Self Employed Income & Expense Tax Organizer

General Information		- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	oarate sheet for each busines
Name of sole proprietor			
Business name (if different) EIN (if application of the content o			
Business address (if different from home address)			
Principal business activity		Is this 1st	Year? Yes No
☐ Yes ☐ No Was the primary purpose of the bus	inose 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 prior years	5:	
☐ Yes ☐ No Does the business file under a calen	dar voar? (If w	a ruhat is the fiscal year?)	
	dai year: (1) ne	, with 15 the fiscul year:)	
Specific Questions			
		nincorporated subcontractors or consultants etc.?	
☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, did you issue Form 1099-MIS			
*		amount paid and address on separate sheet and we	e will file for you.
J 1	ake, any contri	butions to a self-employed retirement plan?	. 11 . 1 .
Type of plan	. 1 .	Amount co	· ·
2 1 2		e? If yes, provide amount of premiums paid during the ye	ear. \$
	exclusively for	business, or an area exclusively for storage?	
Square footage of space used			
Total square footage of home			
Business Income			
Gross receipts or sales (Do not include W-2 income of			\$
Total of all Forms 1099s received for this business.	(Enclose copies	of each 1099 received.)	\$ \$(
Returns, refunds or other allowances			
Other income (not included in gross receipts above) I	dentify:		\$
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			<u>.</u>
Advertising	\$	Office expenses	\$
Bad debts (previously included as income)	\$	Office supplies (not included elsewhere)	\$
Bank charges / Credit card processing fees	\$	Payroll processing fees	\$
Bonds	\$	Pension and profit sharing plans	\$
Commissions and fees	\$	Postage / Shipping	\$
Contract labor*	\$	Promotional (calendars, pens etc)	\$
Dues, Subscriptions	\$	Rent or lease – car, machinery, equipment	\$
Education, Seminars, Conference Fees	\$	Rent or lease – other business property	\$
Employee benefit programs	\$	Repairs and maintenance	\$
Entertainment & in-town business meals	\$	Start-up costs (first year of business)	\$
Gifts	\$	Supplies (not included in inventory cost)	\$
Insurance (other than health insurance)	\$	Taxes – payroll	\$
Interest – mortgage (for business property only)	\$	Taxes – property	\$
Interest – other (credit cards, business loans)	\$	Taxes – sales (if included in income)	\$
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 Expense	S					
Make/Model		Date car placed in service / /				
☐ Yes ☐ No	Car available for personal use during off-duty hours?					
☐ Yes ☐ No				Did you trade in your car this year? ☐ Yes ☐ No		
☐ Yes ☐ No	Do you have evidence?		Cost of trade-in	Trade-in value		
☐ Yes ☐ No	Is your evidence written?		\$	\$		
Mileage		Actual Expenses				
Beginning of year odometer			Gas/oil	\$		
End of year odometer		Insurance	\$			
Business mileage			Parking fees/tolls	\$		
Commuting mileage		Registration/fees	\$			
Other mileag	e	<u> </u>		Repairs	\$	

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.

City visited (for per diem)

Travel Expenses

City visited (for per diem)

- 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.

of days in city

Expenses			
Airfare	\$ Other travel expenses (describe b	Other travel expenses (describe below)	
Bus, train, taxi	\$	\$	
Entertainment	\$	\$	
Lodging	\$	\$	
Parking and tolls	\$	\$	
Meals (actual receipts)	\$	\$	

of days in city

Equipment 1 di chases — 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 \$132,900 of net self employment income.