

Day Care Provider Checklist of Deductions

Income

Private Pays _____
 FIA _____
 Food Program _____
 Other Income _____
Total Income _____

Home Information

Original Purchase Price _____
 Closing Cost _____
 Improvements: _____
 OR Lesser of FMV and Cost _____

Ordinary Supplies

100% Partial

Advertising		
Assistants		
Books & Magazines		
Business Tax		
Child Proofing Devices		
Children Working in Business		
Continuing Education(Child Care)		
CPR Training		
Food & Snacks		
Gifts to Children		
Insurance:Day Care		
License & Permits		
Legal Fees		
Accounting/Tax Preparation		
Supplies: Art		
Supplies: Bottles, Formula, Diapers		
Supplies: Cleaning		
Supplies: Household		
Supplies: Laundry		
Supplies: Office		
Supplies: Party		
Telephone: Cell		
Tickets, Fees, Field Trips		
Toys		
Video Rental		
Payroll; (please provide year end tax forms)		
Payroll taxes (please provide year end forms)		
Other _____		
Other _____		
Other _____		
Other _____		

Auto Expenses

Business Mileage		
Total Mileage		

Major Purchases

100% Partial

Car Seats		
Cribs		
High Chairs		
Riding Equipment		
Swing Sets/slides		
Purchases Subject to Business Percent		
Computer Equipment		
Dishwasher		
Dryer		
Fencing		
Refrigerator		
Television		
VCR/DVD		
Washer		
Other _____		
Other _____		
Other _____		

Business Use of Home

Business Square Feet		
Total Square Feet of Home		
Mortgage Interest		
Property Taxes		
Home Insurance		
Rent		
Cleaning Services		
Gardener		
Repairs		
Pool Service & Supplies		
Utilities: Gas, & Electric		
Oil		
Wood or Pellets		
Trash		
Water		

Business Hours Open for Business From _____ to _____ (Dates)

Hours of Operation	Daily Hours		# of Days/Wk	# of Weeks	Total Hours
Setup	_____	X	_____	_____	= _____
Cleaning	_____	X	_____	_____	= _____
Bookkeeping/Recordkeeping	_____	X	_____	_____	= _____
Planning Meals	_____	X	_____	_____	= _____
Overtime(parents late)	_____	X	_____	_____	= _____
Total Hours					_____

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IRS RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

Period of Limitations that apply to income tax returns

- Keep records for 3 years if situations (4), (5), and (6) below do not apply to you.
- 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.
- Keep records for 7 years if you file a claim for a loss from worthless securities or bad debt deduction.
- 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.
- Keep records indefinitely if you do not file a return.
- Keep records indefinitely if you file a fraudulent return.
- 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.