

FARM SCHEDULE F

Income

Crops _____
 Ag Payments _____
 Rental _____
 Other _____

Raised Livestock Sold _____
 Purchased Livestock Sold _____
 Purchase Price of Livestock _____

Expenses

Chemicals _____
 Fertilizers _____
 Seed _____
 Feed _____
 Legal & Professional Fees _____
 Vet Expenses _____
 Repairs & Maintenance _____
 Custom Hire Expenses _____
 Long Distance Phone Charges _____
 Cell Phone _____
 Education _____
 Publications _____
 Postage _____
 Storage _____
 Wages Paid _____
 Equipment Rent _____
 Land Rent _____
 Sub Contract Labor _____
 Breeding Fees _____
 Fencing _____
 Small Tools _____
 Other _____
 Other _____
 Other _____

Insurance

Buildings Insurance _____
 Liability Insurance _____
 Crop Insurance _____
 Other _____

Interest

Mortgage Interest _____
 Credit Card (business) _____
 Equipment/Machinery Interest _____
 Other _____

Travel

Hotels _____
 Airfare _____
 # of Overnight Stays for Business _____
 Car Rental _____
 Other _____

Taxes & License

Property Taxes _____
 Plates _____
 Other _____

Equipment Purchased

Date	Amount	Description	New or Used?
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Office In Home

Mortgage Interest _____
 Property Taxes _____
 Home Insurance _____
 Heat _____
 Electric _____
 Water/Sewer _____
 Cable/Dish _____
 Internet _____
 Additional Line _____
 Telephone (Long Distance Only) _____
 Other _____

Square Footage of Home _____
 Square Footage of Office _____
 Date first used as office _____

Office In Separate Location

Internet _____
 Electric _____
 Water _____
 Heat _____
 Telephone _____
 Other _____

Vehicle

Standard Mileage Method
 Business Miles _____
 Vehicle Interest _____
 Parking _____
 Tolls _____
 Car Washes _____
Actual Expense Method
 Fuel _____
 Insurance _____
 Repairs _____
 Lease Payments _____
 Plates _____

IRS RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

Period of Limitations that apply to income tax returns

1. Keep records for 3 years if situations (4), (5), and (6) below do not apply to you.
2. Keep records for 3 years from the date you filed your original return or 2 years from the date you paid the tax, whichever is later, if you file a claim for credit or refund after you file your return.
3. Keep records for 7 years if you file a claim for a loss from worthless securities or bad debt deduction.
4. Keep records for 6 years if you do not report income that you should report, and it is more than 25% of the gross income shown on your return.
5. Keep records indefinitely if you do not file a return.
6. Keep records indefinitely if you file a fraudulent return.
7. Keep employment tax records for at least 4 years after the date that the tax becomes due or is paid, whichever is later.

Are the records connected to property?

Generally, keep records relating to property until the period of limitations expires for the year in which you dispose of the property. You must keep these records to figure any depreciation, amortization, or depletion deduction and to figure the gain or loss when you sell or otherwise dispose of the property. If you received property in a nontaxable exchange, your basis in that property is the same as the basis of the property you gave up, increased by any money you paid. You must keep the records on the old property, as well as on the new property, until the period of limitations expires for the year in which you dispose of the new property.

Supporting Business Documents

Purchases, sales, payroll, and other transactions you have in your business will generate supporting documents. Supporting documents include sales slips, paid bills, invoices, receipts, deposit slips, and canceled checks. These documents contain the information you need to record in your books. It is important to keep these documents because they support the entries in your books and on your tax return. You should keep them in an orderly fashion and in a safe place. For instance, organize them by year and type of income or expense.

The following are some of the types of records you should keep:

Gross receipts are the income you receive from your business. You should keep supporting documents that show the amounts and sources of your gross receipts. Documents for gross receipts include the following:

- Cash register tapes
- Deposit information (cash and credit sales)
- Receipt books
- Invoices
- Forms 1099-MISC

Purchases are the items you buy and resell to customers. If you are a manufacturer or producer, this includes the cost of all raw materials or parts purchased for manufacture into finished products. Your supporting documents should show the amount paid and that the amount was for purchases.

Documents for purchases include the following:

- Canceled checks or other documents that identify payee, amount, and proof of payment/electronic funds transferred
- Cash register tape receipts
- Credit card receipts and statements
- Invoices

Expenses are the costs you incur (other than purchases) to carry on your business. Your supporting documents should show the amount paid and a description that shows the amount was for a business expense. Documents for expenses include the following:

- Canceled checks or other documents that identify payee, amount, and proof of payment/electronic funds transferred
- Cash register tapes
- Account statements
- Credit card receipts and statements
- Invoices

Travel, Transportation, Entertainment, and Gift Expenses

If you deduct travel or transportation expenses, you must be able to prove (substantiate) certain elements of expenses.

If you choose to use the standard mileage for deducting your vehicle expenses you must keep a detailed mileage log which documents the following:

1. Date of the trip
2. Where the trip started
3. Where the trip ended
4. The number of round trip miles
5. The business reason for the trip

For additional information, refer to [Publication 463, Travel, Entertainment, Gift, and Car Expenses](#).

Assets are the property, such as machinery and furniture, that you own and use in your business. You must keep records to verify certain information about your business assets. You need records to compute the annual depreciation and the gain or loss when you sell the assets. Documents for assets should show the following information:

- When and how you acquired the assets
- Purchase price
- Cost of any improvements
- How you used the asset
- When and how you disposed of the asset
- Selling price
- Expenses of sale

The following documents may show this information.

- Purchase and sales invoices
- Real estate closing statements
- Canceled checks or other documents that identify payee, amount, and proof of payment/electronic funds transferred