Checklist for Deductible Items:

Professional Fees & D	ues	
Alterations		
	1908, CA9) 611 F2d 1260,	80-1
Union Dues		
Other (detail		_)
Uniforms & Upkeep		
Alterations	Laundry	
Boots	Pants	
Cleaning	Repairs	
Emblems	Shirts	
Gloves	Shoes	
Hat	Ties	131
Helmet	W <mark>histle</mark>	
Jacket	/s = 1	
Other (detail	MAN ASSE)
Other (detail		
Auto Travel		
Between 1st & 2nd		
Between Stations		
Continuing Educa		1
Out of Town Busin		
Purch. Equipment		
Uniform Cleaning	& Repairs (miles)	
Parking Fees (\$)		
Tolls (\$)		
Other (detail)
Other (detail)
m 1 1 E		
Telephone Expenses		
Cellular Calls		
Paging Service		
Pay Phone		
Toll Calls		,
Other (detail)

Equipment & Repairs	
	Map Book
	_ Note Book
Beeper/Pager	Polish
Binoculars	Recorder
	Repairs – Equipment
	Safety—Equipment
ID Case	_ Safety Glasses
Key Strap	Tapes—recording
Other (detail	
Other (detail	
ROLL	
Continuing Education	
Corresp <mark>ondence Cours</mark> es	Seminar Fees
Materials & Supplies	Text Books
Registration	Training Session
Other (detail	
Other (detail	
Miscellaneous Expenses Error & Omissions Insura	nce
Job Seeking Expenses	
Legal (protection and pro	duction of income)
Liability Insura <mark>nce</mark>	
Professional Subscriptions	S
Travel Out of Town	
Airfare	
Bridge & Highway Tolls	
Bus & Subway	
Car Rental	
Laundry	
Lodging (do not combine	with meals)
Meals (do not combine wi	th lodging)
Parking	
Taxi	
Telephone Calls (including	g to home)
Tips (porter, bell captain,	etc)
Train	•
Othon (dotoil	,

Other (detail



Tax Deductions for Firefighters



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Key Deductions

Professional Fees & Dues: Dues paid to professional societies related to your occupation as a firefighter are deductible. However, the cost of initial admission fees paid for membership in certain organizations or social clubs are considered capital expenses.

Deductions are allowed for payments made to union as a condition of initial or continued membership. Such payments include regular dues, but not those, which go toward defraying expenses of a personal nature. However, the part of union dues, which goes into a strike fund, is deductible.

Uniforms & Upkeep Expenses: Generally, the costs of your firefighter uniforms are fully deductible. IRS rules specify that work clothing cost and the cost of maintenance re deductible if: 1. the uniforms are required by your employer (if you're an employee); and 2. the clothes are not adaptable to ordinary street wear. Normally, the employeris emblem attached to the clothing indicates it is not for street wear. The cost of protective clothing (e.g., safety shoes or goggles) is also deductible.

Telephone Expenses: The basic local telephone service costs of the first telephone line provided in your residence are not deductible. However, toll calls from that line are deductible if the calls are business-related. The costs (basic fee and toll calls) of a second line in your home are also deductible, if used exclusively for business.

Continuing Education: Education expenses are deductible under either of two conditions:

Key Deductions

1. Your employer requires the education in order for you to keep your job or rate of pay; or 2. The education maintains or improves skills as a firefighter. Costs of courses that are taken to meet the minimum requirements of a job, or that qualify you for a new trade or business, are NOT deductible.

Miscellaneous: House dues and meal expenses may be deductible. Firefighters are often required to eat their meals at the station house. One court case (Sibla) said that costs of such meals are nondeductible unless the firefighters: 1. are required to make payments to a common mess fund as a condition of employment, and 2. must pay whether or not they are at the station house to eat the meals. Contact this office for further details on this deduction.

Expenses of looking for new employment in your present line of work are deductible and you do not have to actually obtain a new job in order to deduct the expenses. Out-of-town job seeking expenses are deductible only if the primary purpose of the trip is job seeking, not pursuing personal activities.

Equipment & Repair: Generally, to be deductible, items must be ordinary and necessary to your job as a firefighter and not reimbursable by your employer. Record separately from other supplies, the costs of business assets, which are expected to last longer than one year and cost more than \$100. Normally, the costs or such assets are recovered differently on your tax return than are other recurring, everyday business expenses like flashlights, batteries, and other supplies.

Auto Travel: Your auto expense is based on the number of qualified business miles you drive. Expenses for travel between <u>business locations</u> or daily transportation expenses in going between your residence and

Key Deductions

temporary work locations are deductible; include them as business miles. Your trips between home and work each day or between home and one or more regular places of work are COMMUTING and are NOT deductible.

Document business miles in a record book as follows: 1. Give the data and business purpose of each trip; 2. Note the place to which you traveled; 3. Record the number of business miles; 4. Record your car's odometer reading at both the beginning and end of the tax year. Keep receipts for all car operating expenses ex gas, oil, repairs, insurance, etc., and of any reimbursement you received for your expenses.

Travel (Out of Town): Expenses of traveling away from home overnight on job-related and continuing education trips are deductible. Your home is generally considered to be the entire city or general area where your principal place of employment is located. Out-of-town expenses include transportation, meals, lodging, tips, and miscellaneous items like laundry, valet, etc.

Document away-from-home expenses by noting the date, destination, and business purpose of your trip. Record business miles if your drove to the out-of-town location. In addition, keep a detailed record of your expenses ex. Lodging, public transportation, meals, etc. Always list meals and lodging separate in your records. Receipts must be retained for each lodging expense. However, if any other business expense is less than \$75, a receipt is not necessary if you record all of the information in a timely diary. You must keep track of the full amount of meal and entertainment expenses even though only a portion of the amount may be deductible.