## Cash Flow Analysis

Borrower Name: $\qquad$
The following self-employed income analysis worksheet and accompanying guidelines generally apply to individuals:

| $\square$ Who have $25 \%$ or greater | $\square$ Who are employed by | $\square$ Who are paid | $\square$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| interest in a business | family members | $\square$ Who own rental property |  |

$\square$ Who receive variable income, have earnings reported on IRS Form 1099, or income that cannot otherwise be verified by an independent and knowable source.

## Form 1040 - Individual Income Tax Return

1. Total Income
2. Wages, salaries considered elsewhere
3. Tax-Exempt Interest Income
4. State and Local Tax Refunds
5. Nonrecurring Alimony Received
6. Negate Schedule D (Income) Loss
7. Pension and/or IRA Distributions
8. Negate Schedule E (Income) Loss
9. Nonrecurring Unemployment Compensation
10. Social Security Benefit
11. Nonrecurring Other (Income) Loss
12. Other $\qquad$

| Yr. |
| :--- |
| $(-)$ |
| $(+)$ |
| $(-)$ |
| $(-)$ |
| $(+/-)$ |
| $(+)$ |
| $(+/-)$ |
| $(-)$ |
| $(+)$ |
| $(+/-)$ |


| Yr. |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |
| $(-)$ |
| $(+)$ |
| $(-)$ |
| $(-)$ |
| $(+/-)$ |
| $(+)$ |
| $(+/-)$ |
| $(-)$ |
| $(+)$ |
| $(+/-)$ |

## Form 2106 - Employee Business Expenses

13. Total Expenses
14. Depreciation

## $\frac{(-)}{(+)}$

$\qquad$
Schedule B - Interest and Dividend Income
15. Nonrecurring Interest Income
16. Nonrecurring Dividend Income


Schedule C - Profit or Loss from Business: Sole Proprietorship
17. Nonrecurring Other (Income) Loss/Expenses
18. Depletion
19. Depreciation
20. Meals and Entertainment Exclusion
21. Business Use of Home
22. Amortization/Casualty Loss

| $(+/-)$ |
| :--- |
| $(+)$ |
| $(+)$ |
| $(-)$ |
| $(+)$ |
| $(+)$ |


| (+/-) |
| :--- |
| $(+)$ |
| $(+)$ |
| $(-)$ |
| $(+)$ |
| $(+)$ |

Schedule D - Capital Gains and Losses
23. Recurring Capital Gains/(Loss)
(+/-) $\qquad$
Form 4797 - Sales of Business Property
24. Recurring Capital Gains/(Loss)
(+/-) $\qquad$
Form 6252 - Installment Sale Income
25. Principal Payments Received $\qquad$

## Schedule E - Supplemental Income and Loss

26. Gross Rents and Royalties Received
27. Total Expenses Before Depreciation
28. Amortization/Casualty Loss/Non-recurring Expenses

29. Insurance, Mortgage Interest, and Taxes included in PITI payment (Only if using the property's full PITI payment in qualifying ratios)
$(+)$ $\qquad$
Schedule F - Profit or Loss from Farming
30. Non-Tax Portion Ongoing Coop and CCC Payments
31. Nonrecurring Other (Income) Loss
32. Depreciation
33. Amortization/Casualty Loss/Depletion
34. Business Use of Home

(Consider K-1 income only if the borrower can document ownership and access to income, the business has adequate liquidity to support withdrawal, and the business has positive sales and earnings trends.)

## Partnership Schedule K-1 (Form 1065)

| 35. Ordinary Income (Loss) | $(+/-)$ | $(+/-)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 36. Net Income (Loss) | (+/-) | (+/-) |
| 37. Guaranteed Payments to Partner | (+) | (+) |
| S Corporation Schedule K-1 (Form 1120s) |  |  |
| 38. Ordinary Income (Loss) | (+/-) | (+/-) |
| 39. Net Income (Loss) | (+/-) | (+/-) |

39. Net Income (Loss)
$(+/-)$

Partnerships, S Corporations, and Corporations
Whether or not additional income from a Partnership, S Corporation, or regular corporation is used to qualify an applicant, lenders must still conduct an analysis of the business tax returns to ensure a consistent pattern of profitablity. Any loss resulting from this analysis must be deducted from cash flow as it represents a drain on the borrower's income.

The following sources of income may be considered for qualification provided:
$\square$ The borrower can document The business has adequate
$\square$ The business has positive sales ownership and access to liquidity to support withdrawal and earnings trends

## Partnership - Form 1065

40. Passthrough (Income) Loss from Other Partnerships
41. Nonrecurring Other (Income) Loss
42. Depreciation
43. Depletion
44. Amortization/Casualty Loss
45. Mortgage or Notes Payable in Less than 1 Year
46. Meals and Entertainment Exclusion
47. Subtotal
48. Partnership Total (subtotal multiplied by \% ownership)


## S Corporation - Form 1120 S

49. Nonrecurring Other (Income) Loss
50. Depreciation
51. Depletion
52. Amortization/Casualty Loss
53. Mortgage or Notes Payable in Less than 1 Year
54. Meals and Entertainment Exclusion
55. Subtotal
56. S Corporation Total (subtotal multiplied by \% ownership)

| $(+/-)$ |
| :--- |
| $(+)$ |
| $(+)$ |
| $(+)$ |
| $(-)$ |
|  |


| $\frac{(+/-)}{(+)}$ |
| :--- |
| $(+)$ |
| $(+)$ |
| $(-)$ |
|  |

Regular Corporation - Form 1120
57. Taxable Income
58. Total Tax

| $(-)$ |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| $(+/-)$ <br> $(+/-)$ <br> $(+)$ <br> $(+)$ <br> $(+)$ <br> $(+)$ <br> $(-)$ <br> $(-)$ | $\frac{(+/-)}{(+)}$ |
| $(+)$ |  |
| $(+)$ | $\frac{(+)}{(+)}$ |
|  | $(-)$ |

Totals

| 1040 total |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Partnership, S Corporation, and Corporation totals | $\square$ | $\square$ |

Year-to-Date income from profit and loss statements may only be considered if it is consistent with the previous years' earnings. Allowable addbacks include depreciation, depletion, and other non-cash expenses as identified above.

## Year-to-Date Profit and Loss Statement

Salary/Draw to Individual
Net Profit
x
$\mathrm{X} \quad$ \%Ownership $=$
\%Ownership $=$
$\qquad$
Year-to-Date Total

