenses include:

- Appraisal fees for a casualty loss or charitable contribution
- Clerical help and office rent in caring for investments
- Depreciation on home computers used for investments
- Excess deductions (including administrative expenses) allowed a beneficiary on termination of an estate or trust
- Fees to collect interest and dividends
- Hobby expenses, but generally not more than hobby income
- Indirect miscellaneous deductions of pass-through entities

- Investment fees and expenses
- Legal fees related to producing or collecting taxable income, doing or keeping your job, or getting tax advice
- Loss on deposits in an insolvent or bankrupt financial institution
- Repayments of income
- Repayments of social security benefits
- Safe deposit box rental
- Service charges on dividend reinvestment plans
- Tax advice and preparation fees, including fees for electronic filing
- Trustee's fees for your IRA, if separately billed and paid

If the expenses you pay produce income that is only partially taxable, see *Tax-Exempt Income Expenses*, later, under *Nondeductible Expenses*.

Appraisal Fees

You can deduct appraisal fees if you pay them to figure a casualty loss or the fair market value of donated property.

Clerical Help and Office Rent

You can deduct office expenses, such as rent and clerical help, that you have in connection with your investments and collecting the taxable income on them.

Depreciation on Home Computer

You can deduct depreciation on your home computer if you use it to produce income (for example, managing your investments that produce taxable income). If you work as an employee and use the computer in that work, see *Depreciation on Home Computers or Cellular Telephones* under *Unreimbursed Employee Expenses*, earlier. For more information on depreciation, see Publication 946.

Excess Deductions of an Estate

If the total deductions in the estate's last tax year are more than the estate's gross income for that year, the beneficiaries succeeding to the estate's property can claim such excess as a miscellaneous deduction. Do not include deductions for personal exemption and charitable contributions when figuring the total deductions. The beneficiaries can claim the deduction only for the tax year in which or with which the estate terminates, whether the year of termination is a normal year or a short tax year. For more information, see Publication 559, *Survivors, Executors, and Administrators*.

Fees To Collect Interest and Dividends

You can deduct fees you pay to a broker, bank, trustee, or similar agent to collect your taxable bond interest or dividends on shares of stock. But you cannot deduct a fee you pay to a broker to buy investment property, such as stocks or bonds. You must add the fee to the cost of the property.

You cannot deduct the fee you pay to a broker to sell securities unless you are a dealer in securities. You must offset the fee against the selling price.

Hobby Expenses

You can generally deduct hobby expenses, but only up to the amount of hobby income. A hobby is not a business because it is not carried on to make a profit. See *Not-for-Profit Activities* in chapter 1 of Publication 535.

Indirect Deductions of Pass-Through Entities

Pass-through entities include partnerships, S corporations, and mutual funds. Deductions of pass-through entities are passed through to the partners or shareholders. If the deductions are miscellaneous itemized deductions, they are generally subject to the 2% limit.

Information returns. You should receive information returns from pass-through entities. Partnerships and S corporations issue Schedule K-1, which lists the items and amounts you must report, and identifies the tax return schedules and lines to use.

Example. You are a member of an investment club that is formed solely to invest in securities. The club is treated as a partnership. The partnership's income is solely from taxable dividends, interest, and gains from sales of securities. In this case, you can deduct your share of the partnership's operating expenses as miscellaneous itemized deductions subject to the 2% limit. However, if the investment club partnership has investments that also produce nontaxable income, you cannot deduct your share of the partnership's expenses that produce the nontaxable income. You should receive a copy of Schedule K-1 (Form 1065).

Allocated expenses of mutual funds. The allocable investment expenses of nonpublicly offered mutual funds are subject to the 2% limit. Publicly offered mutual funds do not pass investment expenses through to shareholders.

A "publicly offered" mutual fund is one that is:

- 1) Continuously offered pursuant to a public offering,
- 2) Regularly traded on an established securities market, or
- 3) Held by or for at least 500 persons at all times during the tax year.



Contact your mutual fund if you are not sure if your fund is publicly offered.

Nonpublicly offered mutual funds. These funds will send you a Form 1099-DIV, *Dividends and Distributions*, or a substitute form, showing your share of gross income and investment expenses. You can claim the expenses only as a miscellaneous itemized deduction subject to the 2% limit.

Publicly offered mutual funds. These funds will send you a Form 1099-DIV, or a substitute form, showing the net amount of dividend income (gross

dividends minus investment expenses). This net figure is the amount you report on your return.

Investment Fees and Expenses

You can deduct investment fees, custodial fees, trust administration fees, and other expenses you paid for managing your investments that produce taxable income.

Legal Expenses

You can usually deduct legal expenses that you incur in attempting to produce or collect taxable income or that you pay in connection with the determination, collection, or refund of any tax.

You can also deduct legal expenses that are:

- 1) Related to either doing or keeping your job, such as those you paid to defend yourself against criminal charges arising out of your trade or business.
- 2) For tax advice related to a divorce if the bill specifies how much is for tax advice and it is determined in a reasonable way.
- 3) To collect taxable alimony.

You can deduct expenses of resolving tax issues relating to profit or loss from business (Schedule C or C-EZ), rentals or royalties (Schedule E), or farm income and expenses (Schedule F) on the appropriate schedule. You deduct expenses of resolving nonbusiness tax issues on Schedule A (Form 1040). See *Tax Preparation Fees*, later.

Loss on Deposits in an Insolvent or Bankrupt Financial Institution

If you have a loss on your deposits in a qualified financial institution because of the bankruptcy or insolvency of the institution, you can either claim the loss this year or wait until the year of final determination.

If you can reasonably estimate your loss, you can choose to treat the amount as a current:

- 1) Casualty loss on Form 4684 (see Publication 547), or
- 2) Ordinary loss (miscellaneous itemized deduction on Schedule A (Form 1040)).

You can wait until the year of final determination of the actual loss and treat that amount as a nonbusiness bad debt (short-term capital loss on Schedule D (Form 1040)). See Publication 550 for information on claiming the loss as a nonbusiness bad debt.

Reporting as ordinary loss. If you choose to report your loss as an ordinary loss, the maximum amount you can claim for each financial institution is \$20,000 (\$10,000 if you are married filing separately) reduced by any expected state insurance proceeds. The deduction is subject to the 2%-of-adjusted-gross-income limit.

If you claim an ordinary loss, clearly indicate the name of the financial institution on line 22, Schedule A (Form 1040), and write "Insolvent Financial Institution."

Also include the calculation of the reasonably estimated loss claimed.

Ordinary loss not allowed. You cannot choose to claim an ordinary loss if:

- 1) Any part of the deposit is federally insured,
- 2) You own at least 1% of the financial institution,
- 3) You are an officer of the financial institution, or
- 4) You are related to such an owner or officer.

Repayments of Income

If you had to repay an amount that you included in income in an earlier year, you may be able to deduct the amount you repaid. If the amount you had to repay was ordinary income of \$3,000 or less, the deduction is subject to the 2% limit. If it is more than \$3,000, see *Repayments Under Claim of Right*, later.

Repayments of Social Security Benefits

If box 5 (net benefits for 1997) of all your Forms SSA-1099, *Social Security Benefit Statement*, and Forms RRB-1099, *Payments By the Railroad Retirement Board*, has a negative figure, you may be able to take a miscellaneous deduction. The miscellaneous deduction would be for the amount of the negative figure that represents an amount you included in gross income in an earlier year.

The amount in box 5 of Form SSA-1099 is the net amount of benefits paid to you for the year. It is the result of subtracting the figure in box 4 (benefits repaid to SSA in 1997) from the figure in box 3 (benefits paid in 1997). The amount in box 5 of Form RRB-1099 is the net amount of the SSEB (social security equivalent benefit) portion of tier 1 benefits paid to you in 1997. It is the result of subtracting the amount in box 4 (SSEB portion of Tier 1 repaid to RRB in 1997) from the amount in box 3 (gross SSEB portion of Tier 1 paid in 1997).



If the deduction is more than \$3,000, you will have to use a special computation to figure your tax. Get Publication 915, Social Security and Equivalent Railroad Retirement Benefits, for additional information.

Safe Deposit Box Rent

You can deduct safe deposit box rent if you use the box to store taxable income-producing stocks, bonds, or investment-related papers and documents. You cannot deduct the rent if you use the box only for jewelry or other personal items or for tax-exempt securities.

Service Charges on Dividend Reinvestment Plans

You can deduct service charges you pay as a subscriber in a dividend reinvestment plan. These service charges include payments for:

- 1) Holding shares acquired through a plan,
- 2) Collecting and reinvesting cash dividends, and

- 3) Keeping individual records and providing detailed statements of accounts.

Tax Preparation Fees

You can usually deduct tax preparation fees in the year you pay them. Thus, on your 1997 return, you can deduct fees paid in 1997 for preparing your 1996 return. These fees include the cost of tax preparation software programs and tax publications. It also includes any fee you paid for electronic filing of your return.

Deduct expenses of preparing tax schedules relating to profit or loss from business (Schedule C or C-EZ), rentals or royalties (Schedule E), or farm income and expenses (Schedule F) on the appropriate schedule. Deduct expenses of preparing the remainder of the return on line 21, Schedule A (Form 1040).

Trustee's Administrative Fees for IRA

Trustee's administrative fees that are billed separately and paid by you in connection with your IRA are deductible. They are deductible (if they are ordinary and necessary) as a miscellaneous deduction on Schedule A (Form 1040). See Publication 590, *Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)* for more information.

Deductions Not Subject to the 2% Limit

You can deduct the following expenses as miscellaneous itemized deductions. They are not subject to the 2% limit. Report these expenses on line 27, Schedule A (Form 1040).

List of Deductions

- Amortizable premium on taxable bonds
- Federal estate tax on income in respect of a decedent
- Gambling losses up to the amount of gambling winnings
- Impairment-related work expenses of persons with disabilities
- Repayments under a claim of right if more than \$3,000
- Unrecovered investment in a pension

Amortizable Premium on Taxable Bonds

A premium is the amount you pay for a bond that is more than the face value of the bond. You can choose to amortize the premium on taxable bonds.

Bond purchased before October 23, 1986. The amortization of the premium is a miscellaneous itemized deduction not subject to the 2% limit.

Bond acquired after October 22, 1986, and before January 1, 1988. The amortization of the premium is investment interest expense subject to the investment

interest limit, unless you choose to treat it as an offset to interest income on the bond.

Bond acquired after December 31, 1987. The amortization of the premium is an offset to interest income on the bond rather than a separate interest deduction item.

More information. See *Bond Premium Amortization* in chapter 3 of Publication 550.

Federal Estate Tax on Income in Respect of a Decedent

You can deduct the federal estate tax attributable to income in respect of a decedent that you as a beneficiary include in your gross income. Income in respect of the decedent is gross income that the decedent would have received had death not occurred and that was not properly includible in the decedent's final income tax return. Get Publication 559, *Survivors, Executors, and Administrators*, for information about figuring the amount of this deduction.

Gambling Losses Up to the Amount of Gambling Winnings

You must report the full amount of your gambling winnings on line 21, Form 1040. You deduct your gambling losses on line 27, Schedule A (Form 1040). You cannot deduct gambling losses that are more than your winnings.



You cannot reduce your gambling winnings by your gambling losses and report the difference. You must report the full amount of your winnings as income and claim your losses (up to the amount of winnings) as an itemized deduction. Therefore, your records should show your winnings separately from your losses. Only gambling losses incurred during the year can be deducted on Schedule A (Form 1040).

Diary of winnings and losses. You must keep an accurate diary or similar record of your losses and winnings. Your diary should contain at least the following information:

- 1) The date and type of your specific wager or wagering activity,
- 2) The name and address or location of the gambling establishment,
- 3) The names of other persons present with you at the gambling establishment, and
- 4) The amount(s) you won or lost.

Proof of winnings and losses. In addition to your diary, you should also have other documentation. You can generally prove your winnings and losses through Form W-2G, *Certain Gambling Winnings*, Form 5754, *Statement by Person(s) Receiving Gambling Winnings*, wagering tickets, canceled checks, credit records, bank withdrawals, and statements of actual winnings or payment slips provided to you by the gambling establishment.

For specific wagering transactions, you can use the following items to support your winnings and losses.

Keno: Copies of the keno tickets you purchased that were validated by the gambling establishment, copies of your casino credit records, and copies of your casino check cashing records.

Slot machines: A record of the machine number and all winnings by date and time the machine was played.

Table games (twenty-one (blackjack), craps, poker, baccarat, roulette, wheel of fortune, etc.): The number of the table at which you were playing. Casino credit card data indicating whether the credit was issued in the pit or at the cashier's cage.

Bingo: A record of the number of games played, cost of tickets purchased and amounts collected on winning tickets. Supplemental records include any receipts from the casino, parlor, etc.

Racing (horse, harness, dog, etc.): A record of the races, amounts of wagers, amounts collected on winning tickets and amounts lost on losing tickets. Supplemental records include unredeemed tickets and payment records from the racetrack.

Lotteries: A record of ticket purchases, dates, winnings and losses. Supplemental records include unredeemed tickets, payment slips and winnings statements.



These recordkeeping suggestions are intended as general guidelines to help you establish your winnings and losses. They are not all inclusive. Your tax liability depends on your particular facts and circumstances.

Impairment-Related Work Expenses

If you have a physical or mental disability that limits your being employed, or substantially limits one or more of your major life activities, such as performing manual tasks, walking, speaking, breathing, learning, and working, you can deduct your impairment-related work expenses.

Impairment-related work expenses are ordinary and necessary business expenses for attendant care services at your place of work and other expenses in connection with your place of work that are necessary for you to be able to work.

Where to report. If you are an employee, you enter impairment-related work expenses on Form 2106 or 2106-EZ. From the amount on line 10 of Form 2106, or line 6 of Form 2106-EZ, you enter the amount that is related to your impairment on line 27, Schedule A (Form 1040). Enter the amount that is unrelated to your impairment on line 20, Schedule A (Form 1040).

Repayments Under Claim of Right

If you had to repay more than \$3,000 that you included in your income in an earlier year because at the time you thought you had an unrestricted right to it, you may be able to deduct the amount you repaid, or take a

credit against your tax. See *Repayments* in Publication 525 for more information.

Unrecovered Investment in Pension

If a retiree had contributed to the cost of a pension or annuity, the retiree can exclude from income a part of each payment received as a tax-free return of the retiree's investment. If the retiree dies before the entire investment is recovered, any unrecovered investment can be deducted on the retiree's final income tax return. Get Publication 575, *Pension and Annuity Income*, for more information about the tax treatment of pensions and annuities.

Performing Artists

If you are a performing artist, you may qualify to deduct your employee business expenses as an adjustment to income rather than as a miscellaneous itemized deduction. To qualify to deduct your expenses as an adjustment to income, you must meet all of the following requirements.

- 1) You perform services in the performing arts for at least two employers during your tax year.
- 2) Your related performing-arts business expenses are more than 10% of your gross income from the performance of such services.
- 3) Your adjusted gross income is not more than \$16,000 before deducting these business expenses.

TIP *You are not considered to have performed services in the performing arts for an employer unless that employer paid you \$200 or more.*

Special rules for married persons. If you are married, you must file a joint return unless you lived apart from your spouse at all times during the tax year.

If you file a joint return, you must figure requirements (1) and (2) separately for both you and your spouse. However, requirement (3) applies to your and your spouse's combined adjusted gross income.

Where to report. If you meet all of the above requirements, you should first complete Form 2106 or Form 2106-EZ. Then you include your performing-arts related expenses from line 10 of Form 2106 or from line 6 of Form 2106-EZ on line 31 of Form 1040. Then print "QPA" and the amount of your performing-arts related expenses on the dotted line next to line 31 (Form 1040).

If you do not meet all of the above requirements, you do not qualify to deduct your expenses as an adjustment to gross income and the expenses are subject to the 2% limit.

Officials Paid on a Fee Basis

You generally deduct employee business expenses as a miscellaneous itemized deduction on Schedule A (Form 1040). Beginning in 1997, if you are a fee-basis official, you may be able to claim your expenses in performing services in that job as an adjustment to gross income. This means you can deduct those ex-

penses whether or not you itemize your other deductions.

To qualify as a fee-basis official, you must be employed by a state or local government and be paid in whole or in part on a fee basis. See the instructions for Form 2106 for information on how to report these expenses on your tax return.

TIP *This special rule is retroactive to 1987, and you can file an amended return on Form 1040X, Amended U.S. Individual Income Tax Return, for any year that is affected by this change. However, you generally must file the amendment within three years from the time you filed the return or within two years from the time you paid the tax, whichever is later.*

Nondeductible Expenses

You cannot deduct the following expenses.

List of Expenses

- Burial or funeral expenses, including the cost of a cemetery lot
- Campaign expenses
- Capital expenses
- Check-writing fees
- Certain club dues
- Commuting expenses
- Fees and licenses, such as car licenses, marriage licenses, and dog tags
- Fines and penalties, such as parking tickets
- Health spa expenses
- Hobby losses
- Home repairs, insurance, and rent
- Illegal bribes and kickbacks—See *Bribes and kickbacks* in chapter 16 of Publication 535
- Investment-related seminars
- Life insurance premiums
- Lobbying expenses
- Losses from the sale of your home, furniture, personal car, etc.
- Lost or misplaced cash or property
- Lunches with coworkers
- Meals while working late
- Personal disability insurance premiums
- Personal legal expenses
- Personal, living, or family expenses
- Political contributions
- Professional accreditation fees
- Professional reputation, expenses to improve
- Relief fund contributions

- ☹ Residential telephone line
- ☹ Stockholders' meeting, expenses of attending
- ☹ Tax-exempt income expenses
- ☹ Travel expenses for another individual
- ☹ Voluntary unemployment benefit fund contributions
- ☹ Wristwatches

Campaign Expenses

Campaign expenses of a candidate for any office, even if the candidate is running for reelection to the office, are not deductible. These include qualification and registration fees for primary elections.

Legal fees. You cannot deduct legal fees paid to defend charges that arise from participation in a political campaign.

Capital Expenses

You cannot currently deduct amounts paid to buy property that has a useful life of more than 1 year or amounts paid to increase the value or prolong the life of property. If you use such property in your work, you may be able to take a depreciation deduction. Get Publication 946. If the property is a car used in your work, also get Publication 463.

Check-Writing Fees on Personal Account

If you have a personal checking account, you cannot deduct fees charged by the bank for the privilege of writing checks, even if the account pays interest.

Club Dues

Generally, you cannot deduct the cost of membership in any club organized for business, pleasure, recreation, or other social purpose. This includes business, social, athletic, luncheon, sporting, airline, and hotel clubs. For exceptions, see *Dues to Chamber of Commerce and Professional Societies under Unreimbursed Employee Expenses*, earlier.

Commuting Expenses

You cannot deduct commuting expenses (the cost of transportation between your home and your main or regular place of work). If you haul tools, instruments, etc., in your car to and from work, you can deduct only additional costs, such as renting a trailer that you tow with your vehicle.

Fines or Penalties

You cannot deduct fines or penalties you pay to a governmental unit for violating a law. This includes an amount paid in settlement of your actual or potential liability for a fine or penalty (civil or criminal). Fines or penalties include parking tickets, tax penalties, and penalties deducted from teachers' paychecks after an illegal strike.

Health Spa Expenses

You cannot deduct health spa expenses, even if there is a job requirement to stay in excellent physical condition, such as might be required of a law enforcement officer.

Homeowners' Insurance Premiums

You cannot deduct premiums that you pay or that are placed in escrow for insurance on your home, such as fire and liability or mortgage insurance.

Investment-Related Seminars

You cannot deduct any expenses for attending a convention, seminar, or similar meeting for investment purposes.

Life Insurance Premiums

You cannot deduct premiums you pay on your life insurance. You may be able to deduct, as alimony, premiums you pay on life insurance policies assigned to your ex-spouse. See Publication 504 for information on alimony.

Lobbying Expenses

You cannot deduct amounts paid or incurred for lobbying expenses. These include expenses to:

- 1) Influence legislation,
- 2) Participate, or intervene, in any political campaign for, or against, any candidate for public office,
- 3) Attempt to influence the general public, or segments of the public, about elections, legislative matters, or referendums, or
- 4) Communicate directly with covered executive branch officials in any attempt to influence the official actions or positions of such officials.

Lobbying expenses also include any amounts paid or incurred for research, preparation, planning, or coordination of any of these activities.

Covered executive branch official. A covered executive branch official includes:

- ☹ The President,
- ☹ The Vice President,
- ☹ Any officer or employee of the White House Office of the Executive Office of the President, and the two most senior level officers of each of the other agencies in the Executive Office, and
- ☹ Any individual serving in a position in Level I of the Executive Schedule under Section 5312 of Title 5, United States Code, any other individual designated by the President as having Cabinet-level status, and any immediate deputy of such individual.

Dues used for lobbying. You cannot deduct that portion of your dues or other amounts you pay to a tax-exempt organization that notifies you that such amounts are used to pay nondeductible lobbying expenses.

Exceptions. You can deduct the following expenses.

- 1) Expenses for attempting to influence the legislation of any local council or similar governing body (local legislation). An Indian tribal government is considered a local council or similar governing body.
- 2) Any in-house expenses for influencing legislation or communicating directly with a covered executive branch official if such expenses for the tax year are not more than \$2,000 (not counting overhead expenses).
- 3) Expenses incurred by taxpayers engaged in the trade or business of lobbying (professional lobbyists) on behalf of another person. (Payments by the other person to the lobbyist for lobbying activities cannot be deducted.)

Lost or Mislaid Cash or Property

You cannot deduct a loss based on the mere disappearance of money or property. However, an accidental loss or disappearance of property can qualify as a casualty if it results from an identifiable event that is sudden, unexpected, or unusual.

Example. A car door is accidentally slammed on your hand, breaking the setting of your diamond ring. The diamond falls from the ring and is never found. The loss of the diamond is a casualty.

Lunches with Coworkers

You cannot deduct the expenses of lunches with coworkers, except while traveling away from home on business. See Publication 463 for information on deductible expenses while traveling away from home.

Meals While Working Late

You cannot deduct the cost of meals while working late. However, you may be able to claim a deduction if it is a deductible entertainment expense, or you are traveling away from home. See Publication 463 for information on deductible expenses while traveling away from home.

Personal Legal Expenses

You cannot deduct personal legal expenses such as those for the following:

- 1) Custody of children,
- 2) Breach of promise (to marry) suit,
- 3) Civil or criminal charges resulting from a personal relationship,
- 4) Damages for personal injury,
- 5) Preparation of a title (or to defend or perfect title),
- 6) Preparation of a will, and
- 7) Property claims or property settlement in a divorce.

You cannot deduct these expenses even if a result of the legal proceeding is the loss of income-producing property.

Political Contributions

You cannot deduct contributions made to a political candidate, a campaign committee, or a newsletter fund.

Professional Accreditation Fees

You cannot deduct professional accreditation fees such as the following:

- 1) Accounting certificate fees paid for the initial right to practice accounting,
- 2) Bar exam fees and incidental expenses in securing admission to the bar, and
- 3) Medical and dental license fees paid to get initial licensing.

Professional Reputation

You cannot deduct expenses of radio and TV appearances to increase your personal prestige or establish your professional reputation.

Relief Fund Contributions

You cannot deduct contributions paid to a private plan that pays benefits to any covered employee who cannot work because of any injury or illness not related to the job.

Residential Telephone Service

You cannot deduct any charge (including taxes) for basic local telephone service for the first telephone line to your residence, even if it is used in a trade or business.

Stockholders' Meetings

You cannot deduct transportation and other expenses you pay to attend stockholders' meetings of companies in which you own stock but have no other interest. You cannot deduct these expenses even if you are attending the meeting to get information that would be useful in making further investments.

Tax-Exempt Income Expenses

You cannot deduct expenses to produce tax-exempt income. You cannot deduct interest on a debt incurred or continued to buy or carry tax-exempt securities.

If you have expenses to produce both taxable and tax-exempt income, but you cannot identify the expenses that produce each type of income, you must divide the expenses based on the amount of each type of income to determine the amount that you can deduct.

Example. During the year, you received taxable interest of \$4,800 and tax-exempt interest of \$1,200. In earning this income, you had total expenses of \$500 during the year. You cannot identify the amount of each expense item that is for each income item. Therefore, you calculate that 80% (\$4,800/\$6,000) of the expense is for the taxable interest and 20% (\$1,200/\$6,000) is for the tax-exempt interest. You can deduct, subject to the 2% limit, expenses of \$400 (80% of \$500).

Travel Expenses for Another Individual

You generally cannot deduct travel expenses you pay or incur for a spouse, dependent, or other individual who accompanies you (or an employee) on business travel. See Publication 463 for more information on deductible travel expenses.

Voluntary Unemployment Benefit Fund Contributions

You cannot deduct voluntary unemployment benefit fund contributions you make to a union fund or a private fund. However, you can deduct contributions as taxes if state law requires you to make them to a state unemployment fund that covers you for the loss of wages from unemployment caused by business conditions.

Wristwatches

You cannot deduct the cost of a wristwatch, even if there is a job requirement that you know the correct time to properly perform your duties.

How To Report

You must itemize deductions on Schedule A (Form 1040) to claim miscellaneous deductions.

- Report your miscellaneous deductions subject to the 2% limit on lines 20 through 22 and the total on line 23.
- Report your miscellaneous deductions not subject to the 2% limit on line 27.

See *Section 6. Instructions for Schedules to Form 1040* in your Form 1040 instruction booklet for more information.

When to use Form 2106. To report employee business expenses, you must file Form 2106 (see *Form 2106-EZ*, later) if any of the following apply:

- 1) You were not reimbursed by your employer for your expenses (amounts included in box 1 of your Form W-2 are not considered reimbursements) and:
 - a) You are claiming job-related travel, transportation, meal, or entertainment expenses,
 - b) You are a qualified performing artist (see *Performing Artists*, earlier), or
 - c) You are an individual with a disability and are claiming impairment-related work expenses (see *Impairment-Related Work Expenses under Deductions Not Subject to the 2% Limit*, earlier).
- 2) You were reimbursed for your expenses by your employer, and your deductible expenses are more than your reimbursements. (Do not count reimbursements your employer included in box 1 of your Form W-2.)
- 3) You were reimbursed for your expenses by your employer, you used a car or other vehicle in your job during the year and used the same vehicle in an earlier year for business purposes, and:

- a) You used the actual expense method in the first year you used the vehicle for business, or
- b) You used a depreciation method other than straight line for this vehicle in any prior year.

When not to use Form 2106. Do not file Form 2106 if:

- 1) None of your expenses are deductible because of the 2% limit on miscellaneous itemized deductions, or
- 2) Line 4 of Form 2106 is your only entry.



This does not apply if you are a qualified performing-artist claiming performing-artists related business expenses or an individual with a disability claiming impairment-related work expenses or a fee-basis state or local government official claiming expenses in performing that job.

When to use Form 2106-EZ. You can use Form 2106-EZ if you:

- 1) Do not get reimbursed by your employer for any expenses (amounts your employer included in box 1 of your Form W-2 are not considered reimbursements), and
- 2) Are claiming vehicle expense if,
 - a) You own your vehicle, and
 - b) You used the 1997 standard mileage rate and have used the standard mileage rate since you first used the vehicle in your business.

When not to use Form 2106-EZ. Do not complete Form 2106-EZ if line 4 is your only entry. Instead, enter your expenses directly on line 20 of Schedule A (Form 1040). See the *Caution* under *When not to use Form 2106*.

Statutory employee. If you are a statutory employee, deduct the business expenses related to being a statutory employee on Schedule C or C-EZ (Form 1040). You may be a statutory employee if:

- 1) You are either an agent of your employer or paid on commission and you are a driver who:
 - a) Distributes meat, vegetable, fruit, or bakery products,
 - b) Distributes beverages (other than milk), or
 - c) Picks up and delivers laundry or dry cleaning.
- 2) You are a full-time life insurance sales agent whose principal business activity is selling life insurance or annuity contracts, or both, primarily for one life insurance company.
- 3) You work at home on materials or goods furnished by your employer. Your employer must furnish specifications for the work to be done and the work must be returned to your employer or a person named by your employer.

4) You are a full-time traveling or city salesperson and you turn in orders to your employer from wholesalers, retailers, contractors, or operators of hotels, restaurants, or other similar establishments. The goods sold must be merchandise for resale or supplies for use in the buyer's business operation. This work must be your principal business activity.

If you are a statutory employee, you will receive a Form W-2 from your employer with the box in box 15 checked to indicate "Statutory employee."

Example

Debra Smith is employed as a salesperson. Her adjusted gross income is \$40,000 and she did not receive any reimbursement for her expenses. She has the following qualifying miscellaneous deductions:

Entertainment expenses	\$500
Transportation expenses	\$500
Home office expenses	\$1,100
Tax return preparation	\$200
Investment counseling	\$300
Gambling losses (reported \$200 as income)	\$200

Her filled-in Form 2106-EZ and part of her Schedule A (Form 1040) are shown. Of Debra's deductions, only gambling losses are not subject to the 2%-of-adjusted-gross-income limit. She enters the gambling losses on line 27, Schedule A (Form 1040). The other items are subject to the 2% limit and are shown on line 20, 21, and 22 of Schedule A (Form 1040).

Debra completes Part II of Form 2106-EZ. She enters the transportation expenses of \$500 on line 2. The home office expenses of \$1,100 are entered on line 4. The entertainment expenses of \$500 are subject to the 50% limit and are entered on line 5. She then completes the rest of the form. The total expenses of \$1,850, shown on line 6 (Form 2106-EZ), are entered on line 20 of Schedule A (Form 1040).

Debra's expenses for tax return preparation are entered on line 21. Her expenses for investment counseling are entered on line 22 of Schedule A (Form

1040). She then totals the amounts on lines 20, 21, and 22 and enters this total of \$2,350 on line 23. She enters \$40,000, her adjusted gross income, on line 24. She multiplies this amount by 2% (.02) and enters the result of \$800 on line 25. She subtracts the amount on line 25 from the amount on line 23 and enters \$1,550, her allowable deduction, on line 26.

How To Get More Information



You can get help from the IRS in several ways.

Free publications and forms. To order free publications and forms, call 1-800-TAX-FORM (1-800-829-3676). You can also write to the IRS Forms Distribution Center nearest you. Check your income tax package for the address. Your local library or post office also may have the items you need.

For a list of free tax publications, order Publication 910, *Guide to Free Tax Services*. It also contains an index of tax topics and related publications and describes other free tax information services available from IRS, including tax education and assistance programs.

If you have access to a personal computer and modem, you also can get many forms and publications electronically. See *Quick and Easy Access to Tax Help and Forms* in your income tax package for details.

Tax questions. You can call the IRS with your tax questions. Check your income tax package or telephone book for the local number, or you can call 1-800-829-1040.

TTY/TDD equipment. If you have access to TTY/TDD equipment, you can call 1-800-829-4059 to ask tax questions or to order forms and publications. See your income tax package for the hours of operation.

Unreimbursed Employee Business Expenses

1997

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

▶ **Attach to Form 1040.**

Attachment
Sequence No. **54A**

Your name Debra Smith	Social security number 111 00 1111	Occupation in which you incurred expenses Salesperson
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Part I General Information

You May Use This Form ONLY if All of the Following Apply:

- You are an employee deducting expenses attributable to your job.
- You **do not** get reimbursed by your employer for any expenses (amounts your employer included in box 1 of your Form W-2 are not considered reimbursements).
- If you are claiming vehicle expense,
 - a You own your vehicle, and
 - b You are using the standard mileage rate for 1997 **and** also used it for the year you first placed the vehicle in service.

Part II Figure Your Expenses

1 Vehicle expense using the standard mileage rate. Complete Part III and multiply line 8a by 31½¢ (.315)	1		
2 Parking fees, tolls, and transportation, including train, bus, etc., that did not involve overnight travel or commuting to and from work	2	500	
3 Travel expense while away from home overnight, including lodging, airplane, car rental, etc. Do not include meals and entertainment	3		
4 Business expenses not included on lines 1 through 3. Do not include meals and entertainment	4	1,100	
5 Meals and entertainment expenses: \$ <u>500</u> x 50% (.50)	5	250	
6 Total expenses. Add lines 1 through 5. Enter here and on line 20 of Schedule A (Form 1040). (Fee-basis state or local government officials, qualified performing artists, and individuals with disabilities: See the instructions for special rules on where to enter this amount.)	6	1,850	

SCHEDULES A&B
(Form 1040)

Schedule A—Itemized Deductions

(Schedule B is on back)

1997

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

▶ **Attach to Form 1040.** ▶ See Instructions for Schedules A and B (Form 1040).

Attachment
Sequence No. **07**

Job Expenses 20 and Most Other Miscellaneous Deductions	Unreimbursed employee expenses—job travel, union dues, job education, etc. You MUST attach Form 2106 or 2106-EZ if required. (See page A-4.) ▶	20	1,850	
21	Tax preparation fees	21	200	
22	Other expenses—investment, safe deposit box, etc. List type and amount ▶ investment counseling	22	300	
23	Add lines 20 through 22	23	2,350	
24	Enter amount from Form 1040, line 33 24 40,000	24		
25	Multiply line 24 above by 2% (.02)	25	800	
26	Subtract line 25 from line 23. If line 25 is more than line 23, enter -0-	26		1,550
Other 27 Miscellaneous Deductions	Other—from list on page A-5. List type and amount ▶ gambling losses	27		200

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Tax Publications for Individual Taxpayers

General Guides

- 1 Your Rights as a Taxpayer
- 17 Your Federal Income Tax (For Individuals)
- 225 Farmer's Tax Guide
- 334 Tax Guide for Small Business
- 509 Tax Calendars for 1998
- 553 Highlights of 1997 Tax Changes
- 595 Tax Highlights for Commercial Fishermen
- 910 Guide to Free Tax Services

Specialized Publications

- 3 Armed Forces' Tax Guide
- 378 Fuel Tax Credits and Refunds
- 463 Travel, Entertainment, Gift, and Car Expenses
- 501 Exemptions, Standard Deduction, and Filing Information
- 502 Medical and Dental Expenses
- 503 Child and Dependent Care Expenses
- 504 Divorced or Separated Individuals
- 505 Tax Withholding and Estimated Tax
- 508 Educational Expenses
- 514 Foreign Tax Credit for Individuals
- 516 U.S. Government Civilian Employees Stationed Abroad
- 517 Social Security and Other Information for Members of the Clergy and Religious Workers
- 519 U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens
- 520 Scholarships and Fellowships
- 521 Moving Expenses
- 523 Selling Your Home
- 524 Credit for the Elderly or the Disabled
- 525 Taxable and Nontaxable Income
- 526 Charitable Contributions
- 527 Residential Rental Property
- 529 Miscellaneous Deductions

- 530 Tax Information for First-Time Homeowners
- 531 Reporting Tip Income
- 533 Self-Employment Tax
- 534 Depreciating Property Placed in Service Before 1987
- 537 Installment Sales
- 541 Partnerships
- 544 Sales and Other Dispositions of Assets
- 547 Casualties, Disasters, and Thefts (Business and Nonbusiness)
- 550 Investment Income and Expenses
- 551 Basis of Assets
- 552 Recordkeeping for Individuals
- 554 Older Americans' Tax Guide
- 555 Federal Tax Information on Community Property
- 556 Examination of Returns, Appeal Rights, and Claims for Refund
- 559 Survivors, Executors, and Administrators
- 561 Determining the Value of Donated Property
- 564 Mutual Fund Distributions
- 570 Tax Guide for Individuals With Income From U.S. Possessions
- 575 Pension and Annuity Income
- 584 Nonbusiness Disaster, Casualty, and Theft Loss Workbook
- 587 Business Use of Your Home (Including Use by Day-Care Providers)
- 590 Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs) (Including SEP-IRAs and SIMPLE IRAs)
- 593 Tax Highlights for U.S. Citizens and Residents Going Abroad
- 594 Understanding the Collection Process
- 596 Earned Income Credit
- 721 Tax Guide to U.S. Civil Service Retirement Benefits

- 901 U.S. Tax Treaties
- 907 Tax Highlights for Persons with Disabilities
- 908 Bankruptcy Tax Guide
- 911 Direct Sellers
- 915 Social Security and Equivalent Railroad Retirement Benefits
- 919 Is My Withholding Correct for 1998?
- 925 Passive Activity and At-Risk Rules
- 926 Household Employer's Tax Guide
- 929 Tax Rules for Children and Dependents
- 936 Home Mortgage Interest Deduction
- 946 How To Depreciate Property
- 947 Practice Before the IRS and Power of Attorney
- 950 Introduction to Estate and Gift Taxes
- 967 IRS Will Figure Your Tax
- 968 Tax Benefits for Adoption
- 1542 Per Diem Rates
- 1544 Reporting Cash Payments of Over \$10,000
- 1546 The Problem Resolution Program of the Internal Revenue Service

Spanish Language Publications

- 1SP Derechos del Contribuyente
- 579SP Cómo Preparar la Declaración de Impuesto Federal
- 594SP Comprendiendo el Proceso de Cobro
- 596SP Crédito por Ingreso del Trabajo
- 850 English-Spanish Glossary of Words and Phrases Used in Publications Issued by the Internal Revenue Service
- 1544SP Informe de Pagos en Efectivo en Exceso de \$10,000 (Recibidos en una Ocupación o Negocio)

Commonly Used Tax Forms

- 1040 U.S. Individual Income Tax Return
 - Sch A Itemized Deductions
 - Sch B Interest and Dividend Income
 - Sch C Profit or Loss From Business
 - Sch C-EZ Net Profit From Business
 - Sch D Capital Gains and Losses
 - Sch E Supplemental Income and Loss
 - Sch EIC Earned Income Credit
 - Sch F Profit or Loss From Farming
 - Sch H Household Employment Taxes
 - Sch R Credit for the Elderly or the Disabled
 - Sch SE Self-Employment Tax
- 1040EZ Income Tax Return for Single and Joint Filers With No Dependents
- 1040A U.S. Individual Income Tax Return
 - Sch 1 Interest and Dividend Income for Form 1040A Filers

- Sch 2 Child and Dependent Care Expenses for Form 1040A Filers
- Sch 3 Credit for the Elderly or the Disabled for Form 1040A Filers
- 1040-ES Estimated Tax for Individuals
- 1040X Amended U.S. Individual Income Tax Return
- 2106 Employee Business Expenses
- 2106-EZ Unreimbursed Employee Business Expenses
- 2119 Sale of Your Home
- 2210 Underpayment of Estimated Tax by Individuals, Estates and Trusts
- 2441 Child and Dependent Care Expenses
- 2848 Power of Attorney and Declaration of Representative
- 3903 Moving Expenses
- 4562 Depreciation and Amortization

- 4868 Application for Automatic Extension of Time To File U.S. Individual Income Tax Return
- 4952 Investment Interest Expense Deduction
- 5329 Additional Taxes Attributable to Qualified Retirement Plans (Including IRAs), Annuities, and Modified Endowment Contracts
- 6251 Alternative Minimum Tax—Individuals
- 8283 Noncash Charitable Contributions
- 8582 Passive Activity Loss Limitations
- 8606 Nondeductible IRAs (Contributions, Distributions, and Basis)
- 8822 Change of Address
- 8829 Expenses for Business Use of Your Home