Self Employed Income & Expense Tax Organizer

Use a separate sheet for each business

General Information			
Name of sole proprietor			
Business name (<i>if different</i>)		EIN	(if applicable)
Business address (if different from home address)			
Principal business activity		Is th	is 1 st Year? □ Yes □ No
□ Yes □ No Was the primary purpose of the bus	iness activity t	o realize a profit?	
□ Yes □ No Did you materially participate in th			
□ Yes □ No Has the business reported any losse			
Accounting method: □ Cash □ Accrual	s in phot years	51 	
\Box Yes \Box No \Box Does the business file under a calen	dan waan? (If wa	substic the field upger 2)	
		, what is the fiscal year :)	
Specific Questions	0	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2
		incorporated subcontractors or consultants etc	2.2
□ Yes □ No If yes, did you issue Form 1099-MIS			1 11 (1 (
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		amount paid and address on separate sheet an	id we will file for you.
	ake, any contril	putions to a self-employed retirement plan?	et es et el la contra d
Type of plan Yes I No Did you pay for your own health/do	ontal incurance		nt contributed \$
			the year.
	exclusively for t	pusiness, or an area exclusively for storage?	
Square footage of space used			
Total square footage of home			
Business Income			
Gross receipts or sales (<i>Do not include W-2 income</i>			\$
Total of all Forms 1099s received for this business.	(Enclose copies	of each 1099 received.)	\$
Returns, refunds or other allowances	• • •	N T 1	\$()
Other non-W-2 , business income (<i>not included in gr</i>			\$
Cost of Goods Sold (for manufacturers, wholesalers	s, and businesse	s that make, buy, or sell goods)	
Inventory at the beginning of the year			\$
Purchases			\$
Cost of labor			\$
Materials and supplies			\$
Inventory at the end of the year			\$
Business Expenses			
Advertising	\$	Office expenses	\$
Bad debts (only if previously included as income)	\$	Office supplies (not included elsewhere)	\$
Bank charges / Credit card processing fees	\$	Payroll processing fees	\$
Bonds	\$	Pension and profit sharing plans	\$
Business Meals (non-travel related)	\$	Postage / Shipping	\$
Commissions and fees	\$	Promotional (calendars, pens etc)	\$
Contract labor	\$	Rent or lease – car, machinery, equipme	
Dues, Subscriptions	\$	Rent or lease – other business property	\$
Education, Seminars, Conference Fees	\$	Repairs and maintenance	\$
Employee benefit programs	\$	Start-up costs (<i>first year of business only</i>)	
Gifts	\$	Supplies (not included in inventory cost)	\$
Insurance (other than health insurance)	\$	Taxes – payroll	\$
Interest – mortgage (for business property only)	\$	Taxes – property	\$
Interest – other (<i>credit cards, business loans</i>)	\$	Taxes – sales (<i>if included in income</i>)	\$
Internet service	\$	Telephone	\$
Legal and professional services	\$	Uniforms / Protective clothing	\$
Licenses/ State Fees	\$	Utilities	\$
Management Fees	\$	Wages (W-2 payroll)	\$
Marketing	\$	Website / Hosting	\$

Other Business Expenses – List out type and expense	amount	
	\$	\$
	\$	\$
	\$	\$
	\$	\$
Car Expenses		

Make/Model	Date car placed in service / /	
□ Yes □ No Car available for personal use during off-duty hours?		
□ Yes □ No Do you (or spouse) have any other cars for personal use?	Did you trade in a vehicle this year? 🛛 Yes 🗋 No	
□ Yes □ No Do you have evidence?	Original cost of vehicle	Trade-in value
□ Yes □ No Is your evidence written?	\$	\$
Mileage	Ac	tual Expenses
Beginning of year odometer	Gas/oil	\$
End of year odometer	Insurance	\$
Business mileage	Parking fees/tolls	\$
Commuting mileage	Registration/fees	\$
Other mileage	Repairs/Maintenance	\$

Generally, you can use either the standard mileage rate or actual expenses to figure the deductible costs of operating your car for business purposes. However, to use the standard mileage, it must be used in the first year the car is available for business. In later years, you can then choose between either the standard mileage rate method or actual expenses.

Travel Expenses

- **Meals.** You can deduct the cost of meals while traveling away from home on business. You can use the actual cost of your meals or the standard meal allowance per diem, which can vary by location.
- **Travel/Lodging.** You can deduct ordinary & necessary expenses of traveling away from your home for business purposes. Included expenses are transportation, airfare, taxi, lodging, etc.

standard mean and wantee per dient, which can var.	<i>j 2 j 10 cuitori</i> .	estperioes are transportation, annare, tast, roughtg, etc.		
City visited (for per diem)	# of days in city	City visited (for per diem)	# of days in city	
Expenses				
Airfare	\$	Other travel expenses (describe below)		
Bus, train, taxi	\$		\$	
Meals (actual receipts)	\$		\$	
Lodging	\$		\$	
Parking and tolls	\$		\$	
	\$		\$	

Equipment Purchases - Enter the following information for depreciable assets purchased that have a useful life greater than one year

Asset	Date purchased	Cost	Date placed in service	New or used?
		\$		
		\$		
		\$		

Depreciation. If property you acquire to use in your business is expected to last more than one year, you generally cannot deduct the entire cost as a business expense. Depreciation spreads out the cost of a business asset allowing you to recover the cost or other basis of property over a period of years. It is an annual allowance for the wear and tear, deterioration, or uselessness of property. The IRS has outlined a useful life (a set number of years) for most assets.

Equipment Sold or Disposed of During Year				
Asset	Date out of service	Date sold	Selling price/FMV	Trade-in?
			\$	
			\$	
			\$	

Disposition of Property. A disposition of property occurs when you sell property for cash or other property, you exchange property for other property, you transfer property to satisfy a debt, you abandon property, your bank forecloses or repossesses your property, or your property is damaged, destroyed, or stolen and you receive property or money in payment.

Self-Employment (SE) Tax

- SE tax is Social Security & Medicare tax for the selfemployed. Your payments of SE tax contribute to your coverage under the Social Security system. Social Security coverage provides you with retirement benefits, disability benefits, survivor benefits, and hospital insurance (Medicare) benefits.
- You pay SE tax if net earnings from self-employment were \$400 or more The SE tax rules apply no matter how old you are and even if you are already receiving Social Security or Medicare benefits.
- Currently the maximum 15.3% rate is on the first \$142,800 of net self employment income (2021).