

SCHEDULE L
(Form 1040A or 1040)

Standard Deduction for Certain Filers

OMB No. 1545-0074

2010
Attachment
Sequence No. **57**

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service (99)

▶ **Attach to Form 1040A or 1040.**

▶ **See instructions on back.**

Name(s) shown on return

Your social security number

CAUTION *File this form **only** if you are increasing your standard deduction by certain net disaster losses or new motor vehicle taxes paid in 2010 for certain vehicles purchased in 2009.*

Form 1040 Filers Only: *It may be better for you to itemize your deductions instead. See the Instructions for Schedule A (Form 1040).*

1	Enter the amount shown below for your filing status. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single or married filing separately—\$5,700 • Married filing jointly or Qualifying widow(er)—\$11,400 • Head of household—\$8,400 			
		1		
2	Can you (or your spouse if filing jointly) be claimed as a dependent on someone else's return? <input type="checkbox"/> No. Enter the amount from line 1 on line 4, skip line 3, and go to line 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Go to line 3.			
3	Is your earned income more than \$650 (see instructions)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Add \$300 to your earned income. Enter the total <input type="checkbox"/> No. Enter \$950	3		
4	Enter the smaller of line 1 or line 3			4
5	Multiply the number on Form 1040, line 39a, or Form 1040A, line 23a, by \$1,100 (\$1,400 if single or head of household). If blank, enter -0-			5
6	Form 1040 filers only, enter from your 2010 Form 4684, line 17, any loss from a disaster declared a federal disaster after 2007 that occurred before 2010 (see instructions)			6
7	Did you (or your spouse if filing jointly) pay any state or local sales or excise taxes in 2010 for the purchase of any new motor vehicle(s) after February 16, 2009, and before January 1, 2010 (see instructions)? <input type="checkbox"/> No. Skip lines 7 through 16, enter -0- on line 17, and go to line 18. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. If Form 1040, line 38, or Form 1040A, line 22, is less than \$135,000 (\$260,000 if married filing jointly), enter the amount of these taxes paid. Otherwise, skip lines 7 through 16, enter -0- on line 17, and go to line 18	7		
8	Enter the purchase price (before taxes) of the new motor vehicle(s) (see instructions)	8		
9	Is the amount on line 8 more than \$49,500? <input type="checkbox"/> No. Enter the amount from line 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Figure the portion of the tax from line 7 that is attributable to the first \$49,500 of the purchase price of each new motor vehicle and enter it here (see instructions)	9		
10	Enter the amount from Form 1040, line 38, or Form 1040A, line 22	10		
11	Form 1040 filers only, enter the total of any— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amounts from Form 2555, lines 45 and 50; Form 2555-EZ, line 18; and Form 4563, line 15, and • Exclusion of income from Puerto Rico 	11		
12	Add lines 10 and 11	12		
13	Enter \$125,000 (\$250,000 if married filing jointly)	13		
14	Is the amount on line 12 more than the amount on line 13? <input type="checkbox"/> No. Skip lines 14 through 16, enter the amount from line 9 on line 17, and go to line 18. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Subtract line 13 from line 12	14		
15	Divide the amount on line 14 by \$10,000. Enter the result as a decimal (rounded to at least three places). If the result is 1.000 or more, enter 1.000	15		
16	Multiply line 9 by line 15	16		
17	Subtract line 16 from line 9			17
18	Add lines 4, 5, 6, and 17. Enter the total here and on Form 1040, line 40, or Form 1040A, line 24.			18

General Instructions

Who must use Schedule L. You must use Schedule L to figure your standard deduction if you:

- Had a loss from a disaster that was declared a federal disaster in tax years beginning after 2007 and that occurred before 2010, or
- Paid state or local sales or excise taxes (or certain other taxes or fees in a state without a sales tax) in 2010 for the purchase of any new motor vehicle(s) after February 16, 2009, and before January 1, 2010.

Note. See your tax return instructions to figure your standard deduction if you are not claiming any of the items listed above.



If you checked the box on Form 1040, line 39b, or Form 1040A, line 23b, your standard deduction is zero, even if you were born before January 2, 1946, were blind, had a net disaster loss, or paid new motor vehicle taxes.

Specific Instructions

Line 3. Earned income includes wages, salaries, tips, professional fees, and other compensation received for personal services you performed. It also includes any amount received as a scholarship that you must include in your income.

Form 1040 filers. Generally, your earned income is the total of the amount(s) you reported on Form 1040, lines 7, 12, and 18, minus the amount, if any, on line 27.

Form 1040A filers. Generally, your earned income is the amount you reported on Form 1040A, line 7.

Line 6. Your standard deduction is increased by a loss from a disaster that was declared a federal disaster after 2007 and that occurred before 2010 but which you could not deduct in the year it occurred because you were not sure whether part of it would be reimbursed and you became reasonably certain in 2010 that it would not be reimbursed. This amount is shown on Form 4684, line 17. You must file Form 1040 to claim a net disaster loss.

Line 7. If you check the “Yes” box, you may be able to include some or all of the state or local sales and excise taxes you paid in 2010 for any new motor vehicle(s) (defined below) purchased after February 16, 2009, and before January 1, 2010. However, if the amount on Form 1040, line 38, or Form 1040A, line 22, is equal to or greater than \$135,000 (\$260,000 if married filing jointly), you cannot include these taxes.

To determine the amount of state or local sales and excise taxes to enter on line 7, refer to the sales invoice(s) for any new motor vehicle(s) you purchased. Taxes deductible in arriving at adjusted gross income, such as taxes on a vehicle used in your business, cannot be used to increase your standard deduction.

States with no sales tax. The states of Alaska, Delaware, Hawaii, Montana, New Hampshire, and Oregon do not have a sales tax. However, you may be charged other taxes or fees on the purchase of a new motor vehicle in one of these six states that is similar to a sales tax. The taxes or fees that qualify must be assessed on the purchase of the vehicle and must be based on the vehicle’s sales price or as a per unit fee. You can include these taxes or fees on line 7.

One example of a fee you can include on line 7 is the 3.75% document fee when registering a title with the Delaware Division of Motor Vehicles. The fee is 3.75% of the purchase price.

New motor vehicle. A new motor vehicle is any of the following. The original use of the vehicle must begin with you.

- A passenger automobile or light truck that is self-propelled, designed to transport people or property on a street or highway, and the gross vehicle weight rating of the vehicle is not more than 8,500 pounds.
- A motorcycle (defined below) with a gross vehicle weight rating of not more than 8,500 pounds.
- A motor home (defined later).

Motorcycle. A vehicle with motive power having a seat or saddle for the use of the rider and designed to travel on not more than three wheels in contact with the ground.

Motor home. A multi-purpose vehicle with motive power that is designed to provide temporary residential accommodations, as evidenced by the presence of at least four of the following facilities.

- Cooking.
- Refrigeration or ice box.
- Self-contained toilet.
- Heating and/or air conditioning.
- Potable water supply system including a faucet and sink.
- Separate 110-125 volt electrical power supply and/or propane.

Line 8. Enter on line 8 the cost of the new motor vehicle(s). Do not include on line 8 any state or local sales or excise taxes you entered on line 7.

Line 9. If you check the “Yes” box, the amount you can include for state or local sales and excise taxes is limited to the taxes imposed on the first \$49,500 of the purchase price of each new motor vehicle. To figure the amount to enter on line 9, you will need to know the rate(s) of tax that apply in the state and locality where you purchased each new motor vehicle. If the state and locality where you purchased a new motor vehicle imposes a fixed rate, multiply the combined state and local rate by the **smaller** of \$49,500 or the purchase price (**before taxes**) of the new motor vehicle. See the *Example* below.

Some taxing jurisdictions may provide for a sales tax that is limited to a certain dollar amount per purchase. One example is Manatee County, Florida. Manatee County charges an additional ½% (.005) discretionary sales tax that is collected on the first \$5,000 of a purchase, not to exceed \$25.

Example. You purchased a new motor vehicle on December 3, 2009, for \$56,500 before taxes. You paid the sales tax on February 3, 2010. The state where you purchased the vehicle imposes a fixed sales tax rate of 5% and the locality also charges a fixed rate of 1%, for a combined fixed sales tax rate of 6%. The amount of sales tax you can include on line 9 is \$2,970 (\$49,500 x 6% (.06)).



If you recover any portion of your net disaster loss or new motor vehicle tax deduction in future tax years, you generally have to include that amount in your income. See Recoveries in Pub. 525 for more information.