



2008 Instructions for Schedule C

Profit or Loss From Business

Use Schedule C (Form 1040) to report income or loss from a business you operated or a profession you practiced as a sole proprietor. An activity qualifies as a business if your primary purpose for engaging in the activity is for income or profit and you are involved in the activity with continuity and regularity. For example, a sporadic activity or a hobby does not qualify as a business. To report income from a nonbusiness activity, see the instructions for Form 1040, line 21, or Form 1040NR, line 21.

Also, use Schedule C to report (a) wages and expenses you had as a statutory employee, and (b) certain income shown on Form 1099-MISC, Miscellaneous Income. See the *Instructions for Recipients* (back of Copy B of Form 1099-MISC) for the types of income to report on Schedule C.

Small businesses and statutory employees with expenses of \$5,000 or less may be able to file Schedule C-EZ instead of Schedule C. See Schedule C-EZ for details.

You may be subject to state and local taxes and other requirements such as business licenses and fees. Check with your state and local governments for more information.

Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code unless otherwise noted.

What's New

Differential wage payment credit. Eligible differential wage payments you made after June 16, 2008, to qualified active duty members of the uniformed services, may qualify you for a credit equal to 20% of the sum of payments made to qualified employees. For more information, see Form 8932.

Section 179 deduction increased. For property placed in service during a tax year beginning in 2008, the limit for the section 179 deduction to expense certain depreciable business property has been increased to \$250,000. This limit will be reduced when the total cost of section 179 property placed in service during the tax year exceeds \$800,000.

Gulf Opportunity (GO) Zone property. In addition to the increase discussed in the above paragraph, the higher section 179 deduction has been extended for qualified GO Zone property placed in service in 2008.

Special depreciation allowance. For qualifying property acquired and placed in service in 2008, you may be able to take a depreciation deduction equal to 50% of the adjusted basis of the property. Qualifying property includes certain property with a recovery period of 20 years or less, certain computer software, water utility property, or qualified leasehold improvements. For information, see Pub. 946.

Indian employment credit has expired. This credit was available for qualified wages paid before January 1, 2008.

Deduction for qualified clean-up costs in the GO Zone has expired. This deduction was available for certain demolition and clean-up costs paid or incurred before January 1, 2008.

Increased expensing for qualified timber property in the GO Zone has expired. The increased expensing limit was available for reforestation expenditures amounts paid or incurred before January 1, 2008.

Special rules for contributing food inventory have expired. These rules were available for qualifying contributions made before January 1, 2008.

What's New—Kansas Disaster Area

Tax benefits available for qualifying Schedule C filers in the Kansas disaster area are listed below. All are available for 2007; some are also available for 2008 and 2009. If you have already filed your 2007 tax return and have qualifying expenses for that year, you will need to file an amended return on Form 1040X, Amended U.S. Individual Income Tax Return, to claim a refund. For further information, see Pub. 4492-A, Information for Taxpayers Affected by the May 4, 2007, Kansas Storms and Tornadoes.

Employee retention credit for employers. If you had employees in the Kansas disaster area, you may be eligible for a credit against the wages you paid them after May 4, 2007, and before January 1, 2008.

Increased section 179 deduction for qualified recovery assistance property. You may be eligible for an increased deduction if you acquired qualifying property after May 4, 2007, and placed it in service before January 1, 2009.

Special depreciation allowance for qualified recovery assistance property. This allowance is an additional deduction of 50% of the property's adjusted basis. To be eligible, property must be acquired after May 4, 2007, and placed in service before January 1, 2009 (January 1, 2010, for non-residential real property and residential rental property).

Deduction for qualified clean-up costs. You may be able to deduct 50% of amounts paid or incurred for the removal of debris or demolition of structures located in the Kansas disaster area. Amounts must be paid or incurred after May 3, 2007, and before January 1, 2010. See *Recovery assistance clean-up costs* on page C-9, in addition to Pub. 4492-A.

General Instructions

Other Schedules and Forms You May Have To File

- Schedule A to deduct interest, taxes, and casualty losses not related to your business.
- Schedule E to report rental real estate and royalty income or (loss) that is not subject to self-employment tax.
- Schedule F to report profit or (loss) from farming.
- Schedule J to figure your tax by averaging your farming or fishing income over the previous 3 years. Doing so may reduce your tax.
- Schedule SE to pay self-employment tax on income from any trade or business.
- Form 4562 to claim depreciation (including the special allowance) on assets placed in service in 2008, to claim amortization that began in 2008, to make an election under section 179 to expense certain

property, or to report information on listed property.

- Form 4684 to report a casualty or theft gain or loss involving property used in your trade or business or income-producing property.
- Form 4797 to report sales, exchanges, and involuntary conversions (not from a casualty or theft) of trade or business property.
- Form 8594 to report certain purchases or sales of groups of assets that constitute a trade or business.
- Form 8824 to report like-kind exchanges.
- Form 8826 to claim a credit for expenditures to improve access to your business for individuals with disabilities.
- Form 8829 to claim expenses for business use of your home.
- Form 8903 to take a deduction for income from domestic production activities.
- Form 8910 to claim a credit for placing a new alternative motor vehicle in service for business use.
- Form 8911 to claim a credit for placing qualified alternative fuel vehicle refueling property in service for business use.
- Form 8932 to claim a credit for employer differential wage payments.

Single-member limited liability company (LLC). Generally, a single-member domestic LLC is not treated as a separate entity for federal income tax purposes. If you are the sole member of a domestic LLC, file Schedule C or C-EZ (or Schedule E or F, if applicable). However, you can elect to treat a domestic LLC as a corporation. See Form 8832 for details on the election and the tax treatment of a foreign LLC.

Heavy highway vehicle use tax. If you use certain highway trucks, truck-trailers, tractor-trailers, or buses in your trade or business, you may have to pay a federal highway motor vehicle use tax. See the Instructions for Form 2290 to find out if you must pay this tax.

Information returns. You may have to file information returns for wages paid to employees, certain payments of fees and other nonemployee compensation, interest, rents, royalties, real estate transactions, annuities, and pensions. You may also have to file an information return if you sold \$5,000 or more of consumer products to a person on a buy-sell, deposit-commission, or other similar basis for resale. For details, see the 2008 General Instructions for Forms 1099, 1098, 5498, and W-2G.

If you received cash of more than \$10,000 in one or more related transactions in your trade or business, you may have to file Form 8300. For details, see Pub. 1544.

Husband-Wife Business

Generally, if you and your spouse jointly own and operate an unincorporated business and share in the profits and losses, you are partners in a partnership, whether or not you have a formal partnership agreement. Do not use Schedule C or C-EZ. Instead, file Form 1065. See Pub. 541 for more details.

Exception—Qualified Joint Venture

If you and your spouse each materially participate (see *Material participation* on page C-3) as the only members of a jointly owned and operated business, and you file a joint return for the tax year, you can make a joint election to be treated as a qualified joint venture instead of a partnership. By making the election, you will not be required to file Form 1065 for any year the election is in effect and will instead report the income and deductions directly on your joint return. If you and your spouse filed a Form 1065 for the year prior to the election, the partnership terminates at the end of the tax year immediately preceding the year the election takes effect.

Note. Mere joint ownership of property that is not a trade or business does not qualify for the election.

Making the election. To make this election, you must divide all items of income, gain, loss, deduction, and credit attributable to the business between you and your spouse in accordance with your respective interests in the venture. Each of you must file a separate Schedule C, C-EZ, or F. On each line of your separate Schedule C, C-EZ, or F, you must enter your share of the applicable income, deduction, or loss. Each of you must also file a separate Schedule SE to pay self-employment tax, as applicable.

If you have employees or otherwise need an employer identification number (EIN) for the business, see www.irs.gov, keyword “qualified joint venture,” for more information.

Once made, the election can be revoked only with the permission of the IRS. However, the election technically remains in effect only for as long as the spouses filing as a qualified joint venture continue to meet the requirements for filing the election. If the spouses fail to meet the qualified joint venture requirements for a year, a new election will be necessary for any future year in which the spouses meet the requirements to be treated as a qualified joint venture.

Rental real estate business. If you and your spouse make the election for your rental real estate business, you must each report your share of income and deductions on Schedule C or C-EZ instead of Schedule E. Rental real estate income generally is not included in net earnings from self-employment subject to self-employment tax and generally is subject to the passive loss limitation rules. Electing qualified joint venture status and using the Schedule C or C-EZ does not alter the application of the self-employment tax or the passive loss limitation rules.

Reporting exemption from self-employment tax. For a rental real estate business not subject to self-employment tax, enter “Exempt—QJV” on Form 1040, line 57, and do not file Schedule SE unless you had other income subject to self-employment tax. If you had other net earnings from self-employment of \$400 or more, enter “Exempt—QJV” and the amount of your net profit from the rental real estate business from Schedule C or

C-EZ on the dotted line to the left of Schedule SE, line 3. Subtract that amount from the total of lines 1 and 2 and enter the result on line 3. Use the amount on line 3 to calculate your self-employment tax that will be reported on Form 1040, line 57. Do not enter “Exempt—QJV” on Form 1040, line 57.

Exception—Community Income

If you and your spouse wholly own an unincorporated business as community property under the community property laws of a state, foreign country, or U.S. possession, you can treat the business either as a sole proprietorship (of the spouse who carried on the business) or a partnership. The only states with community property laws are Arizona, California, Idaho, Louisiana, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Washington, and Wisconsin. A change in your reporting position will be treated as a conversion of the entity.

Reportable Transaction Disclosure Statement

Use Form 8886 to disclose information for each reportable transaction in which you participated. Form 8886 must be filed for each tax year that your federal income tax liability is affected by your participation in the transaction. You may have to pay a penalty if you are required to file Form 8886 but do not do so. You may also have to pay interest and penalties on any reportable transaction understatements. The following are reportable transactions.

- Any listed transaction that is the same as or substantially similar to tax avoidance transactions identified by the IRS.
- Any transaction offered to you or a related party under conditions of confidentiality for which you paid an advisor a fee of at least \$50,000.
- Certain transactions for which you or a related party have contractual protection against disallowance of the tax benefits.
- Certain transactions resulting in a loss of at least \$2 million in any single tax year or \$4 million in any combination of tax years. (At least \$50,000 for a single tax year if the loss arose from a foreign currency transaction defined in section 988(c)(1), whether or not the loss flows through from an S corporation or partnership.)
- Certain transactions of interest entered into after November 1, 2006, that are the same or substantially similar to one of the types of transactions that the IRS has identified by published guidance as a transaction of interest.

See the Instructions for Form 8886 for more details.

Capital Construction Fund

Do not claim on Schedule C or C-EZ the deduction for amounts contributed to a capital construction fund set up under the Merchant Marine Act of 1936. Instead, reduce the amount you would otherwise enter on Form 1040, line 43, by the amount of the deduction. Next to line 43, enter “CCF” and the amount of the deduction. For details, see Pub. 595.

Additional Information

See Pub. 334 for more information for small businesses.

Specific Instructions

Filers of Form 1041. Do not complete the block labeled “Social security number (SSN).” Instead, enter your employer identification number (EIN) on line D.

Line A

Describe the business or professional activity that provided your principal source of income reported on line 1. If you owned more than one business, you must complete a separate Schedule C for each business. Give the general field or activity and the type of product or service. If your general field or activity is wholesale or retail trade, or services connected with production services (mining, construction, or manufacturing), also give the type of customer or client. For example, “wholesale sale of hardware to retailers” or “appraisal of real estate for lending institutions.”

Line D

You need an employer identification number (EIN) only if you had a qualified retirement plan or were required to file an employment, excise, estate, trust, or alcohol, tobacco, and firearms tax return. If you need an EIN, see the Instructions for Form SS-4. If you do not have an EIN, leave line D blank. Do not enter your SSN.

Line E

Enter your business address. Show a street address instead of a box number. Include the suite or room number, if any. If you conducted the business from your home located at the address shown on Form 1040, page 1, you do not have to complete this line.

Line F

Generally, you can use the cash method, accrual method, or any other method permitted by the Internal Revenue Code. In all cases, the method used must clearly reflect income. Unless you are a qualifying taxpayer or a qualifying small business taxpayer (see the Part III instructions on page C-8), you must use the accrual method for sales and purchases of inventory items. Special rules apply to long-term contracts (see section 460 for details).

If you use the cash method, show all items of taxable income actually or constructively received during the year (in cash, property, or services). Income is constructively received when it is credited to your account or set aside for you to use. Also, show amounts actually paid during the year for deductible expenses. However, if the payment of an expenditure creates an

asset having a useful life that extends substantially beyond the close of the year, it may not be deductible or may be deductible only in part for the year of the payment. See chapter 1 of Pub. 535.

If you use the accrual method, report income when you earn it and deduct expenses when you incur them even if you do not pay them during the tax year. Accrual-basis taxpayers are put on a cash basis for deducting business expenses owed to a related cash-basis taxpayer. Other rules determine the timing of deductions based on economic performance. See Pub. 538.

To change your accounting method, you generally must file Form 3115. You may also have to make an adjustment to prevent amounts of income or expense from being duplicated or omitted. This is called a section 481(a) adjustment.

Example. You change to the cash method of accounting and choose to account for inventoriable items in the same manner as materials and supplies that are not incidental. You accrued sales in 2007 for which you received payment in 2008. You must report those sales in both years as a result of changing your accounting method and must make a section 481(a) adjustment to prevent duplication of income.

A net negative section 481(a) adjustment is taken into account entirely in the year of the change. A net positive section 481(a) adjustment is generally taken into account over a period of 4 years. Include any net positive section 481(a) adjustments on line 6. If the net section 481(a) adjustment is negative, report it in Part V.

For details on figuring section 481(a) adjustments, see the Instructions for Form 3115, and Rev. Proc. 2006-12, 2006-3 I.R.B. 310, available at www.irs.gov/irb/2006-03_IRB/ar14.html. Also see Rev. Proc. 2006-37, 2006-38 I.R.B. 499, available at www.irs.gov/irb/2006-38_IRB/ar10.html.

Line G

If your business activity was not a rental activity and you met any of the material participation tests below or the exception for oil and gas applies (explained on page C-4), check the “Yes” box. Otherwise, check the “No” box. If you check the “No” box, this business is a passive activity. If you have a loss from this business, see *Limit on losses* on page C-4. If you have a profit from this business activity but have current year losses from other passive activities or you have prior year unallowed passive activity losses, see the Instructions for Form 8582.

Material participation. For purposes of the seven material participation tests listed on this page, participation generally includes any work you did in connection with an activity if you owned an interest in the activity at the time you did the work. The capacity in which you did the work does not matter. However, work is not treated as participation if it is work that an owner would not customarily do in the same type of activity and one of your main reasons for doing the work was to avoid the disallow-

ance of losses or credits from the activity under the passive activity rules.

Work you did as an investor in an activity is not treated as participation unless you were directly involved in the day-to-day management or operations of the activity. Work done as an investor includes:

- Studying and reviewing financial statements or reports on the activity,
- Preparing or compiling summaries or analyses of the finances or operations of the activity for your own use, and
- Monitoring the finances or operations of the activity in a nonmanagerial capacity.

Participation by your spouse during the tax year in an activity you own can be counted as your participation in the activity. This applies even if your spouse did not own an interest in the activity and whether or not you and your spouse file a joint return. However, this does not apply if you and your spouse elect to have your business taxed as a qualified joint venture (see *Husband-Wife Business* on page C-2).

For purposes of the passive activity rules, you materially participated in the operation of this trade or business activity during 2008 if you met any of the following seven tests.

1. You participated in the activity for more than 500 hours during the tax year.
2. Your participation in the activity for the tax year was substantially all of the participation in the activity of all individuals (including individuals who did not own any interest in the activity) for the tax year.
3. You participated in the activity for more than 100 hours during the tax year, and you participated at least as much as any other person for the tax year. This includes individuals who did not own any interest in the activity.
4. The activity is a significant participation activity for the tax year, and you participated in all significant participation activities for more than 500 hours during the year. An activity is a “significant participation activity” if it involves the conduct of a trade or business, you participated in the activity for more than 100 hours during the tax year, and you did not materially participate under any of the material participation tests (other than this test 4).
5. You materially participated in the activity for any 5 of the prior 10 tax years.
6. The activity is a personal service activity in which you materially participated for any 3 prior tax years. A personal service activity is an activity that involves performing personal services in the fields of health, law, engineering, architecture, accounting, actuarial science, performing arts, consulting, or any other trade or business in which capital is not a material income-producing factor.
7. Based on all the facts and circumstances, you participated in the activity on a regular, continuous, and substantial basis for more than 100 hours during the tax year. Your participation in managing the activity does not count in determining if you meet this test if any person (except you) (a) received compensation for performing management services in connection with the activity or (b) spent more

hours during the tax year than you spent performing management services in connection with the activity (regardless of whether the person was compensated for the services).

Rental of property. Generally, a rental activity (such as long-term equipment leasing or rental real estate) is a passive activity even if you materially participated in the activity. However, if you materially participated in a rental real estate activity as a real estate professional, it is not a passive activity. Also, if you met any of the five exceptions listed under *Rental Activities* in the Instructions for Form 8582, the rental of the property is not treated as a rental activity and the material participation rules above apply. See *Activities That Are Not Passive Activities* in the Instructions for Form 8582 for the definition of a real estate professional.

Exception for oil and gas. If you are filing Schedule C to report income and deductions from an oil or gas well in which you own a working interest directly or through an entity that does not limit your liability, check the "Yes" box. The activity of owning a working interest is not a passive activity, regardless of your participation.

Limit on losses. Your loss may be limited if:

- You checked the "No" box on line G, or
- You are a qualified joint venture reporting only rental real estate income, but not as a real estate professional. In these situations you have a loss from a passive activity, and you may have to use Form 8582 to figure your allowable loss, if any, to enter on Schedule C, line 31.

Generally, you can deduct losses from passive activities only to the extent of income from passive activities. For details, see Pub. 925.

Line H

If you started or acquired this business in 2008, check the box on line H. Also check the box if you are reopening or restarting this business after temporarily closing it, and you did not file a 2007 Schedule C or C-EZ for this business.

Part I. Income

Except as otherwise provided in the Internal Revenue Code, gross income includes income from whatever source derived. In certain circumstances, however, gross income does not include extraterritorial income that is qualifying foreign trade income. Use Form 8873 to figure the extraterritorial income exclusion. Report it on Schedule C as explained in the Instructions for Form 8873.

If you were a debtor in a chapter 11 bankruptcy case during 2008, see page 18 of the instructions for Form 1040 and page SE-2 of the instructions for Schedule SE (Form 1040).

Line 1

Enter gross receipts from your trade or business. Include amounts you received in your trade or business that were properly shown on Forms 1099-MISC. If the total amounts that were reported in box 7 of Forms 1099-MISC are more than the total you are reporting on line 1, attach a statement explaining the difference.

Statutory employees. If you received a Form W-2 and the "Statutory employee" box in box 13 of that form was checked, report your income and expenses related to that income on Schedule C or C-EZ. Enter your statutory employee income from box 1 of Form W-2 on line 1 of Schedule C or C-EZ and check the box on that line. Social security and Medicare tax should have been withheld from your earnings; therefore, you do not owe self-employment tax on these earnings. Statutory employees include full-time life insurance agents, certain agent or commission drivers and traveling salespersons, and certain homeworkers.

If you had both self-employment income and statutory employee income, you must file two Schedules C. You cannot use Schedule C-EZ or combine these amounts on a single Schedule C.

Installment sales. Generally, the installment method cannot be used to report income from the sale of (a) personal property regularly sold under the installment method, or (b) real property held for resale to customers. But the installment method can be used to report income from sales of certain residential lots and timeshares if you elect to pay interest on the tax due on that income after the year of sale. See section 453(l)(2)(B) for details. If you make this election, include the interest in the total on Form 1040, line 62. Also, enter "453(l)(3)" and the amount of the interest on the dotted line to the left of line 62.

If you use the installment method, attach a schedule to your return. Show separately for 2008 and the 3 preceding years: gross sales, cost of goods sold, gross profit, percentage of gross profit to gross sales, amounts collected, and gross profit on amounts collected.

Line 6

Report on line 6 amounts from finance reserve income, scrap sales, bad debts you recovered, interest (such as on notes and accounts receivable), gasoline or fuel tax refunds you got in 2008, credit for biodiesel and renewable diesel fuels claimed on line 8 of Form 8864, credit for alcohol used as fuel claimed on line 4 of Form 6478, credit for federal tax paid on gasoline or other fuels claimed on your 2007 Form 1040, prizes and awards related to your trade or business, and other kinds of miscellaneous business income. Include amounts you received in your trade or business as shown on Form 1099-PATR. Also, include any recapture of the deduction for clean-fuel vehicles and clean-fuel vehicle refueling property used in your business. See Regulations section 1.179A-1 for details.

If you received or accrued a credit or refund of the federal telephone excise tax in 2008, include in income:

- The interest part of the credit or refund, and
- The smaller of the amounts deducted or the amount from Form 8913, line 15, column (d), if you deducted the federal telephone excise tax as a business expense in one or more prior years, except to the extent the deduction did not reduce federal income tax in those year(s).

If the business use percentage of any listed property (defined in the instructions for line 13 on page C-5) dropped to 50% or less in 2008, report on this line any recapture of excess depreciation, including any section 179 expense deduction. Use Part IV of Form 4797 to figure the recapture. Also, if the business use percentage drops to 50% or less on leased listed property (other than a vehicle), include on this line any inclusion amount. See Pub. 946 to figure the amount.

Part II. Expenses

Capitalizing costs of property. If you produced real or tangible personal property or acquired property for resale, certain expenses attributable to the property generally must be included in inventory costs or capitalized. In addition to direct costs, producers of inventory property generally must also include part of certain indirect costs in their inventory. Purchasers of personal property acquired for resale must include part of certain indirect costs in inventory only if the average annual gross receipts for the 3 prior tax years exceed \$10 million. Also, you must capitalize part of the indirect costs that benefit real or tangible personal property constructed for use in a trade or business, or noninventory property produced for sale to customers. Reduce the amounts on lines 8 through 26 and Part V by amounts capitalized. See Pub. 538 for a discussion of uniform capitalization rules.

Exception for certain producers. Producers who account for inventoriable items in the same manner as materials and supplies that are not incidental can currently deduct expenditures for direct labor and all indirect costs that would otherwise be included in inventory costs. See *Part III. Cost of Goods Sold* on page C-8 for more details.

Exception for creative property. If you are a freelance artist, author, or photographer, you may be exempt from the capitalization rules. However, your personal efforts must have created (or reasonably be expected to create) the property. This exception does not apply to any expense related to printing, photographic plates, motion picture films, video tapes, or similar items. These expenses are subject to the capitalization rules. For details, see *Uniform Capitalization Rules* in Pub. 538.

Line 9

You can deduct the actual expenses of operating your car or truck or take the stan-

standard mileage rate. You must use actual expenses if you used your vehicle for hire (such as a taxicab) or you used five or more vehicles simultaneously in your business (such as in fleet operations). You cannot use actual expenses for a leased vehicle if you previously used the standard mileage rate for that vehicle.

You can take the standard mileage rate for 2008 only if you:

- Owned the vehicle and used the standard mileage rate for the first year you placed the vehicle in service, or
- Leased the vehicle and are using the standard mileage rate for the entire lease period (except the period, if any, before 1998).

If you take the standard mileage rate, multiply the number of business miles driven:

- Before July 1, 2008, by 50.5 cents, and
- After June 30, 2008, by 58.5 cents.

Add to this amount your parking fees and tolls, and enter the total on line 9.

Do not deduct depreciation, rent or lease payments, or your actual operating expenses.

If you deduct actual expenses:

- Include on line 9 the business portion of expenses for gasoline, oil, repairs, insurance, tires, license plates, etc., and
- Show depreciation on line 13 and rent or lease payments on line 20a.

For details, see chapter 4 of Pub. 463.

Information on your vehicle. If you claim any car and truck expenses, you must provide certain information on the use of your vehicle by completing one of the following.

- Schedule C, Part IV, or Schedule C-EZ, Part III, if: (a) you are claiming the standard mileage rate, you lease your vehicle, or your vehicle is fully depreciated, and (b) you are not required to file Form 4562 for any other reason. If you used more than one vehicle during the year, attach your own schedule with the information requested in Schedule C, Part IV, or Schedule C-EZ, Part III, for each additional vehicle.
- Form 4562, Part V, if you are claiming depreciation on your vehicle or you are required to file Form 4562 for any other reason (see the instructions for line 13).

Line 11

Enter the total cost of contract labor for the tax year. Contract labor includes payments to persons you do not treat as employees (for example, independent contractors) for services performed for your trade or business. Do not include contract labor deducted elsewhere on your return, such as contract labor that is includible on line 17, 21, 26, or 37. Also, do not include salaries and wages paid to your employees, instead see line 26.

You must file Form 1099-MISC, Miscellaneous Income, to report contract labor payments of \$600 or more during the year. See the Instructions for Form 1099-MISC for details.

Line 12

Enter your deduction for depletion on this line. If you have timber depletion, attach Form T. See chapter 9 of Pub. 535 for details.

Line 13

Depreciation and section 179 expense deduction. Depreciation is the annual deduction allowed to recover the cost or other basis of business or investment property having a useful life substantially beyond the tax year. You can also depreciate improvements made to leased business property. However, stock in trade, inventories, and land are not depreciable. Depreciation starts when you first use the property in your business or for the production of income. It ends when you take the property out of service, deduct all your depreciable cost or other basis, or no longer use the property in your business or for the production of income. You can also elect under section 179 to expense part or all of the cost of certain property you bought in 2008 for use in your business. See the Instructions for Form 4562 and Pub. 946 to figure the amount to enter on line 13.

When to attach Form 4562. You must complete and attach Form 4562 only if:

- You are claiming depreciation on property placed in service during 2008;
- You are claiming depreciation on listed property (defined below), regardless of the date it was placed in service; or
- You are claiming a section 179 expense deduction.

If you acquired depreciable property for the first time in 2008, see Pub. 946.

Listed property generally includes, but is not limited to:

- Passenger automobiles weighing 6,000 pounds or less;
- Any other property used for transportation if the nature of the property lends itself to personal use, such as motorcycles, pickup trucks, etc.;
- Any property used for entertainment or recreational purposes (such as photographic, phonographic, communication, and video recording equipment);
- Cellular telephones or other similar telecommunications equipment; and
- Computers or peripheral equipment.

Exceptions. Listed property does not include photographic, phonographic, communication, or video equipment used exclusively in your trade or business or at your regular business establishment. It also does not include any computer or peripheral equipment used exclusively at a regular business establishment and owned or leased by the person operating the establishment. For purposes of these exceptions, a portion of your home is treated as a regular business establishment only if that portion meets the requirements under section 280A(c)(1) for deducting expenses for the business use of your home.

See the instructions for line 6 on page C-4 if the business use percentage of any

listed property dropped to 50% or less in 2008.

Line 14

Deduct contributions to employee benefit programs that are not an incidental part of a pension or profit-sharing plan included on line 19. Examples are accident and health plans, group-term life insurance, and dependent care assistance programs. If you made contributions on your behalf as a self-employed person to a dependent care assistance program, complete Form 2441, Parts I and III, to figure your deductible contributions to that program.

You cannot deduct contributions you made on your behalf as a self-employed person for group-term life insurance.

Do not include on line 14 any contributions you made on your behalf as a self-employed person to an accident and health plan. However, you may be able to deduct on Form 1040, line 29, or Form 1040NR, line 28, the amount you paid for health insurance on behalf of yourself, your spouse, and dependents, even if you do not itemize your deductions. See the instructions for Form 1040, line 29, or Form 1040NR, line 28, for details.

Line 15

Deduct premiums paid for business insurance on line 15. Deduct on line 14 amounts paid for employee accident and health insurance. Do not deduct amounts credited to a reserve for self-insurance or premiums paid for a policy that pays for your lost earnings due to sickness or disability. For details, see chapter 6 of Pub. 535.

Lines 16a and 16b

Interest allocation rules. The tax treatment of interest expense differs depending on its type. For example, home mortgage interest and investment interest are treated differently. "Interest allocation" rules require you to allocate (classify) your interest expense so it is deducted (or capitalized) on the correct line of your return and receives the right tax treatment. These rules could affect how much interest you are allowed to deduct on Schedule C or C-EZ.

Generally, you allocate interest expense by tracing how the proceeds of the loan were used. See chapter 4 of Pub. 535 for details.

If you paid interest on a debt secured by your main home and any of the proceeds from that debt were used in connection with your trade or business, see chapter 4 of Pub. 535 to figure the amount that is deductible on Schedule C or C-EZ.

How to report. If you have a mortgage on real property used in your business (other than your main home), enter on line 16a the interest you paid for 2008 to banks or other financial institutions for which you received a Form 1098 (or similar statement). If you did not receive a Form 1098, enter the interest on line 16b.

If you paid more mortgage interest than is shown on Form 1098, see chapter 4 of Pub. 535 to find out if you can deduct the additional interest. If you can, include the amount on line 16a. Attach a statement to your return explaining the difference and enter "See attached" in the margin next to line 16a.

If you and at least one other person (other than your spouse if you file a joint return) were liable for and paid interest on the mortgage and the other person received the Form 1098, include your share of the interest on line 16b. Attach a statement to your return showing the name and address of the person who received the Form 1098. In the margin next to line 16b, enter "See attached."

If you paid interest in 2008 that also applies to future years, deduct only the part that applies to 2008.

Line 17

Include on this line fees charged by accountants and attorneys that are ordinary and necessary expenses directly related to operating your business.

Include fees for tax advice related to your business and for preparation of the tax forms related to your business. Also, include expenses incurred in resolving asserted tax deficiencies relating to your business.

For more information, see Pub. 334 or 535.

Line 18

Include on this line your expenses for office supplies and postage.

Line 19

Enter your deduction for contributions to a pension, profit-sharing, or annuity plan, or plan for the benefit of your employees. If the plan included you as a self-employed person, enter contributions made as an employer on your behalf on Form 1040, line 28, or Form 1040NR, line 27, not on Schedule C.

Generally, you must file the applicable form listed below if you maintain a pension, profit-sharing, or other funded-deferred compensation plan. The filing requirement is not affected by whether or not the plan qualified under the Internal Revenue Code, or whether or not you claim a deduction for the current tax year. There is a penalty for failure to timely file these forms.

Form 5500-EZ. File this form if you have a one-participant retirement plan that meets certain requirements. A one-participant plan is a plan that covers only you (or you and your spouse).

Form 5500. File this form for a plan that does not meet the requirements for filing Form 5500-EZ.

For details, see Pub. 560.

Lines 20a and 20b

If you rented or leased vehicles, machinery, or equipment, enter on line 20a the business portion of your rental cost. But if you leased a vehicle for a term of 30 days or more, you may have to reduce your deduction by an amount called the inclusion amount. See *Leasing a Car* in chapter 4 of Pub. 463 to figure your inclusion amount.

Enter on line 20b amounts paid to rent or lease other property, such as office space in a building.

Line 21

Deduct the cost of incidental repairs and maintenance that do not add to the value of the property or appreciably prolong its life. Do not deduct the value of your own labor. Do not deduct amounts spent to restore or replace property; they must be capitalized.

Line 22

Generally, you can deduct the cost of materials and supplies only to the extent you actually consumed and used them in your business during the tax year (unless you deducted them in a prior tax year). However, if you had incidental materials and supplies on hand for which you kept no inventories or records of use, you can deduct the cost of those you actually purchased during the tax year, provided that method clearly reflects income.

You can also deduct the cost of books, professional instruments, equipment, etc., if you normally use them within a year. However, if their usefulness extends substantially beyond the year they are placed in service, you must generally recover their costs through depreciation.

Line 23

You can deduct the following taxes and licenses on this line.

- State and local sales taxes imposed on you as the seller of goods or services. If you collected this tax from the buyer, you must also include the amount collected in gross receipts or sales on line 1.
- Real estate and personal property taxes on business assets.
- Licenses and regulatory fees for your trade or business paid each year to state or local governments. But some licenses, such as liquor licenses, may have to be amortized. See chapter 8 of Pub. 535 for details.
- Social security and Medicare taxes paid to match required withholding from your employees' wages. Reduce your deduction by the amount shown on Form 8846, line 4.
- Federal unemployment tax paid.
- Federal highway use tax.
- Contributions to state unemployment insurance fund or disability benefit fund if they are considered taxes under state law.

Do not deduct the following.

- Federal income taxes, including your self-employment tax. However, you can deduct one-half of your self-employment tax on Form 1040, line 27.
- Estate and gift taxes.
- Taxes assessed to pay for improvements, such as paving and sewers.
- Taxes on your home or personal use property.
- State and local sales taxes on property purchased for use in your business. Instead, treat these taxes as part of the cost of the property.
- State and local sales taxes imposed on the buyer that you were required to collect and pay over to state or local governments. These taxes are not included in gross receipts or sales nor are they a deductible expense. However, if the state or local government allowed you to retain any part of the sales tax you collected, you must include that amount as income on line 6.
- Other taxes and license fees not related to your business.

Line 24a

Enter your expenses for lodging and transportation connected with overnight travel for business while away from your tax home. Generally, your tax home is your main place of business, regardless of where you maintain your family home. You cannot deduct expenses paid or incurred in connection with employment away from home if that period of employment exceeds 1 year. Also, you cannot deduct travel expenses for your spouse, your dependent, or any other individual unless that person is your employee, the travel is for a bona fide business purpose, and the expenses would otherwise be deductible by that person.

Do not include expenses for meals and entertainment on this line. Instead, see the instructions for line 24b on page C-7.

Instead of keeping records of your actual incidental expenses, you can use an optional method for deducting incidental expenses only if you did not pay or incur meal expenses on a day you were traveling away from your tax home. The amount of the deduction is \$3 a day. Incidental expenses include fees and tips given to porters, baggage carriers, bellhops, hotel maids, stewards or stewardesses and others on ships, and hotel servants in foreign countries. They do not include expenses for laundry, cleaning and pressing of clothing, lodging taxes, or the costs of telegrams or telephone calls. You cannot use this method on any day that you use the standard meal allowance (as explained in the instructions for line 24b).

You cannot deduct expenses for attending a convention, seminar, or similar meeting held outside the North American area unless the meeting is directly related to your trade or business and it is as reasonable for the meeting to be held outside the North American area as within it. These rules apply to both employers and employees. Other rules apply to luxury water travel.

For details on travel expenses, see chapter 1 of Pub. 463.

Line 24b

Enter your total deductible business meal and entertainment expenses. This includes expenses for meals while traveling away from home for business and for meals that are business-related entertainment.

Deductible expenses. Business meal expenses are deductible only if they are (a) directly related to or associated with the active conduct of your trade or business, (b) not lavish or extravagant, and (c) incurred while you or your employee is present at the meal.

You cannot deduct any expense paid or incurred for a facility (such as a yacht or hunting lodge) used for any activity usually considered entertainment, amusement, or recreation.

Also, you cannot deduct membership dues for any club organized for business, pleasure, recreation, or other social purpose. This includes country clubs, golf and athletic clubs, airline and hotel clubs, and clubs operated to provide meals under conditions favorable to business discussion. But it does not include civic or public service organizations, professional organizations (such as bar and medical associations), business leagues, trade associations, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, and real estate boards, unless a principal purpose of the organization is to entertain, or provide entertainment facilities for, members or their guests.

There are exceptions to these rules as well as other rules that apply to sky-box rentals and tickets to entertainment events. See Pub. 463, chapters 1 and 2.

Standard meal allowance. Instead of deducting the actual cost of your meals while traveling away from home, you can use the standard meal allowance for your daily meals and incidental expenses. Under this method, you deduct a specified amount, depending on where you travel, instead of keeping records of your actual meal expenses. However, you must still keep records to prove the time, place, and business purpose of your travel.

The standard meal allowance is the federal M&IE rate. You can find these rates on the Internet at www.gsa.gov. Click on "Per Diem Rates" for links to locations inside and outside the continental United States.

See chapter 1 of Pub. 463 for details on how to figure your deduction using the standard meal allowance, including special rules for partial days of travel.

Amount of deduction. Generally, you can deduct only 50% of your business meal and entertainment expenses, including meals incurred while away from home on business. However, for individuals subject to the Department of Transportation (DOT) hours of service limits, that percentage is increased to 80% for business meals consumed during, or incident to, any period of duty for which those limits are in effect. Individuals subject to the DOT hours of service limits include the following.

- Certain air transportation workers (such as pilots, crew, dispatchers, mechanics, and control tower operators) who are

under Federal Aviation Administration regulations.

- Interstate truck operators who are under DOT regulations.
- Certain merchant mariners who are under Coast Guard regulations.

However, you can fully deduct meals, incidentals, and entertainment furnished or reimbursed to an employee if you properly treat the expense as wages subject to withholding. You can also fully deduct meals, incidentals, and entertainment provided to a nonemployee to the extent the expenses are includible in the gross income of that person and reported on Form 1099-MISC. See Pub. 535 for details and other exceptions.

Daycare providers. If you qualify as a family daycare provider, you can use the standard meal and snack rates, instead of actual costs, to compute the deductible cost of meals and snacks provided to eligible children. See Pub. 587 for details, including recordkeeping requirements.

Line 25

Deduct utility expenses only for your trade or business.

Local telephone service. If you used your home phone for business, do not deduct the base rate (including taxes) of the first phone line into your residence. But you can deduct expenses for any additional costs you incurred for business that are more than the cost of the base rate for the first phone line. For example, if you had a second line, you can deduct the business percentage of the charges for that line, including the base rate charges.

Line 26

Enter the total salaries and wages for the tax year. Do not include salaries and wages deducted elsewhere on your return or amounts paid to yourself. Reduce your deduction by the amounts claimed on:

- Form 5884, Work Opportunity Credit, line 2;
- Form 8844, Empowerment Zone and Renewal Community Employment Credit, line 2;
- Form 8861, Welfare-to-Work Credit, line 2 (applies only to qualified employees hired before January 1, 2008); and
- Form 8932, Credit for Employer Differential Wage Payments, line X.



If you provided taxable fringe benefits to your employees, such as personal use of a car, do not deduct as wages the amount applicable to depreciation and other expenses claimed elsewhere.

Generally, you are required to file Form W-2, Wage and Tax Statement, for each employee. See the Instructions for Forms W-2 and W-3.

Line 30

Business use of your home. You may be able to deduct certain expenses for business use of your home, subject to limitations. You must attach Form 8829 if you claim this deduction. For details, see the Instructions for Form 8829 and Pub. 587.

Line 31

If you have a loss, the amount of loss you can deduct this year may be limited. Go to line 32 before entering your loss on line 31. If you answered "No" on Schedule C, line G, also see the Instructions for Form 8582. Enter the net profit or deductible loss here. Combine this amount with any profit or loss from other businesses, and enter the total on both Form 1040, line 12, and Schedule SE, line 2, or on Form 1040NR, line 13. Estates and trusts should enter the total on Form 1041, line 3.

Rental real estate activity. Unless you are a qualifying real estate professional, a rental real estate activity is a passive activity, even if you materially participated in the activity. If you have a loss, you may need to file Form 8582 to figure your deductible loss to enter on line 31. See the Instructions for Form 8582.

Statutory employees. Include your net profit or deductible loss from line 31 with other Schedule C amounts on Form 1040, line 12, or on Form 1040NR, line 13. However, do not report this amount on Schedule SE, line 2. If you are required to file Schedule SE because of other self-employment income, see page SE-4 of the instructions for Schedule SE.

Notary public. Do not enter your net profit from line 31 on Schedule SE, line 2, unless you are required to file Schedule SE because of other self-employment income. See page SE-3 of the instructions for Schedule SE.

Community income. If you and your spouse had community income and are filing separate returns, see page SE-2 of the instructions for Schedule SE before figuring self-employment tax.

Earned income credit. If you have a net profit on line 31, this amount is earned income and may qualify you for the earned income credit (EIC).



To figure your EIC, use the instructions for Form 1040, lines 65a and 65b. Complete all applicable steps plus Worksheet B. If you are required to file Schedule SE, remember to subtract one-half of your self-employment tax in Part 1, line 1d, of Worksheet B.

Line 32

At-risk rules. Generally, if you have a business loss and amounts invested in the business for which you are not at risk, you must complete Form 6198 to figure your allowable loss. The at-risk rules generally limit the amount of loss (including loss on the disposition of assets) you can claim to

the amount you could actually lose in the business.

Check box 32b if you have amounts invested in this business for which you are not at risk, such as the following.

- Nonrecourse loans used to finance the business, to acquire property used in the business, or to acquire the business that are not secured by your own property (other than property used in the business). However, there is an exception for certain nonrecourse financing borrowed by you in connection with holding real property.

- Cash, property, or borrowed amounts used in the business (or contributed to the business, or used to acquire the business) that are protected against loss by a guarantee, stop-loss agreement, or other similar arrangement (excluding casualty insurance and insurance against tort liability).

- Amounts borrowed for use in the business from a person who has an interest in the business, other than as a creditor, or who is related under section 465(b)(3)(C) to a person (other than you) having such an interest.

Figuring your deductible loss. If all amounts are at risk in this business, check box 32a. If you answered "Yes" on line G, enter your loss on line 31. But if you answered "No" on line G, you may need to complete Form 8582 to figure your allowable loss to enter on line 31. See the Instructions for Form 8582 for details.

If you checked box 32b, first complete Form 6198 to determine the amount of your deductible loss. If you answered "Yes" on line G, enter that amount on line 31. But if you answered "No" on line G, your loss may be further limited. See the Instructions for Form 8582. If your at-risk amount is zero or less, enter -0- on line 31. Be sure to attach Form 6198 to your return. If you checked box 32b and you do not attach Form 6198, the processing of your tax return may be delayed.

Any loss from this business not allowed for 2008 only because of the at-risk rules is treated as a deduction allocable to the business in 2009.

For details, see the Instructions for Form 6198 and Pub. 925.

Part III. Cost of Goods Sold

Generally, if you engaged in a trade or business in which the production, purchase, or sale of merchandise was an income-producing factor, you must take inventories into account at the beginning and end of your tax year.

Exception for certain taxpayers. If you are a qualifying taxpayer or a qualifying small business taxpayer (see below), you can account for inventoriable items in the same manner as materials and supplies that are not incidental. Under this accounting method, inventory costs for raw materials purchased for use in producing finished goods and merchandise purchased for resale are deductible in the year the finished goods or merchandise are sold (but not

before the year you paid for the raw materials or merchandise, if you are also using the cash method). Enter amounts paid for all raw materials and merchandise during 2008 on line 36. The amount you can deduct for 2008 is figured on line 42.

Qualifying taxpayer. This is a taxpayer (a) whose average annual gross receipts for the 3 prior tax years are \$1 million or less, and (b) whose business is not a tax shelter (as defined in section 448(d)(3)).

Qualifying small business taxpayer. This is a taxpayer (a) whose average annual gross receipts for the 3 prior tax years are \$10 million or less, (b) whose business is not a tax shelter (as defined in section 448(d)(3)), and (c) whose principal business activity is not an ineligible activity as explained in Rev. Proc. 2002-28. You can find Rev. Proc. 2002-28 on page 815 of Internal Revenue Bulletin 2002-18 at www.irs.gov/pub/irs-irbs/irb02-18.pdf.

Changing accounting methods. File Form 3115 if you are a qualifying taxpayer or qualifying small business taxpayer and want to change to the cash method or to account for inventoriable items as non-incidental materials and supplies.

Additional information. For additional guidance on this method of accounting for inventoriable items, see the following.

- Pub. 538 discusses both exceptions.
- If you are a qualifying taxpayer, see Rev. Proc. 2001-10, on page 272 of Internal Revenue Bulletin 2001-2 at www.irs.gov/pub/irs-irbs/irb01-02.pdf.
- If you are a qualifying small business taxpayer, see Rev. Proc. 2002-28, on page 815 of Internal Revenue Bulletin 2002-18 at www.irs.gov/pub/irs-irbs/irb02-18.pdf.



Certain direct and indirect expenses may have to be capitalized or included in inventory. See the instructions for Part II beginning on page C-4. See Pub. 538 for additional information.

Line 33

Your inventories can be valued at cost; the lower of cost or market; or any other method approved by the IRS. However, you are required to use cost if you are using the cash method of accounting.

Line 35

If you are changing your method of accounting beginning with 2008, refigure last year's closing inventory using your new method of accounting and enter the result on line 35. If there is a difference between last year's closing inventory and the refigured amount, attach an explanation and take it into account when figuring your section 481(a) adjustment. For details, see the example on page C-3 under *Line F*.

Line 41

If you account for inventoriable items in the same manner as materials and supplies that are not incidental, enter on line 41 the

portion of your raw materials and merchandise purchased for resale that is included on line 40 and was not sold during the year.

Part IV. Information on Your Vehicle

Line 44b

Generally, commuting is travel between your home and a work location. If you converted your vehicle during the year from personal to business use (or vice versa), enter your commuting miles only for the period you drove your vehicle for business. For information on certain travel that is considered a business expense rather than commuting, see the Instructions for Form 2106.

Part V. Other Expenses

Include all ordinary and necessary business expenses not deducted elsewhere on Schedule C. List the type and amount of each expense separately in the space provided. Enter the total on lines 48 and 27. Do not include the cost of business equipment or furniture, replacements or permanent improvements to property, or personal, living, and family expenses. Do not include charitable contributions. Also, you cannot deduct fines or penalties paid to a government for violating any law. For details on business expenses, see Pub. 535.

Amortization. Include amortization in this part. For amortization that begins in 2008, you must complete and attach Form 4562.

You can elect to amortize such costs as:

- The cost of pollution-control facilities.
- Amounts paid for research and experimentation.
- Qualified revitalization expenditures.
- Amounts paid to acquire, protect, expand, register, or defend trademarks or trade names.
- Goodwill and certain other intangibles.
- Certain expenses paid or incurred to create or acquire a musical composition or its copyright.

In general, you cannot amortize real property construction period interest and taxes. Special rules apply for allocating interest to real or personal property produced in your trade or business.

For a complete list, see the Instructions for Form 4562, Part VI.

At-risk loss deduction. Any loss from this business that was not allowed as a deduction last year only because of the at-risk rules is treated as a deduction allocable to this business in 2008. For the loss to be deductible, the amount that is "at risk" must be increased.

Bad debts. Include debts and partial debts from sales or services that were included in income and are definitely known to be worthless. If you later collect a debt that you deducted as a bad debt, include it as income in the year collected. For details, see Pub. 535.

Business start-up costs. If your business began in 2008, you can elect to deduct up to \$5,000 of certain business start-up costs. This limit is reduced (but not below zero) by the amount by which your total start-up costs exceed \$50,000. Your remaining start-up costs can be amortized over a 180-month period, beginning with the month the business began.

For details, see chapters 7 and 8 of Pub. 535. For amortization that begins in 2008, you must complete and attach Form 4562.

Deduction for removing barriers to individuals with disabilities and the elderly. You may be able to deduct up to \$15,000 of costs paid or incurred in 2008 to remove architectural or transportation barriers to individuals with disabilities and the elderly. However, you cannot take both the credit (discussed on page C-2) and the deduction on the same expenditures.

Film and television production expenses. You can elect to deduct costs of certain qualified film and television productions. For details, see Pub. 535.

Forestation and reforestation costs. Reforestation costs are generally capital expenditures. However, for each qualified timber property you can elect to expense up to \$10,000 (\$5,000 if married filing separately) of qualifying reforestation costs paid or incurred in 2008.

You can elect to amortize the remaining costs over 84 months. For amortization that begins in 2008, you must complete and attach Form 4562.

The amortization election does not apply to trusts and the expense election does not apply to estates and trusts. For details on reforestation expenses, see chapters 7 and 8 of Pub. 535.

Recovery assistance clean-up costs. You can deduct 50% of qualified recovery assistance clean-up costs paid or incurred in 2008 for the removal of debris from, or the demolition of structures on, real property located in the Kansas disaster area. The property must be held for use in a trade or business, for the production of income, or as inventory. The remaining 50% of these costs must be capitalized. See Pub. 4492-A for the areas included in the Kansas disaster area.

Costs of making commercial buildings energy efficient. You may be able to deduct part or all of the cost of modifying existing commercial buildings to make them energy efficient. For details, see section 179D, Notice 2006-52, and Notice 2008-40. You can find Notice 2006-52 on page 1175 of Internal Revenue Bulletin 2006-26 at www.irs.gov/irb/2006-26_IRB/ar11.html. You can also find Notice 2008-40 on page 725 of Internal Revenue Bulletin 2008-14 at www.irs.gov/irb/2008-14_IRB/ar12.html.

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice. We ask for the information on this form to carry out the Internal Revenue laws of the United States. You are required to give us the information. We need it to ensure that you are complying with these laws and to allow us

to figure and collect the right amount of tax.

You are not required to provide the information requested on a form that is subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act unless the form displays a valid OMB control number. Books or records relating to a form or its instructions must be retained as long as their contents may become material in the administration of any Internal Revenue law. Generally, tax returns and return information are confidential, as required by section 6103.

The time needed to complete and file this form will vary depending on individual circumstances. The estimated burden for individual taxpayers filing this form is included in the estimates shown in the instructions for their individual income tax return. The estimated burden for all other taxpayers who file this form is approved under OMB control number 1545-1974 and is shown below.

Recordkeeping	1 hr., 18 min.
Learning about the law or the form	24 min.
Preparing the form	1 hr.
Copying, assembling, and sending the form to the IRS	20 min.

If you have comments concerning the accuracy of these time estimates or suggestions for making this form simpler, we would be happy to hear from you. See the instructions for the tax return with which this form is filed.

Principal Business or Professional Activity Codes

<p>These codes for the Principal Business or Professional Activity classify sole proprietorships by the type of activity they are engaged in to facilitate the administration of the Internal Revenue Code. These six-digit codes are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).</p>		<p>Select the category that best describes your primary business activity (for example, Real Estate). Then select the activity that best identifies the principal source of your sales or receipts (for example, real estate agent). Now find the six-digit code assigned to this activity (for example, 531210, the code for offices</p>		<p>of real estate agents and brokers) and enter it on Schedule C or C-EZ, line B.</p> <p>Note. If your principal source of income is from farming activities, you should file Schedule F.</p>	
<p>Accommodation, Food Services, & Drinking Places</p> <p>Accommodation</p> <p>721310 Rooming & boarding houses</p> <p>721210 RV (recreational vehicle) parks & recreational camps</p> <p>721100 Traveler accommodation (including hotels, motels, & bed & breakfast inns)</p> <p>Food Services & Drinking Places</p> <p>722410 Drinking places (alcoholic beverages)</p> <p>722110 Full-service restaurants</p> <p>722210 Limited-service eating places</p> <p>722300 Special food services (including food service contractors & caterers)</p> <p>Administrative & Support and Waste Management & Remediation Services</p> <p>Administrative & Support Services</p> <p>561430 Business service centers (including private mail centers & copy shops)</p> <p>561740 Carpet & upholstery cleaning services</p>	<p>561440 Collection agencies</p> <p>561450 Credit bureaus</p> <p>561410 Document preparation services</p> <p>561300 Employment services</p> <p>561710 Exterminating & pest control services</p> <p>561210 Facilities support (management) services</p> <p>561600 Investigation & security services</p> <p>561720 Janitorial services</p> <p>561730 Landscaping services</p> <p>561110 Office administrative services</p> <p>561420 Telephone call centers (including telephone answering services & telemarketing bureaus)</p> <p>561500 Travel arrangement & reservation services</p> <p>561490 Other business support services (including repossession services, court reporting, & stenotype services)</p> <p>561790 Other services to buildings & dwellings</p>	<p>561900 Other support services (including packaging & labeling services, & convention & trade show organizers)</p> <p>Waste Management & Remediation Services</p> <p>562000 Waste management & remediation services</p> <p>Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting, & Fishing</p> <p>112900 Animal production (including breeding of cats and dogs)</p> <p>114110 Fishing</p> <p>113000 Forestry & logging (including forest nurseries & timber tracts)</p> <p>114210 Hunting & trapping</p> <p>Support Activities for Agriculture & Forestry</p> <p>115210 Support activities for animal production (including farriers)</p> <p>115110 Support activities for crop production (including cotton ginning, soil preparation, planting, & cultivating)</p>	<p>115310 Support activities for forestry</p> <p>Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation</p> <p>Amusement, Gambling, & Recreation Industries</p> <p>713100 Amusement parks & arcades</p> <p>713200 Gambling industries</p> <p>713900 Other amusement & recreation services (including golf courses, skiing facilities, marinas, fitness centers, bowling centers, skating rinks, miniature golf courses)</p> <p>Museums, Historical Sites, & Similar Institutions</p> <p>712100 Museums, historical sites, & similar institutions</p> <p>Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, & Related Industries</p> <p>711410 Agents & managers for artists, athletes, entertainers, & other public figures</p> <p>711510 Independent artists, writers, & performers</p> <p>711100 Performing arts companies</p> <p>711300 Promoters of performing arts, sports, & similar events</p>		

Principal Business or Professional Activity Codes (continued)

711210 Spectator sports (including professional sports clubs & racetrack operations)	523900 Other financial investment activities (including investment advice)	324100 Petroleum & coal products mfg.	812320 Drycleaning & laundry services (except coin-operated) (including laundry & drycleaning dropoff & pickup sites)
Construction of Buildings	Health Care & Social Assistance	326000 Plastics & rubber products mfg.	812210 Funeral homes & funeral services
236200 Nonresidential building construction	Ambulatory Health Care Services	331000 Primary metal mfg.	812330 Linen & uniform supply
236100 Residential building construction	621610 Home health care services	323100 Printing & related support activities	812113 Nail salons
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	621510 Medical & diagnostic laboratories	313000 Textile mills	812930 Parking lots & garages
237310 Highway, street, & bridge construction	621310 Offices of chiropractors	314000 Textile product mills	812910 Pet care (except veterinary) services
237210 Land subdivision	621210 Offices of dentists	336000 Transportation equipment mfg.	812920 Photofinishing
237100 Utility system construction	621330 Offices of mental health practitioners (except physicians)	321000 Wood product mfg.	812190 Other personal care services (including diet & weight reducing centers)
237990 Other heavy & civil engineering construction	621320 Offices of optometrists	339900 Other miscellaneous mfg.	812990 All other personal services
Specialty Trade Contractors	621340 Offices of physical, occupational & speech therapists, & audiologists	Chemical Manufacturing	Repair & Maintenance
238310 Drywall & insulation contractors	621111 Offices of physicians (except mental health specialists)	325100 Basic chemical mfg.	811120 Automotive body, paint, interior, & glass repair
238210 Electrical contractors	621112 Offices of physicians, mental health specialists	325500 Paint, coating, & adhesive mfg.	811110 Automotive mechanical & electrical repair & maintenance
238350 Finish carpentry contractors	621391 Offices of podiatrists	325300 Pesticide, fertilizer, & other agricultural chemical mfg.	811190 Other automotive repair & maintenance (including oil change & lubrication shops & car washes)
238330 Flooring contractors	621399 Offices of all other miscellaneous health practitioners	325410 Pharmaceutical & medicine mfg.	811310 Commercial & industrial machinery & equipment (except automotive & electronic) repair & maintenance
238130 Framing carpentry contractors	621400 Outpatient care centers	325200 Resin, synthetic rubber, & artificial & synthetic fibers & filaments mfg.	811430 Footwear & leather goods repair
238150 Glass & glazing contractors	621900 Other ambulatory health care services (including ambulance services, blood, & organ banks)	325600 Soap, cleaning compound, & toilet preparation mfg.	811410 Home & garden equipment & appliance repair & maintenance
238140 Masonry contractors	Hospitals	325900 Other chemical product & preparation mfg.	811420 Reupholstery & furniture repair
238320 Painting & wall covering contractors	622000 Hospitals	Food Manufacturing	811490 Other personal & household goods repair & maintenance
238220 Plumbing, heating & air-conditioning contractors	Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	311110 Animal food mfg.	
238110 Poured concrete foundation & structure contractors	623000 Nursing & residential care facilities	311800 Bakeries & tortilla mfg.	
238160 Roofing contractors	Social Assistance	311500 Dairy product mfg.	
238170 Siding contractors	624410 Child day care services	311400 Fruit & vegetable preserving & speciality food mfg.	
238910 Site preparation contractors	624200 Community food & housing, & emergency & other relief services	311200 Grain & oilseed milling	
238120 Structural steel & precast concrete construction contractors	624100 Individual & family services	311610 Animal slaughtering & processing	
238340 Tile & terrazzo contractors	624310 Vocational rehabilitation services	311710 Seafood product preparation & packaging	
238290 Other building equipment contractors	Information	311300 Sugar & confectionery product mfg.	
238390 Other building finishing contractors	511000 Publishing industries (except Internet)	311900 Other food mfg. (including coffee, tea, flavorings, & seasonings)	
238190 Other foundation, structure, & building exterior contractors	Broadcasting (except Internet) & Telecommunications	Leather & Allied Product Manufacturing	
238990 All other specialty trade contractors	515000 Broadcasting (except Internet)	316210 Footwear mfg. (including leather, rubber, & plastics)	
Educational Services	517000 Telecommunications & Internet service providers	316110 Leather & hide tanning & finishing	
611000 Educational services (including schools, colleges, & universities)	Data Processing Services	316990 Other leather & allied product mfg.	
Finance & Insurance	518210 Data processing, hosting, & related services	Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	
Credit Intermediation & Related Activities	519100 Other information services (including news syndicates & libraries, Internet publishing & broadcasting)	327300 Cement & concrete product mfg.	
522100 Depository credit intermediation (including commercial banking, savings institutions, & credit unions)	Motion Picture & Sound Recording	327100 Clay product & refractory mfg.	
522200 Nondepository credit intermediation (including sales financing & consumer lending)	512100 Motion picture & video industries (except video rental)	327210 Glass & glass product mfg.	
522300 Activities related to credit intermediation (including loan brokers)	512200 Sound recording industries	327400 Lime & gypsum product mfg.	
Insurance Agents, Brokers, & Related Activities	Manufacturing	327900 Other nonmetallic mineral product mfg.	
524210 Insurance agencies & brokerages	315000 Apparel mfg.	Mining	
524290 Other insurance related activities	312000 Beverage & tobacco product mfg.	212110 Coal mining	
Securities, Commodity Contracts, & Other Financial Investments & Related Activities	334000 Computer & electronic product mfg.	212200 Metal ore mining	
523140 Commodity contracts brokers	335000 Electrical equipment, appliance, & component mfg.	212300 Nonmetallic mineral mining & quarrying	
523130 Commodity contracts dealers	332000 Fabricated metal product mfg.	211110 Oil & gas extraction	
523110 Investment bankers & securities dealers	337000 Furniture & related product mfg.	213110 Support activities for mining	
523210 Securities & commodity exchanges	333000 Machinery mfg.	Other Services	
523120 Securities brokers	339110 Medical equipment & supplies mfg.	Personal & Laundry Services	
	322000 Paper mfg.	812111 Barber shops	
		812112 Beauty salons	
		812220 Cemeteries & crematories	
		812310 Coin-operated laundries & drycleaners	
		Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	
		541100 Legal services	
		541211 Offices of certified public accountants	
		541214 Payroll services	
		541213 Tax preparation services	
		541219 Other accounting services	
		Architectural, Engineering, & Related Services	
		541310 Architectural services	
		541350 Building inspection services	
		541340 Drafting services	
		541330 Engineering services	
		541360 Geophysical surveying & mapping services	
		541320 Landscape architecture services	
		541370 Surveying & mapping (except geophysical) services	
		541380 Testing laboratories	
		Computer Systems Design & Related Services	
		541510 Computer systems design & related services	
		Specialized Design Services	
		541400 Specialized design services (including interior, industrial, graphic, & fashion design)	
		Other Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	
		541800 Advertising & related services	
		541600 Management, scientific, & technical consulting services	
		541910 Market research & public opinion polling	
		541920 Photographic services	

Principal Business or Professional Activity Codes (continued)

541700 Scientific research & development services	448120 Women's clothing stores	453220 Gift, novelty, & souvenir stores	Wholesale Trade Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods
541930 Translation & interpretation services	448190 Other clothing stores	453930 Manufactured (mobile) home dealers	
541940 Veterinary services	Electronic & Appliance Stores	453210 Office supplies & stationery stores	423600 Electrical & electronic goods
541990 All other professional, scientific, & technical services	443130 Camera & photographic supplies stores	453910 Pet & pet supplies stores	423200 Furniture & home furnishing
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	443120 Computer & software stores	453310 Used merchandise stores	423700 Hardware, & plumbing & heating equipment & supplies
Real Estate	443111 Household appliance stores	453990 All other miscellaneous store retailers (including tobacco, candle, & trophy shops)	423940 Jewelry, watch, precious stone, & precious metals
531100 Lessors of real estate (including miniwarehouses & self-storage units)	443112 Radio, television, & other electronics stores	Nonstore Retailers	423300 Lumber & other construction materials
531210 Offices of real estate agents & brokers	Food & Beverage Stores	454112 Electronic auctions	423800 Machinery, equipment, & supplies
531320 Offices of real estate appraisers	445310 Beer, wine, & liquor stores	454111 Electronic shopping	423500 Metal & mineral (except petroleum)
531310 Real estate property managers	445220 Fish & seafood markets	454310 Fuel dealers	423100 Motor vehicle & motor vehicle parts & supplies
531390 Other activities related to real estate	445230 Fruit & vegetable markets	454113 Mail-order houses	423400 Professional & commercial equipment & supplies
Rental & Leasing Services	445100 Grocery stores (including supermarkets & convenience stores without gas)	454210 Vending machine operators	423930 Recyclable materials
532100 Automotive equipment rental & leasing	445210 Meat markets	454390 Other direct selling establishments (including door-to-door retailing, frozen food plan providers, party plan merchandisers, & coffee-break service providers)	423910 Sporting & recreational goods & supplies
532400 Commercial & industrial machinery & equipment rental & leasing	445290 Other specialty food stores	Transportation & Warehousing	423920 Toy & hobby goods & supplies
532210 Consumer electronics & appliances rental	Furniture & Home Furnishing Stores	481000 Air transportation	423990 Other miscellaneous durable goods
532220 Formal wear & costume rental	442110 Furniture stores	485510 Charter bus industry	Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods
532310 General rental centers	442200 Home furnishings stores	484110 General freight trucking, local	424300 Apparel, piece goods, & notions
532230 Video tape & disc rental	Gasoline Stations	484120 General freight trucking, long distance	424800 Beer, wine, & distilled alcoholic beverage
532290 Other consumer goods rental	447100 Gasoline stations (including convenience stores with gas)	485210 Interurban & rural bus transportation	424920 Books, periodicals, & newspapers
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, & Similar Organizations	General Merchandise Stores	486000 Pipeline transportation	424600 Chemical & allied products
813000 Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, & similar organizations	452000 General merchandise stores	482110 Rail transportation	424210 Drugs & druggists' sundries
Retail Trade	Health & Personal Care Stores	487000 Scenic & sightseeing transportation	424500 Farm product raw materials
Building Material & Garden Equipment & Supplies Dealers	446120 Cosmetics, beauty supplies, & perfume stores	485410 School & employee bus transportation	424910 Farm supplies
444130 Hardware stores	446130 Optical goods stores	484200 Specialized freight trucking (including household moving vans)	424930 Flower, nursery stock, & florists' supplies
444110 Home centers	446110 Pharmacies & drug stores	485300 Taxi & limousine service	424400 Grocery & related products
444200 Lawn & garden equipment & supplies stores	446190 Other health & personal care stores	485110 Urban transit systems	424950 Paint, varnish, & supplies
444120 Paint & wallpaper stores	Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	483000 Water transportation	424100 Paper & paper products
444190 Other building materials dealers	441300 Automotive parts, accessories, & tire stores	485990 Other transit & ground passenger transportation	424700 Petroleum & petroleum products
Clothing & Accessories Stores	441222 Boat dealers	488000 Support activities for transportation (including motor vehicle towing)	424940 Tobacco & tobacco products
448130 Children's & infants' clothing stores	441221 Motorcycle dealers	Couriers & Messengers	424990 Other miscellaneous nondurable goods
448150 Clothing accessories stores	441110 New car dealers	492000 Couriers & messengers	Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents & Brokers
448140 Family clothing stores	441210 Recreational vehicle dealers (including motor home & travel trailer dealers)	Warehousing & Storage Facilities	425110 Business to business electronic markets
448310 Jewelry stores	441120 Used car dealers	493100 Warehousing & storage (except leases of miniwarehouses & self-storage units)	425120 Wholesale trade agents & brokers
448320 Luggage & leather goods stores	441229 All other motor vehicle dealers	Utilities	999999 Unclassified establishments (unable to classify)
448110 Men's clothing stores	Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, & Music Stores	221000 Utilities	
448210 Shoe stores	451211 Book stores		
	451120 Hobby, toy, & game stores		
	451140 Musical instrument & supplies stores		
	451212 News dealers & newsstands		
	451220 Prerecorded tape, compact disc, & record stores		
	451130 Sewing, needlework, & piece goods stores		
	451110 Sporting goods stores		
	Miscellaneous Store Retailers		
	453920 Art dealers		
	453110 Florists		