Self Employed Income & Expense Tax Organizer

Use a separate sheet for each business

EIN (*if applicable*)

General Information

Name of sole proprietor

Business name (*if different*)

Business address (if different from home address)

Business add	lress (if different from home address)					
Principal bus	siness activity		Is this 1 st Yea	ar? 🛛 Yes 🗆 No		
□ Yes □ No	Was the primary purpose of the busi	ness activity to	o realize a profit?			
□ Yes □ No						
□ Yes □ No						
Accounting r	method: 🗆 Cash 🛛 Accrual					
□ Yes □ No		lar year? (If no	, what is the fiscal year?)			
Specific Que	estions					
□ Yes □ No		or more to ur	incorporated subcontractors or consultants etc.?			
□ Yes □ No						
□ Yes □ No						
□ Yes □ No Did you make, or do you plan to make, any contributions to a self-employed retirement plan?						
	Type of plan	buted \$				
□ Yes □ No	Did you pay for your own health/de	\$				
🗆 Yes 🗆 No	Did you use an area of your home ex	clusively for h	pusiness, or an area exclusively for storage?			
	Square footage of space used					
	Total square footage of home					
Business Inc	come					
Gross receipt	ts or sales (Do not include W-2 income or	· 1099MISC or	1099K totals on this line.)	\$		
	orms 1099s received for this business.			\$		
Returns, refu	inds or other allowances			\$()		
Other income	e (not included in gross receipts above) Ic	lentify:		\$		
Cost of Goo	ds Sold (for manufacturers, wholesalers,	and businesses	s that make, buy, or sell goods)	·		
Inventory at the beginning of the year						
Purchases	0 0 1			\$		
Cost of labor				\$		
Materials and	d supplies			\$		
	the end of the year			\$		
Business Ex	(penses					
Advertising	•	\$	Office expenses	\$		
0	reviously included as income)	\$	Office supplies (not included elsewhere)	\$		
	s / Credit card processing fees	\$	Payroll processing fees	\$		
Bonds	4 0	\$	Pension and profit sharing plans	\$		
Commissions	s and fees	\$	Postage / Shipping	\$		
Contract labo	Dr*	\$	Promotional (calendars, pens etc)	\$		
Dues, Subscr	iptions	\$	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 servi		\$	Telephone	\$		
Legal and professional services		\$	Uniforms / Protective clothing	\$		
Licenses/ Stat		\$	Utilities	\$		
Management	t Fees	\$	Wages (W-2 payroll)	\$		
Marketing		\$	Website / Hosting	\$		

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

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 your spouse) have any other cars for personal use?	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 mileage	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.

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.

<i># of days in city</i>	City visited (for per diem)	<i># of days in city</i>
\$	Other travel expenses (<i>describe below</i>)	
\$		\$
\$		\$
\$		\$
\$		\$
\$		\$
	# of days in city # of days in city \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	

			, ,	
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 \$127,200 of net self employment income.