Record retention guide

Filing your tax papers away can be a chore. Perhaps you need to make a clean sweep of the file cabinet.

The IRS advises that you keep your tax returns forever, but much of the supporting documentation can be destroyed after the statute of limitations for the tax year is over (three years in most cases). You can use the following guide to help make your decision.

1 YEAR

Copies (misc.) Correspondence (routine) Duplicate deposit slips Stenographer's notebooks

3 YEARS

Appointment books

Correspondence (general)

Employee personnel records (after termination)

Insurance policies (expired)

Internal reports (misc.)

Petty cash vouchers

5 YEARS

Invoices Loan documents Notes receivable ledgers and schedules

Purchase orders

7 YEARS

Accident reports and claims (settled)

Accounts payable ledgers and schedules

Bank statements

Brokerage statements

Cancelled checks (misc.)

Employee expense reports

Employee payroll records Inventory of products, materials and supplies Safety records Sales records Scrap and salvage records Stock and bond certificates (cancelled) Subsidiary ledgers Time cards and daily reports Voucher register and schedules Voucher for payments made

PERMANENTLY

Adoption papers Articles of incorporation Audit reports of accountants Birth certificates **Bylaws** Capital stock and bond records Cancelled checks (important payments) Cash books Charts of accounts Citizenship papers Contracts and leases (expired) Contracts and leases (existing) Copyright, patent and trademark registration Death certificates Deeds, mortgages and bills of sale Depreciation schedules

Divorce decrees, alimony and child custody agreements

Financial statements

General and private ledgers

Insurance records (existing)

Internal audit reports

Journals

Military records

Minute books

Property appraisals and records

Retirement plan information (IRA, 401(k), etc.)

Savings bond registration

Tax returns

Training manuals

Union agreements

W-2/s/proof of income

