## DEDUCTIONS FOR SMALL BUSINESS OWNERS





## **BUSINESS TRAVEL EXPENSES**

**Ordinary and necessary.** Lavish, extravagant or personal expenses are not tax deductible!

Expenses include transportation, baggage, car rentals, lodging, meals, and tips

You cannot deduct the travel expenses for your family

What about the hotel room we stay in?

What about travel primarily for personal but I did some work?

What records do I need to keep?





### HOME OFFICE DEDUCTIONS

### **TWO METHODS:**

**Simplified = \$5** \* SQFT of the office

**Regular Method =** Insurance, utilities, general repairs, property taxes, mortgage interest or rent \* % of home office



The regular method generally gets you a bigger deduction but requires more documentation.

### MILEAGE & CELL PHONE

**Cell phone deduction:** You can deduct the business portion of your monthly cell phone bill.

### **EXAMPLE**

Cell phone bill is \$85 per month and it's used for business 45% of the time **Tax deduction = \$38.25** 

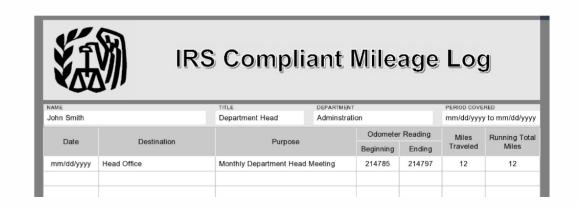


### How do I know what the business portion is?

Mileage: 65.5 per business mileage

Documentation requirements:

- Log that shows the distance
- Business miles driven
- Date & purpose





## **PROMOTIONAL ITEMS**

What about sending gifts to a client or branded merch?

Customizing items with your business name or logo make it fair game for an advertising write-off. Just keep your receipts!

## **EDUCATION & OFFICE EXPENSES**

### **EDUCATION**

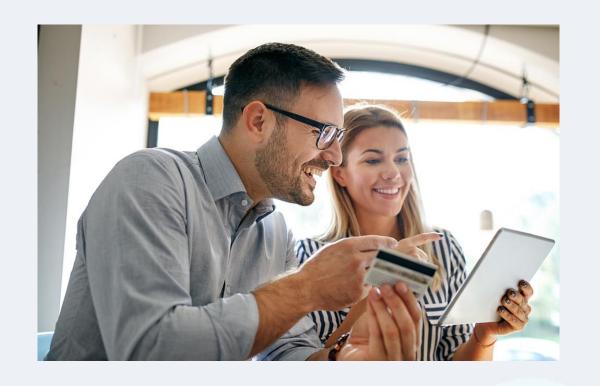
- Seminars, continued education, online courses, and more are eligible to be deducted if they are attributable to your current business model.
- If courses qualify you for new trade or business, most likely not deductible.

### **OFFICE EXPENSES**

- Purchases for paper, envelopes, computer charges are all tax deductible. Use your business account to make these purchases.
- What about personal items that contributed to the business, like a desk chair?

### **OTHER HANDY TIPS**

- Don't mix personal and business spending!
  Open different accounts and stick to it.
- That means pay yourself from your business account to your personal account.
- Build spending reviews into your normal business routine. If you are looking once a year at tax time, that's usually too late.



## COMPLIANCE CALENDAR & DEADLINES

#### March 15

Due date to file or extend pass-through tax returns

### June 15

Pay Q2 estimated tax payment

#### October 15

Due date to file extended 1040 tax returns

### January 15

Pay Q4 estimated tax payment

### April 15

- Due date to file or extend
  1040 tax return
- Pay your tax bill to avoid penalties
- Pay Q1 estimated tax payment

### September 15

- Due date to file extended pass-through tax returns
- Pay Q3 estimated tax payment

### December I

Review the books and get with your tax preparer to discuss tax balances, retirement account funding

# WHEN DO I NEED A CPA AND HOW DO I FIND ONE?

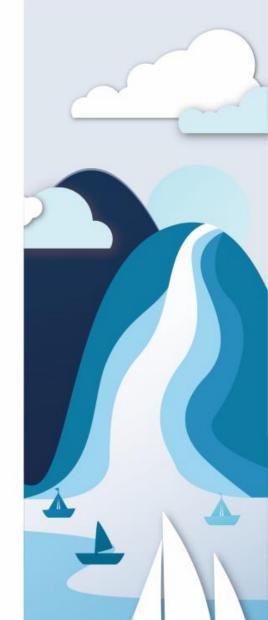


I recommend building a team of professionals that include lawyers and CPAs once you're ready to launch.



The best place to find a CPA is through your professional network, such as Facebook groups or in-person networking events like Ascend.

If you still aren't having any luck, find accountants online in your area and give them a call.



## WHAT'S NEXT? S-CORP?

- What is an S-Corp?
- Why would I want to make an S-Corp election?
- How do I do it?
- When do I do it?
- How much does this cost?

	Sole Proprietorship	LLC	S-Corp
Protects you from business debt/liabilities	×	<b>✓</b>	<b>/</b>
You are responsible for self-employment tax	<b>✓</b>	<b>/</b>	<b>✓</b>
No restrictions on your salary	<b>✓</b>	<b>✓</b>	×
Admin difficulty	•00	•00	•••
Set up difficulty	No setup needed	•00	•••
Set up cost	Free	\$\$ Varies by state	\$\$\$ Varies by state