



# 80+ Tax Write Offs

*for business owners!*

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MY MOST FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTION

# Can I write that off?

When it comes to tax deductions for business owners, the **BEST** way to ensure that an expense can be written off as a tax deduction is to ask your tax preparer who is familiar with your unique business.

For an expense to be deductible, it must be both **ORDINARY** and **NECESSARY** for your business.

Per the IRS, "An ordinary expense is one that is common and accepted in your industry. A necessary expense is one that is helpful and appropriate for your trade or business. An expense does not have to be indispensable to be considered necessary."

With that being said, I've compiled a list of 80+ expenses that **could** be deductible for you to run by your tax preparer!



**FOR  
REFERENCE  
ONLY**  
Consult your  
tax preparer

# Office\*

Office Furniture  
Utilities Expenses  
Rent & Lease Expense  
Office Supplies  
Internet Expenses

Cleaning Services  
Telecommunications  
Moving Expenses  
Building Maintenance +  
Repairs

\*Don't forget about home office if you're self employed

# Staff

Payroll Expenses  
Medical Insurance  
Training Expenses  
Year-End Bonuses  
Uniforms

# Vehicle\*

Highway Tolls  
Depreciation  
Maintenance + Fuel  
Mileage

\*must be for business use

# Contractors

Contract Labor  
Sales Commissions  
Professional Services  
Consulting Fees  
IT Support

Accounting Services  
Tax Preparation  
Realtor Commissions  
Web Designer  
Legal Services



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# Miscellaneous

Amortization  
Depreciation  
Interest Expense  
Certain Taxes Paid  
Business Licenses  
Job Supplies & Materials  
Meals w/Clients or Vendors  
Bad Debt Expenses  
Start-Up Costs  
Charitable Contributions  
Client Gifts (up to \$25/client)  
Professional Licenses

# COGS

Manufacturing Costs  
Direct Labor Costs  
Shipping Costs  
Inventory  
Storage Costs  
Cost Of Services

# Banking

Monthly Service  
Charges  
Payment Processor Fees  
ACH/Transfer Fees  
Account Set Up Fees  
Interest Paid

# Advertising

Logo Design + Branding  
Social Media Content  
Creation  
Company Signage  
Business Cards  
Vendor Events  
Paid Online Ads  
Printed Flyers  
Purchased Ad Space  
Sponsoring An Event  
Networking





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# Insurance

Workers' Comp Insurance  
Professional + General  
Liability Insurance  
Malpractice Insurance  
Rental Insurance

Cyber Liability Insurance  
Employee Health Insurance  
Business Owner Health  
Insurance

# Education\*

Conferences  
Webinars + Trainings  
Industry Publications  
CE Courses

\*must be tailored to your industry

# Technology

Software + Licenses  
Cell Phone  
Tablets  
Laptops + Computers  
Wi-Fi Router  
Internet Security

# Business Travel\*

Airline Tickets  
Lodging Costs  
Rental Car Expenses  
Meals While Traveling

Baggage Fees  
Dry Cleaning  
Tips Paid While Traveling  
Communication Costs

\*must be for a business purpose AND away from your tax home



# Does Your Business Structure Have The Right Tax Status?

The legal structure of your business and the IRS tax status are two different things, but they are connected. The legal structure determines what IRS forms you can file, which has a significant impact on how the business is taxed. What taxes it pays and how much.

Most businesses that aren't large corporations are taxed as a sole-proprietorship or as an S-Corp (there are partnerships that mix in here as well). Most small businesses start as a sole-proprietorship (or partnership), but at some point there can be a significant tax advantages to elect an S-Corp status.

The tax status you had when you first created your business, may have been the right fit for you then but as your business has changed and grown, is it still the right tax status? Having the wrong tax status could be costing you thousands!



## Sole Proprietorship

## S Corporation

### Accounting and Record Keeping

- Accounting is less involved than partnerships and corporations. Double-entry bookkeeping is not required as no balance sheet is needed when filing Schedule C or F.
- A business owned solely by two spouses may elect not be taxed as a partnership and may file as two sole proprietorships to minimize bookkeeping requirements.
- Cannot file as a fiscal year business unless owner files Form 1040 under the fiscal year rules.

- Double-entry bookkeeping may be required depending on income and other factors affecting the need for a balance sheet on the return.
- Must use a calendar year unless it establishes a business purpose for using a fiscal year, or it makes an IRC section 444 election.

### Taxation of Profits and Losses

- The owner is self-employed and pays self-employment (SE) tax on net profits.
- Net profits are subject to income tax in the year earned and cannot be deferred by retaining profits.
- Losses offset other income in year incurred, such as W-2 wages, interest, dividends, and capital gains.  
Exceptions: Losses cannot be used to offset income from activities subject to passive loss, at-risk loss, and hobby loss rules.
- Owner may qualify for the 20% qualified business income deduction (QBID).

- An S corporation generally pays no tax. Profits flow through to the shareholders.
- Pass-through items retain the same character to the shareholder as they had to the corporation.
- Distributions are not subject to self-employment tax.
- Shareholders who perform services are paid as employees and income is reported on a W-2.
- Losses flow through to shareholders and may be used to offset other income, subject to passive, at-risk, and hobby loss exception rules.
- Shareholder may qualify for the 20% qualified business income deduction (QBID).





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Do you have more questions  
or would you like more help  
with the financial and/or tax  
part of your business?

*I'd love to help!*

