

Schedule C – Car and Truck Expenses (continued)

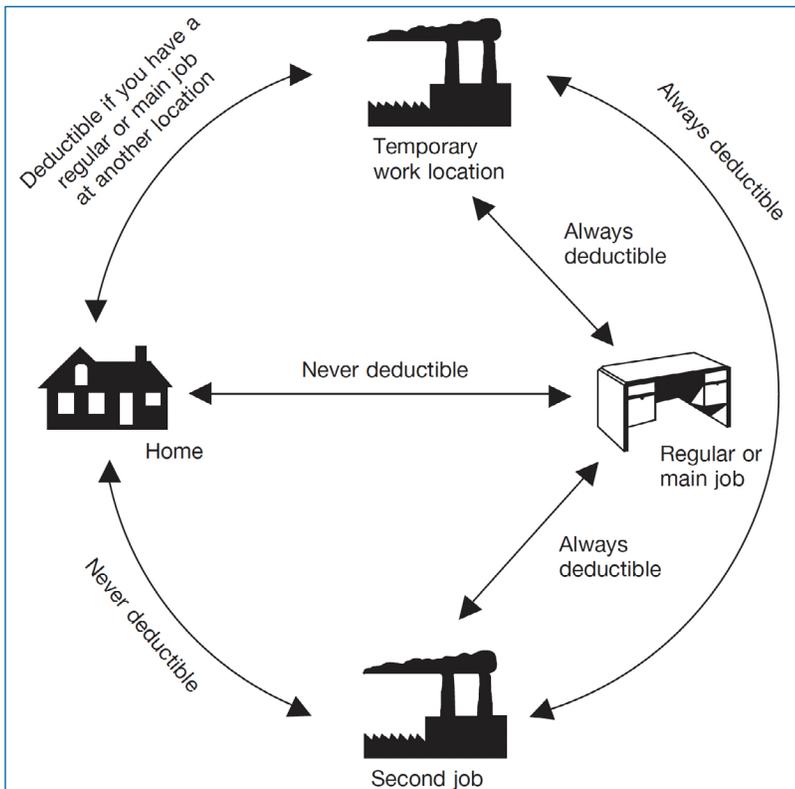
 The car and truck expense deduction will automatically be calculated using the standard mileage rate, based on the number of business miles entered. The rate for 2023 is 65.5 cents per mile. In addition, the taxpayer can deduct the cost of business parking and tolls. Commuting and other personal automobile expenses such as depreciation, lease payments, maintenance and repairs, gasoline (including gasoline taxes), oil, insurance, parking tickets, traffic fines, or vehicle registration fees are not deductible.

 If you are self-employed and use your vehicle in your business, you can deduct the business part of state and local personal property taxes on motor vehicles on Schedule C. Enter this on the Taxes line on the Schedule C Expenses screen. If you are self-employed and use your vehicle in your business, you can deduct that part of the interest expense that represents your business use of the vehicle. You cannot deduct the part of the interest expense that represents your personal use of the vehicle. Enter the deductible amount on the Other Interest line on the Schedule C Expenses screen.

 If you are an employee, you cannot deduct any interest paid on a vehicle loan. This applies even if you use the vehicle 100% for business as an employee.

 The standard mileage deduction includes depreciation, gas/oil, repairs, insurance, and nontax portion of registration, but not parking, tolls, or business part of registration tax. Taxpayer should have a written record (log or appointment book).

Self-employed taxpayers can use this chart. Don't use this chart if your home is your principal place of business (Out of Scope). This chart can also be used for Armed Forces reservists (Military Certification only), fee-based state or local government officials, and employees with impairment-related work expenses. Employees who do not fit into one of the listed categories may not use this chart.



Home: The place where you reside. Transportation expenses between your home and your main or regular place of work are personal commuting expenses.

Regular or main job: Your principal place of business. If you have more than one job, you must determine which one is your regular or main job. Consider the time you spend at each, the activity you have at each, and the income you earn at each.

Temporary work location: A place where your work assignment is realistically expected to last (and does in fact last) one year or less. Unless you have a regular place of business, you can only deduct your transportation expenses to a temporary work location outside your metropolitan area. For overnight travel expenses, see [IRS Topic 511 Business Travel Expenses](#)

Second job: If you regularly work at two or more places in one day, whether or

not for the same employer, you can deduct your transportation expenses of getting from one workplace to another. If you do not go directly from your first job to your second job, you can deduct the transportation expenses of going directly from your first job to your second job. You cannot deduct your transportation expenses between your home and second job on a day off from your main job.