

RENTAL PROPERTY

Address: _____

Rent Income

Expenses

Advertising _____
Printing _____
Legal & Professional Fees _____
Office Expenses _____
Repairs & Maintenance _____
Supplies _____
Lawn Care _____
Utilities _____
Trash Removal _____
Pest Control _____
Painting _____
Management Fees _____
Other _____
Other _____

Insurance

Property Insurance _____
Liability Insurance _____
Other _____

Interest

Mortgage Interest _____
Credit Card (business) _____
Other _____

Travel

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

Taxes & License

Property _____
Other _____

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 _____
Interest _____

Actual Expense Method
Fuel _____
Insurance _____
Repairs _____
Lease Payments _____
Plates _____

Large Purchases for Rentals (Appliances, Furniture, Improvements, ETC.)

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

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