OVER-THE-ROAD TRUCKER EXPENSES LIST

AIR FARE AIR FRESHNER ALARM CLOCK_____ ANTENNA_____ ARMOUR-ALL_____ ATM FEES_____ ATLAS AUTO MILEAGE BATTERIES_____ BEDROLL_____ BEN GAY BOOTS (STEEL-TOED) BOOTS (WORK RUBBER) _ BOOT REPAIR BRIEFCASE BROOM & DUSTPAN___ BUFFER TO SHINE BUNK HEATERS & FAN____ BUS FARE CAB FARE CAB CURTAINS_____ CALCULATOR_____ CAMERA(S)_____ CAR RENTAL CB RADIO_____ CB REPAIR CDL DRIVER LICENSE CELLULAR/WIRELESS FEES CELLULAR PHONE CHECK CASHING FEES CIGARETTE PLUGS_____ CIRCUIT TESTER CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES_____ CLEANING SUPPLIES CLIP BOARD COFFEE MAKER COMCHECK FEES COOLER/COOLER MOTOR___ COPIES CREDIT CARD CHARGES CREDIT REPORTS CROWBAR_____ DE-ICER DE-GREASER_ DECONTAMINATION_____ DISINFECTANT_____ DRY CLEANING_____ DOT PHYSICAL_____ DUCT TAPE ELECTRICAL TAPE_____ ETHER EYEWARE, SUNGLASSES____ FAN CLAMPS_____ FAXES & FEES FILM DEVELOPMENT_____ FILM FOR CAMERA_____ FIRST AID SUPPLES_____ FLAGS_____ FLARES FLARES______ FLASHLIGHTS

FLY SWATTER GATORADE (HYDRATION) HAND CLEANER_____ HANGERS_____ HARD HAT___ HARD HAT_____ HAZMAT GEAR_____ HEARING AIDS_____ ICE JACK STRAPS_____ LAP DESK_____ LAUNDRY BAG_____ LAUNDRY SOAP_____ LIQUID PAPER_____ LOAD CHAINS_____ LOCKS_____ LODGING LOG BOOKS LOG BOOK COVERS LOT LIZARD REPELLENTS MAGNIFYING GLASS LUMPER FEES MAGNIFYING GLASS____ MAPS MAP LAMP MONITORS OF CAMERAS MONEY ORDER FEES_____ NOTEBOOK PAPER_____ OFFICE SUPPLIES PAPER TOWELS_____ PENS & PENCILS_____ PILLOWS PORTABLE VACUUM_____ POWER BOOSTERS_____ POWER CORDS_____ RAIN GEAR_____ RAZORS READING GLASSES_____ REFRIGERATOR SAFETY DEVICES SAFETY GLASSES SAUCE PANS_____ SEAT COVERS_____ SEWING KIT SHAVING TOTE SHEETS & LINENS_____ SHIF GRIP_____ SHOWERS SIGNAGE EXPENSE_____ STAPLES & STAPLER____ SUNGLASSES____ TARPS THERMAL UNDERWEAR_ THERMOS BOTTLE_____ TIRE IRON_____ TISSUES_____ TOASTER_____ TOILETRIES TOOLS_____ TOWELS

TRASH BAGS_____ TRAVEL BAGS_____

TUPPERWARE_____

UNIFORMS_____UNIFORMS ALTERATIONS___ VASALINE_____ VISINE_____ WRIST WATCH_____ WD-40_____ WINDOW SCREEN_____ WORK GLOVES_____

Z BIG QUESTIONS: _____

MEALS/INCIDENTALS

("**ME&I**" via CONUS)*www.gsa.gov *CONUS ME&I PER DIEMS: _____ REIMBURSEMENTS FOR ME &I_____ HOTELS/MOTELS PAID_____

TRACTOR-SPECIFIC

CLEANING & DETAILING
GPS SYSTEMS
FINANCE CHARGES
FUELS & FLUIDS
FUELS TAXES
INSURANCE
MAINTENANCE, PARTS & REPAIRS
PARKING FEES
PORTABLE RADIO
PORTABLE TELEVISION
RADIO EQUIPMENT & ACCESSORIES
REEFER FUELS
ROAD USE TAXES (FORM 2290)
STATE ROAD USE TAXES PAID
STORAGE
TIRES & RIMS PURCHASES
TOLLS
TOWING
WASHING & WAXING
WEATHER-TRACKING SYSTEMS
WEIGHT CHARGES & FEES
OTHER:
OVERNIGHTS FOR YEAR (PER LOGBOOK)

DEDUCTION of TRAVEL EXPENSES, INCLUDING D.O.T. EMPLOYEES

THE BASIC RULES:

(1) Keep all receipts, including those point of sale receipts, (2) pay all bills with a check or debit (or credit) card, and (3) anything you pay cash for without a detailed receipt or bill of sale is treated as a non-deductible personal expense, not a business income deduction. In 2007, I've found that cash receipts are 100% useless, and I don't LIKE to permit my clients to claim them anymore for tax audit defense purposes...because I know better as do most of my clients. This holds true also for any and all charitable contributions.

SOLE PROPRIETORS:

As a sole proprietor (unincorporated legal business entity) you <u>are simply subject to inferior deductions availability</u> <u>because you are not classified as a "**D.O.T. Employee**" since you do not earn W-2 wages but are self-employed. It is essential that you keep all receipts for your business and keep them organized into all appropriate categories for your year-end tax return. Reason: You may only claim what you can prove you spent through your own resources ("borrowed" cash receipts won't do anything but irritate the IRS auditors). It is also an intelligent idea to make those obligatory and statutory quarterly estimated Form 1040ES payments each and every quarter to vastly reduce the chances of being perpetually audited by the IRS when you don't do so.</u>

D.O.T. EMPLOYEES:

If you meet the criteria as a "D.O.T. EMPLOYEE" that means you (1) get a W-2 each year from your employer(s) and (2) are subject to the special provisions allowed by IRS regulations as to your lodging, meals-incidentalsentertainment (MI&E) CONUS per diem rates. If you receive "allowances" for your per diem as a DOT employee it is essential that you also claim entirely those funds when calculating your Employee Business Expense deductions...if you don't claim those reimbursements you have a definite problem with IRS, perhaps for years to come...federal regulations now require such "non-accountable" reimbursements be included in your W-2 figures.

DEDUCTIONS and CREDITS for *DRIVERS:*

If you are indeed an employee-driver, such as a bus driver, taxicab driver, or truck driver (the main focus of this document), you may received Form W-2, *Wage and Tax Statement*, for income from wages you receive as an employee. If you received a Form W-2 and the "Statutory employee" check box in Box 13 is marked, report that income on Schedule C, *Profit and Loss from Business*. Statutory employees include also certain agent or commission drivers. Make certain BOTH YOU AND YOUR EMPLOYER (and mutual benefits to the driver and to the employer) of treating you as a "Statutory employee."

If you are a self-employed (unincorporated) driver or treated as an independent contractor (no W-2 or a W-2 marked "Statutory employee"), report all your income on Schedule C. You may account for self-employment income yourself and/or you may receive Form 1099-MISC, *Miscellaneous Income*. Also, any tips you receive, such as tips received as a taxicab driver, or bonuses received as a truck driver in cash, are taxable income. And the sale of any of your equipment or work-related purchases also constitute taxable income (i.e.: sales of tires, radios, etc.).

If you are self-employed (unincorporated) and your net earnings after all legitimate deductions are taken are \$400 or more, you must pay self-employment tax on the income you report on Schedule C (currently at a rate of 15.30% (i.e.: \$153.00 per \$1,000) before adjustment on the front of your 1040 tax return); plus federal income taxes.

You may be able to reduce your taxes by deducting un-reimbursed, work-related expenses (such as those on the first page of this document, which is, by the way, not an exhaustive list and is subject to improvement and change). If you are an employee, these expenses may be claimed as miscellaneous *Itemized Deductions* on Schedule A, *Itemized Deductions*. If they are attributable to being a qualified statutory employee or to your being self-employed, they may be deductible on Schedule C. You should keep receipts to substantiate each and every one of these claimed deductible expenses *for at least four years* after filing your tax return each year.

Other expenses related to truck drivers in particular do include things like cargo losses and damage claims if cargo costs were included in income and pay to other drivers who assist you with your job. If these drivers are your employees (instead of independent contractors), you may be (and are likely to be) responsible for paying employment taxes, such as Social Security tax (currently 6.20%), Medicare tax (currently 1.45%) and federal unemployment tax (currently scheduled generally at .008% of the first \$7,000 (\$56 maximum if you meet the credit

requirements) of earnings each year). And remember also that other matters concerning workmen's compensation, liability insurance, state taxes (including unemployment taxes) and other matters relating to earnings in your particular type of work and the state(s) in which you operate.

When determining passenger vehicle expenses, you cannot use, under current IRS rules and regulations, the standard mileage rate (which is 48.5 cents per mile for 2007 and 50.5 cents per mile for 2008) for vehicles used for hire such as taxicab, bus or tractor (over-the-road trucks). Only <u>actual passenger vehicle</u> operating expenses are permitted to be claimed and deducted from taxable income or you must use the alternative stated rates per mile, but not both!

Particular vehicle types, their specific use, percentage of business use and whose name the vehicle is legally titled in all have bearing on how to claim and depreciate the vehicle. For example: **An 18-wheeler is 3-year property and may possibly be expensed entirely in the first year of operation** if the vehicle is used by the lawful owner...unless the vehicle is in a leased or leased-to-own property situation.

Per diem information can easily be obtained online at:

http://www.taxalmanac.org/index.php/Discussion:Truck_Drivers_Per_Diem or at http://www.gsa.gov

and inquire about both 1) PER DIEMS and 2) CONUS for latest data and charts for specific areas. Note: the Per Diem rates are not constant and are calculated on basis of federal fiscal year beginning October 1st through following year September 30th. Discuss these issues with your tax advisor each and every year for best results!

Hope this all helps you deal with your travel expenses. You can also download further information from the IRS at <u>www.irs.gov</u> and then review the instructions for Form 2106 (Employee Business Expenses) and related topics.

TICE ASSOCIATES, P.C. 1709 W. Market St. York, PA 17404

Phone: 717-843-9572 Fax: 717-845-1590

Web: www.ticeassociates.com