DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

FINAL DRAFT — 11/4/26

* 2 6 1 1 6 1 *

2026 Schedule M1SA, Minnesota Itemized Deductions

Your First Name and Initial | Last Name | Your Social Security Number

1 Adjusted gross income *(see instructions)* . . . . . 1 ■

Medical and Dental Expenses

2 Medical and dental expenses *(see instructions)* . . . . . 2 ■

3 Multiply line 1 by 10% (0.10). 3

4 Subtract line 3 from line 2. If line 3 is more than line 2, enter 0 . . . . . 4 ■

Taxes You Paid

5 Real estate taxes *(see instructions)* . . . . . 5 ■

6 Personal property taxes *(see instructions)* . . . . . 6 ■

7 Add lines 5 and 6. . . . . 7 ■

8 Enter the lesser of line 7 or $10,000 ($5,000 if Married Filing Separately) 8 ■

9 Other taxes. List the type and amount . . . . . 9 ■

10 Add lines 8 and 9. . . . . 10 ■

Interest You Paid

11 Home mortgage interest and points on federal Form 1098 11

12 Home mortgage interest and points not reported to you on Form 1098 *(see instructions)* 12

13 Investment interest expense 13

14 Add lines 11 through 13 . . . . . 14 ■

Charitable Contributions

15 Charitable contributions by cash or check *(see instructions)*. 15

16 Charitable contributions by other than cash or check *(see instructions)* 16

17 Carryover of charitable contributions from a prior year 17

18 Add lines 15 and 16. 18

19 Multiply line 1 by 1% (0.01) 19

20 Subtract line 19 from line 18. If line 19 is more than line 18, enter 0. . . 20

21 Add lines 17 and 20. . . . . 21 ■

Casualty and Theft Losses

22 Casualty or theft loss *(enclose Schedule M1CAT)* . . . . . 22 ■

Continued

2026 Schedule M1SA, page 2

Unreimbursed Employee Business Expenses

23 Unreimbursed employee expenses *(enclose Schedule M1UE)* . . . . . **23** ■ _____

24 Multiply line 1 by 2% (0.02) . . . . . **24** _____

25 Subtract line 24 from line 23. If zero or less, enter 0 . . . . . **25** ■ _____

Other Miscellaneous Deductions

26 Other miscellaneous deductions *(see instructions)* . . . . . **26** ■ _____
List type and amount _____

27 Add lines 4, 10, 14, 21, 22, 25, and 26 . . . . . **27** ■ _____

28 Complete the worksheet in the instructions if Line 1 of Form M1 is more than $244,400 ($122,200 if your filing status is Married Filing Separately) . . . . . **28** ■ _____

29 Subtract line 28 from line 27. Enter the result here and on line 4 of Form M1 . . . . . **29** ■ _____

2026 Schedule M1SA Instructions

Should I file this schedule?

Complete and file Schedule M1SA, Minnesota Itemized Deductions, to claim

itemized deductions on your Minnesota income tax return. Generally, you will benefit more by filing Schedule M1SA if your itemized deductions are more than your standard deduction. Use the Standard Deduction Table to determine your standard deduction.

You may file Schedule M1SA even if you did not file federal Schedule A. If you filed federal Schedule A, you will use many of the amounts on that schedule for Schedule M1SA.

If you filed federal Form 1040-NR, you are not eligible for the standard deduction unless a U.S. tax treaty allows it. You may still qualify for certain Minnesota itemized deductions, such as the charitable contributions deduction, the casualty and theft losses deduction, and certain miscellaneous deductions. If you entered amounts on lines 2 through 7 of the version of Schedule A for those who file Form 1040-NR (Attachment Sequence No. 7A), see instructions for lines 15 through 20 and line 25 of this schedule to determine your Minnesota itemized deductions.

Standard Deduction Table

Check the boxes that apply to you and your spouse. If you are Married Filing Separately, check boxes only for your own status, unless your spouse has no gross income and cannot be claimed as a dependent.

You: 65 or older ☐ blind ☐ **Your Spouse:** 65 or older ☐ blind ☐

Filing status	Boxes Checked Above	Standard Deduction
Single:	0	$ 15,300
	1	17,300
	2	19,300
Married Filing Jointly or Qualifying Surviving Spouse:	0	$ 30,600
	1	32,200
	2	33,800
	3	35,400
	4	37,000
Married Filing Separately:	0	$ 15,300
	1	16,900
	2	18,500
	3	20,100
	4	21,700
Head of Household:	0	$ 23,000
	1	25,000
	2	27,000

Note: If you are Married Filing Separately and your spouse itemizes deductions on their Minnesota return, you must also itemize deductions.

Line Instructions

Line 1 — Adjusted Gross Income

Your adjusted gross income will generally be the amount reported on line 1 of Form M1. If the amount on line 1 of Form M1 is negative, enter 0.

Line 2 — Medical and Dental Expenses

If you filed federal Schedule A and entered an amount on line 1, enter that amount on line 2 of Schedule M1SA. If you did not file Schedule A or enter an amount on line 1 of Schedule A, enter the total of your medical and dental expenses after you reduce these expenses by any payments received from insurance or other sources.

Examples of Medical and Dental Payments You Can Deduct

To the extent you were not reimbursed, you can deduct what you paid for:

- Insurance premiums for medical and dental care, including premiums for qualified long-term care insurance contracts. Reduce the insurance premiums by any self-employed health insurance deduction you claimed on federal Schedule 1, line 17. You cannot deduct insurance premiums paid with pretax dollars because the premiums are not included in box 1 of your federal Form W-2. If you are a retired public safety officer, you cannot deduct any premiums to the extent you paid for them with a tax-free distribution from your retirement plan.

Limit on long-term care premiums you can deduct	
If the person was, at the end of 2026, age	**Then the most you can deduct is**
40 or under	$500
41-50	$930
51-60	$1,860
61-70	$4,960
71 or older	$6,200

- Prescription medicines or insulin.
- Acupuncturists, chiropractors, dentists, eye doctors, medical doctors, occupational therapists, osteopathic doctors, physical therapists, podiatrists, psychiatrists, psychoanalysts (medical care only), and psychologists.
- Medical examinations, X-ray and laboratory services, insulin treatment, and whirlpool baths your doctor ordered.
- Diagnostic tests, such as a full-body scan, pregnancy test, or blood sugar test kit.
- Nursing help (including your share of the employment taxes paid). If you paid someone to do both nursing and housework, you can deduct only the cost of the nursing help.
- Hospital care (including meals and lodging), clinic costs, and lab fees.
- Qualified long-term care services.
- The supplemental part of Medicare insurance (Medicare Part B).
- The premiums you pay for Medicare Part D insurance.
- A program to stop smoking and any prescription medicines to alleviate nicotine withdrawal.
- A weight-loss program as treatment for a specific disease (including obesity) diagnosed by a doctor.
- Medical treatment at a center for drug or alcohol addiction.

Continued

- The purchase and maintenance of medical aids such as eyeglasses, contact lenses, hearing aids, braces, crutches, wheelchairs, and guide dogs.
- Surgery to improve defective vision, such as laser eye surgery or radial keratotomy.
- Lodging expenses (but not meals) while away from home to receive medical care provided by a physician in a hospital or a medical care facility related to a hospital, provided there was no significant element of personal pleasure, recreation, or vacation in the travel.
- Ambulance service and other travel costs to get medical care. If you used your own vehicle to go to and from a place to receive care, you can claim 20.50 cents per mile for January 1 through June 30 and 23.5 cents per mile for July 1 through December 31, or what you actually spent for gas and oil. Add parking and tolls to the amount you claim under either method.
- Cost of breast pumps and supplies that assist lactation.

Examples of Medical and Dental Payments You Cannot Deduct

- The cost of diet food.
- Cosmetic surgery, unless it was necessary to improve a deformity related to a congenital abnormality, an injury from an accident or trauma, or a disfiguring disease.
- Life insurance or income protection policies.
- The Medicare tax on your wages and tips, or the Medicare tax paid as part of the self-employment tax or household employment taxes.
- Nursing care for a healthy baby.
- Federally illegal operations or drugs, including cannabis.
- Imported drugs not approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA). This includes foreign-made versions of U.S.-approved drugs manufactured without FDA approval.
- Nonprescription medicines other than insulin (including nicotine gum and certain nicotine patches).
- Travel your doctor told you to take for rest or a change in environment.
- Funeral, burial, or cremation costs.

Whose medical and dental expenses can you include? You can include medical and dental bills you paid in 2026 for any of these individuals, either when the services were provided or when you paid for them.

- You and your spouse
- All dependents you claim on your return
- Your child whom you do not claim as a dependent because of the rules for children of divorced or separated parents
- Any person you could have claimed as a dependent on your return unless that person received $5,300 or more of gross income or filed a joint return
- Any person you could have claimed as a dependent except that you, or your spouse if filing jointly, can be claimed as a dependent on someone else's 2026 return

Reimbursements. If your insurance company paid the provider directly for part of your expenses, and you paid only the amount that remained, include on line 2 only the amount you paid. If you received a reimbursement in 2026 for medical or dental expenses you paid in 2026, reduce your 2026 expenses by this amount. If you received a reimbursement in 2026 for prior year medical or dental expenses, do not reduce your 2026 expenses by this amount.

Cafeteria plans. You cannot deduct amounts that were already excluded from your income. Do not include on line 2 insurance premiums paid by an employer-sponsored health insurance plan (cafeteria plan) unless the premiums are included in box 1 of your Forms W-2. Also, do not include any other medical and dental expenses paid by the plan unless the amount paid is included in box 1 of your Forms W-2.

Line 5 — Real Estate Taxes

If you filed federal Schedule A, enter the amount from line 5b.

Include state and local taxes you paid on real estate if all of these apply:

- You did not use the real estate for business
- The taxes were assessed uniformly at a like rate on all real property throughout the community
- The tax proceeds are used for general community or governmental purposes

IRS Publication 530 explains the deductions homeowners can take.

Do not include:

- Itemized charges for services to specific property or persons (Some examples include a $20 monthly charge per house for trash collection, a $5 charge for every 1,000 gallons of water consumed, or a flat charge for mowing a lawn that had grown higher than permitted under local ordinance)
- Charges for improvements that tend to increase the value of your property (for example, an assessment to build a new sidewalk). The cost of property improvement is added to the basis of the property. A charge is deductible if it is used only to maintain an existing public facility in service (for example, a charge to repair an existing sidewalk, and any interest included in that charge)

If your mortgage payments include real estate taxes, you can deduct only the amount the mortgage company actually paid to the taxing authority in 2026.

Continued

If you sold your home in 2026, any real estate tax charged to the buyer should be shown on your settlement statement and in box 6 of any federal Form 1099-S you received. This amount is considered a refund of real estate taxes (see **Refunds and rebates)**. Any real estate taxes you paid at closing should be shown on your settlement statement.

Refunds and rebates. If you received a refund or rebate in 2026, such as the 2025 homestead credit refund (claimed using the 2025 Form M1PR, *Homestead Credit Refund*), reduce your deduction by the amount of the refund or rebate.

Line 6 — Personal Property Taxes

If you filed federal Schedule A and you had an amount on line 5c, enter that amount on line 6 of Schedule M1SA. Enter the state and local personal property taxes you paid, but only if the taxes were based on value alone and imposed on a yearly basis.

If you are claiming registration tax for a vehicle registered in Minnesota, you may deduct part of your Minnesota vehicle license fee as personal property tax for passenger automobiles, pick-up trucks, and vans. You may not deduct other amounts, such as the plate fee and filing fee.

Calculate the allowed deduction by subtracting $30 from your vehicle's registration tax for each vehicle you register.
Your vehicle's registration tax may be found online at drive.mn.gov.

Line 9 — Other Taxes

If you had any deductible tax not listed on lines 5 or 6 of Schedule M1SA, list the type and amount of tax. Include income tax you paid to a foreign country or U.S. possession. You cannot claim a deduction for foreign taxes if you included those taxes on federal Form 1116.

Lines 11 through 13 — Interest You Paid

The rules for deducting interest vary, depending on whether you used the loan proceeds for business, personal, or investment activities. See IRS Publication 535 for more information about deducting business interest expenses. See IRS Publication 550 for more information about deducting investment interest expenses. You cannot deduct personal interest.

If you use the proceeds of a loan for more than one purpose (for example, personal and business), you must allocate the interest on the loan to each use. Do not allocate home mortgage interest if it is fully deductible, regardless of how you used the funds.

You allocate interest (other than fully deductible home mortgage interest on a loan) in the same way as the loan is allocated. Trace disbursements of the debt proceeds to specific uses. For more information on allocating interest, see IRS Publication 535.

Generally, if you paid interest in 2026 that applies to any period after 2026, you can deduct only amounts that apply for 2026.

Line 11 — Home Mortgage Interest Reported on Federal Form 1098

If you filed federal Schedule A, enter the amount from line 8a. Do not include any home equity loan interest that was included on line 8a. If you meet the exception to the federal limitation for a loan taken out after December 15, 2017, but before April 1, 2018, follow the instructions for limits on loans taken out on or after December 16, 2017, on Schedule M1SA.

Enter on line 11 mortgage interest and points reported to you on federal Form 1098.

A home mortgage is any loan secured by your main home or second home. It includes first and second mortgages and refinanced mortgages. A home can be a house, condominium, cooperative, mobile home, boat, or similar property. The home must provide basic living accommodations, including a sleeping space, a toilet, and cooking facilities.

Limit on loans taken out before December 16, 2017. For qualifying debt taken out before December 16, 2017, you can only deduct mortgage interest on up to $1,000,000 ($500,000 if you are married and file a separate return) of that debt. The only exception is for loans taken out on or before October 13, 1987. See IRS Publication 936 if you took out the loan on or before October 13, 1987.

Limit on loans taken out on or after December 16, 2017. For qualifying debt taken out on or after December 16, 2017, you can only deduct home mortgage interest on up to $750,000 ($375,000 if you are married and file a separate return) of that debt. If you also have qualifying debt subject to the $1,000,000 limitation discussed in the previous paragraph, the $750,000 limit for debt taken out on or after December 16, 2017, is reduced by the amount of your qualifying debt subject to the $1,000,000 limit.

Refund of overpaid interest. If your Form 1098 shows any refund of overpaid interest, do not reduce your deduction by the refund.

Interest reported on someone else's Form 1098. If you and at least one other person (other than your spouse, if filing jointly) were liable for and paid interest on the mortgage, and the interest was reported on the other person's Form 1098, report your share of the interest on line 12 of Schedule M1SA. See IRS Publication 936 to calculate your mortgage interest deduction.

Form 1098 does not show all interest paid. If you paid more interest to the recipient than is shown on Form 1098, show the larger deductible amount on line 11 and explain the difference. If you are filing a paper return, explain the difference by attaching a statement to your paper return and printing "See attached" to the right of line 11.

Line 12 — Home Mortgage Interest not reported on federal Form 1098

If you filed federal Schedule A, enter the amount from line 8b.

If you paid mortgage interest to a recipient who did not provide you a Form 1098, report your deductible mortgage interest on line 12.

Seller financed mortgage. If you paid home mortgage interest to the person from whom you bought the home and that person did not provide you a Form 1098, write that person's name, identification number, and address on the line next to line 12. If the recipient of your home mortgage payment is an individual, the identification number is their Social Security Number (SSN). Otherwise, it is their Federal Employer Identification Number (FEIN). You must also let the recipient know your SSN.

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Interest reported on someone else's Form 1098. If you and at least one other person (other than your spouse if filing jointly) were liable for and paid interest on the mortgage, and the home mortgage interest paid was reported on the other person's Form 1098, identify the name and address of the person or persons who received a Form 1098 reporting the interest you paid. If you are filing a paper return, identify the person by attaching a statement to your paper return and printing "See attached" to the right of line 12.

Points not reported on Form 1098. Points are shown on your settlement statement. Points you paid only to borrow money are generally deductible over the life of the loan. See IRS Publication 936 to figure the amount you can deduct. You may not deduct points paid for other purposes, such as lender services.

Refinancing. Generally, you must deduct points you paid to refinance a mortgage over the life of the loan. This is true even if the new mortgage is secured by your main home.

If you used part of the proceeds to improve your main home, you may be able to deduct the part of the points related to the improvement in the year paid. See IRS Publication 936 for details.

Line 13 — Investment Interest

If you filed federal Schedule A, enter the amount from line 9.

Investment interest is interest paid on money you borrowed that is allocable to property held for investment. It does not include any interest allocable to passive activities or to securities generating tax-exempt income.

Complete and attach a 2026 federal Form 4952 for Minnesota purposes to figure your deduction unless all of these apply:

- Your investment interest expense is less than your investment income from interest and ordinary dividends minus any qualified dividends
- You have no other deductible investment expenses
- You have no disallowed investment interest expense from 2025

Lines 15 through 21 — Charitable Contributions

You can deduct contributions you gave to organizations that are religious, charitable, educational, scientific, or literary in purpose. You can also deduct what you gave to organizations that work to prevent cruelty to children or animals. See IRS Publication 526 for details.

To verify an organization's charitable status:

- Check with the organization that received your donation. The organization should be able to verify its charitable status.
- Use the online search tool at https://www.irs.gov/charities-non-profits/tax-exempt-organization-search to see if an organization is eligible to receive tax-deductible contributions.

Examples of Qualified Charitable Organizations

This list gives some examples of qualified organizations. See IRS Publication 526 for more examples.

- Churches, mosques, synagogues, temples, and other religious organizations
- Boy Scouts, Boys and Girls Clubs of America, CARE, Girl Scouts, Goodwill Industries, Red Cross, Salvation Army, and United Way
- Fraternal orders, if the contributions will be used for the purposes listed under Charitable Contributions
- Veterans' and certain cultural groups
- Nonprofit hospitals and medical research organizations
- Most nonprofit educational organizations, such as colleges, but only if your contribution is not a substitute for tuition or other enrollment fees
- Federal, state, and local governments, if the contributions are solely for public purposes

Limits

The amount you can deduct for charitable contributions is limited to the amount greater than 1% of your federal adjusted gross income and your deduction is generally limited to no more than 60% of your adjusted gross income. Your deduction may be further limited to 50, 30, or 20% of your adjusted gross income, depending on the type of property you give and the type of organization who receives the donation.

See IRS Publication 526 for more information about first and second category qualified organizations.

Limits based on 60% of adjusted gross income

If you make cash contributions during the year to an organization which is a first category qualified organization, your deduction for cash contributions is 60% of your AGI. This 60% limit does not apply to noncash charitable contributions.

Limits based on 50%, 30%, and 20% of adjusted gross income

Minnesota follows the IRS guidance for contributions that are subject to these limitations. See IRS Publication 526 for more information about contributions under these limitations.

Amounts You Can Deduct

Contributions can be in cash, property, or out-of-pocket expenses you paid to perform volunteer work for the kinds of organizations described earlier. If you drove to and from the volunteer work, you can take the actual cost of gas and oil or 14 cents a mile. Add parking and tolls to the amount you claim under either method. Do not deduct any amounts repaid to you. If you included volunteer mileage reimbursements in your adjusted gross income and the reimbursements exceeded 14 cents per mile, see line 26 of Schedule M1M.

Contributions from which you benefit

If you made a contribution and received a benefit in return, such as food, entertainment, or merchandise, you can generally only deduct the amount that is more than the value of the benefit. This rule does not apply to certain membership benefits provided in return for an annual payment of $75 or less or to certain items or benefits of token value. For details, see IRS Publication 526.

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Minnesota follows the IRS guidance for contributions that are subject to these limitations. See IRS Publication 526 for more information about contributions under these limitations.

Contributions of $250 or more

You can deduct a contribution of $250 or more only if you have a statement from the charitable organization showing:

- The amount of any money contributed and a description (but not value) of any property donated
- Whether the organization did or did not give you any goods or services in return for your contribution. If you did receive any goods or services, the organization must provide a description and estimate of the value. If you received only intangible religious benefits (such as admission to a religious ceremony), the organization must state this, but it does not have to describe or value the benefit

In figuring whether a donation is $250 or more, do not combine separate donations. For example, if you gave your church $25 each week for a total of $1,300, treat each $25 payment as a separate donation. If you made donations through payroll deductions, treat each deduction from each paycheck as a separate donation. See IRS Publication 526 if you made a separate donation of $250 or more through a payroll deduction.

Amounts you cannot deduct

- Travel expenses (including meals and lodging) while away from home performing donated services, unless there was no significant element of personal pleasure, recreation, or vacation in the travel
- Political contributions
- Dues, fees, or bills paid to country clubs, lodges, fraternal orders, or similar groups
- Cost of raffle, bingo, or lottery tickets
- Value of your time or services
- Value of blood given to a blood bank
- The transfer of a future interest in tangible personal property. Generally, no deduction is allowed until the entire interest has been transferred
- Donations to individuals and groups that are operated for personal profit
- Donations to foreign organizations
  - You may be able to deduct donations to certain U.S. organizations that transfer funds to foreign charities and certain Canadian, Israeli, and Mexican charities. See IRS Publication 526 for details.
- Donations to organizations engaged in certain political activities that are of direct financial interest to your trade or business
- Donations to groups whose purpose is to lobby for changes in the laws
- Donations to civic leagues, social and sports clubs, labor unions, and chambers of commerce
- Value of benefits received in connection with a contribution to a charitable organization. See IRS Publication 526 for exceptions
- Cost of tuition

Line 15 — Charitable Contributions by Cash or Check

If you filed federal Schedule A, enter the amount from line 11. Do not include amounts that exceed 60% of line 1 of Form M1.

If you filed federal Form 1040-NR, enter the amount from line 2 of Schedule A (Attachment Sequence No. 7A). Do not include amounts that exceed 60% of line 1 of Form M1. Enter on line 15 the total value of donations you made in cash or by check (including out-of-pocket expenses).

Recordkeeping. Keep bank records of contributions (such as canceled checks, credit card statements, or written records from the charity), regardless of your amounts contributed. The written record must include the name of the charity, date, and amount of the contribution. If you made contributions through payroll deduction, see IRS Publication 526. Do not attach the record to your tax return.

Line 16 — Other Than by Cash or Check

If you filed federal Schedule A, enter the amount from line 12.

If you filed federal Form 1040-NR, enter the amount from line 3 of Schedule A (Attachment Sequence No. 7A).

Enter the total value of your contributions of property other than by cash or check. If you gave used items, such as clothing or furniture, deduct their fair market value at the time you gave them. Fair market value is what a willing buyer would pay a willing seller when neither has to buy or sell and both are aware of the conditions of the sale. For more details on determining the value of donated property, see IRS Publication 561.

Deduction more than $500. If the amount of your deduction is more than $500, you must complete and attach a statement identifying the date of contribution, name of the charitable organization, description of the property, and the fair market value.

Deduction more than $5,000. If your total deduction is over $5,000 ($500 for certain contributions of clothing and household items), you may also have to get appraisals of the values of the donated property. See federal Form 8283 and its instructions for details.

Contribution of motor vehicle, boat, or airplane. If you deduct more than $500 for a contribution of a motor vehicle, boat, or airplane, you must also attach a statement from the charitable organization to your paper return. The organization may use Form 1098-C to provide the required information.

Recordkeeping. If you gave property, you should keep a receipt or written statement from the organization who received the property, or a reliable written record that shows the organization's name and address, the date and location of the gift, and a description of the property. For each gift of property, you should also keep reliable written records that include:

Continued

- How you figured the property's value at the time you gave it. If the value was determined by an appraisal, keep a signed copy of the appraisal
- The cost or other basis of the property if you must reduce it by any ordinary income or capital gain that would have resulted if the property had been sold at its fair market value
- How you figured your deduction if you chose to reduce your deduction for donations of capital gain property
- Any conditions attached to the donation

Line 17 — Carryover from Prior Year

If you have contributions you could not deduct in an earlier year because they exceeded the limits on the amount you could deduct, you generally have five years to deduct those contributions. The same limits apply this year to your carryover amounts as applied to those amounts in the earlier year. After applying those limits, enter the amount of your carryover you are allowed to deduct this year. See IRS Publication 526 for details.

Line 22 — Casualty and Theft Losses

If you had a casualty or theft loss during 2026, see Schedule M1CAT, *Casualty and Theft*, for more information. If you filed federal Schedule A and entered an amount on line 15, complete a Schedule M1CAT for that casualty. If you filed federal Form 1040-NR and entered an amount on line 6 of Schedule A (Attachment Sequence No. 7A), complete Schedule M1CAT for that casualty or theft loss.

You may be able to deduct part or all of each loss caused by any of these:

- Theft, vandalism, fire, storm, or similar causes
- Car, boat, and other accidents
- Corrosive drywall
- Money you had in a financial institution but lost because of the institution's insolvency or bankruptcy

You can deduct personal casualty or theft losses only to the extent that:

- The amount of each separate casualty or theft loss is more than $100
- The total amount of all losses during the year reduced by $100 is more than 10% of the amount on line 1 of Form M1

Corrosive drywall losses. If you paid for repairs to your personal residence or household appliances because of corrosive drywall, you may be able to deduct on line 22 those amounts paid. See IRS Publication 547 for details.

Line 23 — Unreimbursed Employee Expenses

Complete and enclose Schedule M1UE, *Unreimbursed Employee Business Expenses*. If you are married, filing a joint return, and both you and your spouse claim deductions for unreimbursed employee expenses, each spouse must complete a separate Schedule M1UE with their own expense and reimbursement amounts.

Enter the total ordinary and necessary job expenses you paid for which you were not reimbursed.

An ordinary expense is one that is common and accepted in your field of trade, business, or profession. A necessary expense is one that is helpful and appropriate for your business. An expense does not have to be required to be considered necessary. If you do not claim reimbursement that you are entitled to receive from your employer, you cannot deduct the expenses that apply to unclaimed reimbursement. See IRS Publication 970 for more information.

You must complete Schedule M1UE if either of these apply:

- You claim any travel, transportation, meal, or entertainment expenses for your job
- Your employer reimbursed you for any of your job expenses that you would otherwise report on line 23

Do not include educator expenses you deducted on line 11 of federal Schedule 1.

Examples of other expenses to include on Schedule M1UE are:

- Safety equipment, small tools, and supplies needed for your job
- Uniforms required by your employer that are not suitable for ordinary wear
- Protective clothing required in your work, such as hard hats, safety shoes, and glasses
- Physical examinations required by your employer
- Dues to professional organizations and chambers of commerce
- Subscriptions to professional journals
- Fees to employment agencies and other costs to look for a new job in your present occupation, even if you do not get a new job
- Certain business use of part of your home (see IRS Publication 587 for details on limits)
- Certain educational expenses (see IRS Publication 970 for details)

Line 26 — Other Miscellaneous Deductions

List the type and amount of each expense from the following list next to line 26 and enter the total of these expenses on line 26. If you are filing a paper return and you cannot fit all your expenses on the line next to line 26, attach a statement instead showing the type and amount of each expense. If you filed federal Schedule A, you may have reported these deductions on line 16. If you filed federal Form 1040-NR, you may qualify for only certain deductions from the following list which you may have deducted on line 7 of Form 1040-NR, Schedule A (Attachment Sequence No. 7A).

Continued

You may deduct only these expenses on line 26:

- Gambling losses to the extent of gambling winnings reported on line 8b of federal Schedule 1. Gambling losses include, but are not limited to, the cost of non-winning bingo, lottery, and raffle tickets
- Federal estate tax on income in respect of a decedent
- Deduction for amortizable bond premium (for example, a deduction allowed for a bond premium carryforward or a deduction for amortizable bond premium on bonds acquired before October 23, 1986)
- Deduction for repayment of amounts under a claim of right (if over $3,000, see IRS Publication 525 for details)
- Certain unrecovered investment in a pension
- Impairment-related work expenses of a person with a disability
- Deduction allowable in connection with personal property used in a short sale as described under section 67(b)(8)
- Deduction of taxes, interest, and business depreciation for cooperative housing corporation tenant-stockholder under section 216 of the Internal Revenue Code

Line 28 — Itemized Deduction Limitation

Complete Worksheet A if your AGI is greater than $244,400 ($122,200 if married filing separately) but less than or equal to $1,107,750. If your AGI is greater than $1,107,750, complete Worksheet B.

Worksheet A for Line 28 — Itemized Deduction Phaseout for AGI $1,107,750 or Less

Do not use this worksheet if your adjusted gross income is less than $244,400 ($122,200 if married filing separately) or over $1,107,750

1	Enter the amount from line 27	_____
2	Enter the total amounts from lines 4, 13, and 22	_____
3	Subtract step 2 from 1. If the result is zero or less, **STOP HERE**	_____
4	Adjusted gross income from line 1 of Form M1	_____
5	- If step 4 is greater than $337,800, enter $93,400. If it is less than or equal to $337,800, then subtract $244,400 from step 4. - If married filing separately and step 4 is greater than $168,900, enter $46,700. If it is less than or equal to $168,900, subtract $122,200 from step 4	_____
6	Multiply step 5 by 3% (0.03)	_____
7	If step 4 is greater than $337,800 subtract, $337,800 from step 4. If married filing separately and step 4 is greater than $168,900, subtract $168,900 from step 4. Otherwise, enter 0	_____
8	Multiply step 7 by 10% (0.10)	_____
9	Add steps 6 and 8	_____
10	Multiply step 3 by 80% (0.80)	_____
11	Enter the lesser of step 9 or 10 here and on line 28	_____

Worksheet B for Line 28 — Itemized deduction phaseout for AGI greater than $1,107,750

1	Enter the amount from line 27	_____
2	Enter the total amounts from lines 4, 13, and 22	_____
3	Subtract step 2 from 1. If the result is zero or less, **STOP HERE**	_____
4	Multiply step 3 by 80% (0.80). Enter the result here and on line 28	_____