

Unreimbursed Employee Business Expenses

1995

Attachment
Sequence No. **54A**

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service (99)

▶ See instructions on back.

▶ Attach to Form 1040 or Form 1040-T.

Your name	Social security number : : :	Occupation in which expenses were incurred
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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 1995 **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 30¢ (.30)	1		
2 Parking fees, tolls, and transportation, including train, bus, etc., that did not involve overnight travel	2		
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		
5 Meals and entertainment expenses: \$ _____ x 50% (.50)	5		
6 Total expenses. Add lines 1 through 5. Enter here and on line 20 of Schedule A (Form 1040), or Form 1040-T, Section B, line n. (Qualified performing artists and individuals with disabilities, see the instructions for special rules on where to enter this amount.)	6		

Part III Information on Your Vehicle. Complete this part **ONLY** if you are claiming vehicle expense on line 1.

- 7 When did you place your vehicle in service for business purposes? (month, day, year) ▶ / /
- 8 Of the total number of miles you drove your vehicle during 1995, enter the number of miles you used your vehicle for:
- a Business b Commuting c Other
- 9 Do you (or your spouse) have another vehicle available for personal use? Yes No
- 10 Was your vehicle available for use during off-duty hours? Yes No
- 11a Do you have evidence to support your deduction? Yes No
- b If "Yes," is the evidence written? Yes No

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice

We ask for the information on this form to carry out the Internal Revenue laws of the United States. You are required to give us the information. We need it to ensure that you are complying with these laws and to allow us to figure and collect the right amount of tax.

The time needed to complete and file this form will vary depending on individual circumstances. The estimated average time is:

Recordkeeping	40 min.
Learning about the law or the form	4 min.
Preparing the form	28 min.
Copying, assembling, and sending the form to the IRS	20 min.

If you have comments concerning the accuracy of these time estimates or suggestions for making this form simpler, we would be happy to hear from you. You can write or call the IRS. See the instructions for Form 1040 or 1040-T.

General Instructions

Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code. Form 1040-T references are to a new form sent to certain individuals on a test basis.

Purpose of Form

You may use Form 2106-EZ instead of Form 2106 if you meet all the requirements listed in Part I of this form.

Additional Information

If you need more information about employee business expenses, you will find the following publications helpful:

- Pub. 463, Travel, Entertainment, and Gift Expenses
- Pub. 502, Medical and Dental Expenses
- Pub. 529, Miscellaneous Deductions
- Pub. 587, Business Use of Your Home (Including Use by Day-Care Providers)
- Pub. 917, Business Use of a Car
- Pub. 946, How To Depreciate Property

Specific Instructions

Part II—Figure Your Expenses

Line 2—Enter parking fees, etc., that did not involve overnight travel. Do not include transportation expenses for commuting to and from work. See the line 8b instructions on this page for the definition of commuting.

Line 3—Enter expenses for lodging and transportation connected with overnight travel away from your tax home. You cannot deduct expenses paid or incurred in connection with employment away from your tax home if that period of employment exceeds 1 year. Do not include expenses for meals and entertainment. For details, including limitations, see Pub. 463.

Generally, your **tax home** is your main place of business or post of duty regardless of where you maintain your family home. If you do not have a regular or main place of

business because of the nature of your work, then your tax home is the place where you regularly live. If you do not fit in either of these categories, you are considered an itinerant and your tax home is wherever you work. As an itinerant, you are not away from home and cannot claim a travel expense deduction. For more details on your tax home, see Pub. 463.

Line 4—Enter other job-related expenses not listed on any other line of this form. Include expenses for business gifts, education (tuition and books), home office, trade publications, etc. For details, including limitations, see Pub. 463 and Pub. 529. If you are deducting home office expenses, see Pub. 587 for special instructions on how to report these expenses. If you are deducting depreciation or claiming a section 179 deduction on a cellular telephone or other similar telecommunications equipment, a home computer, etc., get **Form 4562**, Depreciation and Amortization, to figure the depreciation and section 179 deduction to enter on line 4.

Do not include expenses for meals and entertainment, taxes, or interest on line 4. Deductible taxes are entered on lines 5 through 9 of Schedule A (Form 1040), or Form 1040-T, Section B, lines d through g. Employees cannot deduct car loan interest.

Note: If line 4 is your only entry, do not complete Form 2106-EZ. Instead, enter your expenses directly on Schedule A (Form 1040), line 20, or Form 1040-T, Section B, line n.

Line 5—Enter your allowable meals and entertainment expense and multiply the total by 50%. Include meals while away from your tax home overnight and other business meals and entertainment. Instead of actual cost, you may be able to claim the "standard meal allowance" for your daily meals and incidental expenses while away from your tax home overnight. Under this method, you deduct a specified amount, depending on where you travel, instead of keeping records of your actual meal expenses. However, you must still keep records to prove the time, place, and business purpose of your travel. See Pub. 463 to figure your deduction using the standard meal allowance.

Line 6—If you are a qualified performing artist (defined below), include your performing-arts-related expenses in the total on Form 1040, line 30, or Form 1040-T, line 15. Write "QPA" and the amount in the space to the left of line 30 on Form 1040 (see the Form 1040-T, line 15 instructions for the entry to make). Your performing-arts-related business expenses are deductible whether or not you itemize deductions. The expenses are not subject to the 2% limit that applies to most other employee business expenses.

A **qualified performing artist** is an individual who (a) performed services in the performing arts as an employee for at least two employers during the tax year, (b) received from at least two of those employers wages of \$200 or more per employer, (c) had allowable business expenses attributable to the performing arts of more than 10% of gross income from the performing arts, and (d) had adjusted gross income of \$16,000 or less before deducting expenses as a performing artist. To be treated as a qualified performing artist, a married individual must also file a joint return, unless the individual and his or her spouse

lived apart for all of 1995. On a joint return, requirements (a), (b), and (c) must be figured separately for each spouse. However, requirement (d) applies to the combined adjusted gross income of both spouses.

If you are an **individual with a disability** and are claiming impairment-related work expenses (defined below), enter the part of the line 6 amount attributable to those expenses on Schedule A (Form 1040), line 27, or Form 1040-T, Section B, line s; instead of on Schedule A (Form 1040), line 20, or Form 1040-T, Section B, line n. Your impairment-related work expenses are not subject to the 2% limit that applies to most other employee business expenses.

Impairment-related work expenses are the allowable expenses of an individual with physical or mental disabilities for attendant care at his or her place of employment. They also include other expenses in connection with the place of employment that enable the employee to work.

See Pub. 502 for more details.

Part III—Information on Your Vehicle

If you claim vehicle expense, you must provide certain information on the use of your vehicle by completing Part III. If you used more than one vehicle for business during the year, attach your own schedule with the information requested in Part III for each additional vehicle.

Line 7—Date placed in service is generally the date you first start using your vehicle. However, if you first start using your vehicle for personal use and later convert it to business use, the vehicle is treated as placed in service on the date you started using it for business.

Line 8a—Do not include commuting miles on this line; commuting miles are not considered business miles. See the line 8b instructions for the definition of **commuting**.

Line 8b—If you do not know the total actual miles you used your vehicle for commuting during the year, figure the amount to enter on line 8b by multiplying the number of days during the year that you used your vehicle for commuting by the average daily round trip commuting distance in miles.

Generally, **commuting** is travel between your home and a work location. However, such travel is not commuting if you meet **any** of the following conditions:

1. You travel to a temporary work location outside the metropolitan area where you live and normally work. A temporary work location is one where you perform services on an irregular or short-term basis (generally a matter of days or weeks).
2. You have at least one regular work location away from your home and you travel to a temporary work location in the same trade or business, regardless of the distance.
3. Your home is your principal place of business under section 280A(c)(1)(A) (for purposes of deducting expenses for business use of your home) and you travel to another work location in the same trade or business, regardless of whether that location is regular or temporary and regardless of distance.

