



RECORDKEEPING RULES: Know What to Keep

Whether you are a pack rat or a determined dumper, the Internal Revenue Services does not care. At audit time, everyone is held to the same standards. As a rule of thumb, keep financial records and books as long as the information may be “material in the administration of the income tax laws.” This means keeping them for as long as there’s a chance you could file an amended return or the IRS could audit the return. Because it is difficult to know what to save and what to pitch, below is a quick guide. Print it out and keep it with your documents. For more information, contact SBG at 731-2221.

| <u>Type of Record</u> | <u>Retention Period</u> |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Copies of tax returns as filed | Forever |
| Tax and legal correspondence | Forever |
| Audit reports | Forever |
| General ledger and journals | Forever |
| Financial Statements | Forever |
| Contracts and leases | Forever |
| Real Estate records | Forever |
| Corporate minutes & stock records | Forever |
| Bank Statements & deposit slips | 7 years |
| Sales Records and journal | 7 years |
| Employee expense reports | 7 years |
| Personal investment records | 7 years |
| Canceled checks | 7 years |
| Paid vendor invoices | 7 years |
| Employee payroll expense records | 7 years |
| Inventory reports | 7 years* |
| Depreciation schedules | Permanent |
| Other capital assets records | Permanent |
| IRA records | Permanent |

* Forever if you use the last in, first out (LIFO) method.