

PA SCHEDULE F

2003310055

Farm Income and Expenses

PA-40 F (EX) 09-20 (F) PA Department of Revenue

20

Include with Form PA-40, PA-20S/PA-65 or PA-41

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Name of owner as shown on PA tax return: Owner's Social Security Number

A. Principal Agricultural Activity Code. Write the code that best describes your principal income-producing activity. Codes are listed on the reverse side of this schedule. B Principal Product. Describe in one or two words your principal crop or output for the current tax year.

If you disposed of commodities received under the payments-in-kind program, fill in the oval(s) that apply: Feed for livestock Sold and reported in income Taxpayer Identification Number (not SSN)

SECTION I Farm Income—Cash Method—Complete Sections I and II (Accrual method taxpayers complete Sections II and III and Line 12 of Section I.) Sales Tax License Number (if applicable)

Table with 12 rows for Farm Income. Lines 1-12 include: Sales of livestock and other items bought for resale, Cost or other basis of livestock and other items bought for resale, Subtract Line 2 from Line 1, Sales of livestock, produce, grains and other products raised, Total distributions received from cooperatives, Net distributions, Agricultural program payments, Commodity credit loans under election, Crop insurance proceeds, Machine work, Other income, Gross income.

SECTION II Farm Deductions-Cash and Accrual Method. Do not include personal or living expenses. Reduce the amount of your farm deductions by any reimbursements before entering the deduction.

Table with 28 rows for Farm Deductions. Lines 13-38 include: Breeding fees, Chemicals, Conservation expenses, Regular depreciation, Section 179 expense, Employee benefit programs, Feed purchased, Fertilizers and lime, Freight, trucking, Gasoline, fuel, oil, Insurance, Labor hired, Jobs credit, Balance, Land clearing, Machine hire, Mortgage interest paid to financial institutions, Other interest, Pension and profit-sharing plans for employees, Rent of farm, pasture, Repairs, maintenance, Seeds, plants purchased, Storage, warehousing, Supplies purchased, Taxes, Utilities, Veterinary fees, medicine, Other expenses (specify), Total other expenses, Total expenses.

39. Net farm profit or loss Subtract Line 38 from Line 12. If a net loss is shown, fill in the oval. Enter the result on your PA tax return.

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PA-40 F (EX) 09-20 (F1)
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Name of owner as shown on PA tax return:

Social Security Number


[Empty box for Social Security Number]

SECTION III Farm Income—Accrual Method

40.	Sales of livestock, produce, grains and other products during year	40.	
41.	Agricultural program payments:		
a.	Cash	41a.	
b.	Materials and services	41b.	
42.	Commodity credit loans under election (or forfeited)	42.	
43.	Machine work	43.	
44.	Other income, including federal and state gasoline tax credit or refund	44.	
45.	Total. Add amounts on Lines 40 through 44.	45.	
46.	Inventory of livestock, produce, grains and other products at beginning of year	46.	
47.	Cost of livestock, produce, grains and other products purchased during year	47.	
48.	Add Lines 46 and 47.	48.	
49.	Inventory of livestock, produce, grains and other products at end of year	49.	
50.	Cost of livestock, produce, grains and other products sold. Subtract Line 49 from Line 48.	50.	
51.	Gross income. Subtract Line 50 from Line 45. Enter here and on Section I, Line 12.	51.	

Principal Agricultural Activity Codes

Select one of the following codes and write the four-digit number on Line A on Page 1 of this schedule.

 **NOTE:** If your principal source of income is from providing agricultural services such as soil preparation, veterinary, farm labor, horticultural or management for a fee or on a contract basis, you should file PA Schedule C.

- 0120 **Field crop**, including grains and nongrains such as cotton, peanuts, feed corn, wheat, tobacco, Irish potatoes, etc.
- 0160 **Vegetables and melons**, garden-type vegetables and melons, such as sweet corn, tomatoes, squash, etc.
- 0170 **Fruit and tree nuts**, including grapes, berries, olives, etc.

- 0180 **Horticultural specialty**, including the growing of ornamental floriculture and nursery products such as plants, shrubbery, bulbs, flowers, sod, etc.
- 0211 **Beef cattle feedlots**
- 0212 **Beef cattle**, except feedlots
- 0215 **Hogs, sheep and goats**
- 0240 **Dairy**
- 0250 **Poultry and eggs**, including chickens, ducks, pigeons, quail, etc.
- 0260 **General livestock**, not specializing in any one livestock category
- 0270 **Animal specialty**, including fur-bearing animals, pets, fish, horses, etc.
- 0300 **Agricultural production**, not specified.

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Instructions for PA-40 Schedule F

Farm Income and Expenses

PA-40 F IN (EX) 09-20

OVERVIEW

Use PA Schedule F to report income or loss from a business you operate as a farm. The following definitions may be helpful in determining if you should file a PA Schedule C or PA Schedule F:

Farming - The following activities, when engaged in as a regular business:

(i) *Agriculture*. The business of producing food products or other useful or valuable growths or crops by tilling and cultivating the soil, and by breeding, raising and feeding cattle, livestock, bees, poultry or other animals that produce a food product or are themselves a food product. For example, the commercial raising of mushrooms is farming, but gardening and similar noncommercial activities are not farming. The following are not included within the definition of agriculture:

- (A) The breeding or raising of dogs, cats and other pets; or game animals, birds, fish or other animals intended for use in sporting or recreational activities such as, but not limited to, hunting, fishing, show competition and racing.
- (B) The operation of stockyards or slaughterhouses.

(ii) *Horticulture*. The business of producing vegetables, vegetable plants, fruits and nursery stock, including the operation of commercial vegetable greenhouses and nurseries. Horticulture does not include the business of servicing plants owned by other persons.

(iii) *Floriculture*. The business of producing flowers and decorative or shade trees, plants and shrubs in the field, nursery or greenhouse. The raising of trees as timber or lumbering and logging or sawmill operations are not included in the definition of floriculture.

(iv) *Dairy farming*. The business of breeding, feeding and raising cattle and other milk producing animals, and the production of feed for them by the owner of the animals. This doesn't include operations such as pasteurizing or homogenizing or the making of butter, cheese and ice cream. These activities should be reported on PA Schedule C.

(v) *Fur-ranching*. The propagation and raising of ranch raised fur-bearing animals.

(vi) *Propagation of game birds*. The propagation of game birds for commercial purposes by holders of propagation permits issued under 34 Pa.C.S. § § 101—2965 of the Game and Wildlife Code.

(vii) *Propagation of aquatic animals*. The propagation of fish and other aquatic animals for commercial use as a food or food product by holders of propagation permits issued under 30 Pa.C.S. § § 101—7314 of the Fish and Boat Code.

For more information regarding the definition of a business, profession or farm activity and for Pennsylvania's requirements for reporting income and expenses, visit www.revenue.pa.gov.



NOTE: Pennsylvania determines income and loss under those accounting principles, systems and practices acceptable by standards of the accounting profession and consistent with the regulations of the department.

Pennsylvania does not generally follow federal tax accounting rules to determine income or loss. You may use any accounting method for PA purposes, as long as you apply accounting methods consistently.

Pennsylvania does not allow Farm Income Averaging.

A farmer may deduct all losses in the taxable year realized. Report all transactions directly related to your farming operation on PA Schedule F.

You should maintain separate books and records for PA Personal Income Tax (PIT) purposes. You may usually use your Federal Schedule F expenses for PA PIT purposes. However, you may not use federal amounts if you made certain elections to accelerate or defer income and expenses or spread expenses over more than one taxable year. To take advantage of the Pennsylvania reporting differences that decrease your federal profit, complete PA Schedule F.

The Federal Schedule F instructions for the following federal schedules **do not apply**:

SCHEDULE SE

Do not report self-employment taxes to Pennsylvania.

FORM 4684

Report gain or loss from all business activity on PA Schedule F. Include a casualty or theft loss (or gain, if insurance proceeds exceed the basis of the property lost or taken) of business property on Line 11 of PA Schedule F. Reference the federal schedule as the explanation for the gain or loss item, but do not submit the federal schedule with your PA tax return.

FORM 4835

Report rental income from farm production or crop shares

whether or not you materially participate in the production of that income as rental income on PA Schedule E. Pennsylvania does not have "materially participating" rules. An owner may deduct all losses in the taxable year realized. Only report on PA Schedule F the income, expenses and profit or loss from the operation of your farm enterprise.

FORM 8824

Do not report like-kind exchanges on PA Schedule F. Pennsylvania laws and regulations do not recognize like-kind exchanges. Report any gain or loss from any sale, exchange or disposition on Line 11 of PA Schedule F, if the transaction was a normal business transaction. Report any gain or loss from other dispositions (nonbusiness) on PA Schedule D.

If you own or operate more than one farm or farming operation, you must submit a separate PA Schedule F for each operation.

OTHER PENNSYLVANIA AND FEDERAL INCOME TAX DIFFERENCES

PA income from farming generally differs from the income determined for federal income tax purposes. Further, Pennsylvania will no longer accept a PA Schedule C-F Reconciliation for the purpose of adjusting the federal farm income to PA farm income. Therefore, the items which were previously included as additions to PA income or expenses on the PA Schedule C-F Reconciliation should be included with the specific line of income or expense on PA Schedule F. In addition, those items which Pennsylvania does not require be reported as income or does not allow as expense in determining net farm income, which are allowed in the determination of net federal farm income, should not be included in the specific farm income or expenses on PA Schedule F.

Examples of items that Pennsylvania requires as additions to income include: any advance receipts for goods or services; working capital interest or dividend income including federal-exempt interest and dividend income from obligations of other states; gains from the sale of business assets where the property is replaced by similar property; gains from involuntary conversions (such as those from IRC Section 1033); and gains from the sale of property where PA basis is different than federal basis.

Examples of items that Pennsylvania allows as additions to expenses that required a reduction for federal tax purposes include: a meals, travel and entertainment expense deduction of 100 percent by Pennsylvania for the expenses incurred; any differences in depreciation related to differences in basis of assets, amount of allowable Section 179 expense, or method of depreciation for federal or PA purposes; and any other reductions in federal expenses allowed at 100 percent for PA personal income tax purposes.

Examples of items that Pennsylvania requires as reductions in federal income or expenses include: income taxes based upon gross or net income; any differences in depreciation

related to differences in basis of assets, amount of allowable Section 179 expense, or method of depreciation for federal or PA purposes; recognition of cancellation of debt income; recognition of income from IRC Section 481(a) spread adjustments; payments for owner pension, profit-sharing plans, deferred, or welfare benefit plans; percentage depletion; direct expensing of organizational expenses or syndication fees; losses from the sale of property where PA basis is different than federal basis; and any other income or expenses where there is a specialized federal treatment that is not specifically addressed or allowed by PA personal income tax law that might involve additional expensing, expensing verses capitalization, carry back or carry forward of losses, income recognition, or other special treatments.

Pennsylvania is not a community property state. Therefore, for PA personal income tax purposes, a taxpayer and the taxpayer's spouse must each report on a separate PA Schedule F their share of the income and expenses from a farm entity they own that is considered a qualified joint venture for federal income tax purposes.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

ROUNDING

Enter amounts in whole-dollars only. Eliminate any amount less than \$0.50 and increase any amount that is \$0.50 or more to the next highest dollar.

LINE INSTRUCTIONS

LINE A

PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY CODES

Enter the four-digit code that best describes your principal income producing activity. If your principal source of income is from providing agricultural services such as soil preparation, veterinary, farm labor, horticultural or management for a fee or on a contract basis, use the most appropriate Principal Agricultural Activity Code shown on Side 2 of the PA Schedule F.

LINE B

PRINCIPAL PRODUCT

Describe in one or two words your principal crop or output for the current year.

DISPOSITION OF PAYMENTS-IN-KIND COMMODITIES

If you disposed of commodities received under the payments-in-kind program, fill in the oval for the description(s) that apply.

Enter your federal Employer Identification Number (FEIN). If you do not have an FEIN, leave this space blank.

Enter your PA Sales Tax License Number if you have one, or leave this space blank.

SECTION I

FARM INCOME - CASH METHOD - COMPLETE SECTIONS I AND II

LINES 5a and 5b

On Line 5a, show your total distributions from cooperatives, including patronage dividends, nonpatronage distributions, per-unit retain allocations and redemption of nonqualified notices and per-unit allocations.

Show patronage dividends (distributions) received in cash and the dollar amount of qualified written notices of allocation. If you received property as patronage dividends, report the fair market value of the property as income.

On Line 5b, enter patronage dividends from buying personal or family items, capital assets or depreciable assets.

LINE 7b

MATERIALS AND SERVICES

Include the amount from 1099-G, Box 9, Market Gain, associated with any Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) loan where the proceeds from the loan were not originally elected to be included as income. Write "Market Gain" in the space to right of "Materials and services" when including an amount from this source. Include a schedule if more than one type of income is reported on this line.

LINE 11

OTHER INCOME

Enter gross proceeds you may have to report elsewhere on your federal tax return. Include the income from the sale of business assets you reinvested and used to acquire similar business assets. Also include the gain or loss on replacing business property (including land or buildings used by the facility in the operation of a farm) and interest and dividend income from investments that generated working capital. Include other income as described for Line 8 of Federal Schedule F. PA PIT law and regulations do not limit depreciation when business property use (or the inclusion amount on leased property adjustment) falls below 50 percent. You may deduct the allowable business depreciation as described below on such property. Do not report "depreciation recapture" for PA Personal Income Tax purposes. Do not include income from oil and gas well royalties, well access easements or right-of-ways as other income on PA Schedule F - even if the well is located on the farm property. Oil and gas royalty payments should be reported on PA Schedule E along with any temporary easement or right-of-way payments. Payments for oil and gas pipeline or well access express easements (15 years or longer) or permanent right-of-ways should be reported on PA Schedule D. Payments from oil and gas producers for crop damage should be included as other income on PA Schedule F. All payments for crop damage are reportable in

the year they are received even if the payment is based upon multiple years of damages.

SECTION II

FARM DEDUCTIONS - CASH AND ACCRUAL METHOD

Include current expenses that are ordinary, necessary and reasonable for producing farming income. Do not include personal or living expenses. PA law does not impose dollar or percentage limitations on allowable expenses. You may always deduct 100 percent of the PA allowable farm expenses that you incurred during the taxable year.

LINE 15

CONSERVATION EXPENSES

You may deduct certain expenditures (including any amount paid on any assessment levied by a soil or water conservation or drainage district to defray expenditures made) for soil or water conservation and the prevention of erosion if the expenditures are in respect of land you use. The allowable deduction for any one year may not exceed 25 percent of your gross income from farming, but any excess may be carried over to succeeding years with the same limit applying to those years.

To claim a deduction for these expenditures, you must elect to do so by claiming the deduction on your return for the first taxable year for which the expenditures are paid. Once you have elected to treat the expenditures as deductions, you must continue to do so in all future taxable years unless you secure consent to change.

LINE 16a

REGULAR DEPRECIATION

You may use any depreciation method permissible under accepted accounting principles and practices as long as you consistently apply the method.



NOTE: For each asset, you must also report straight-line depreciation, unless not using an optional accelerated depreciation method. You need straight-line depreciation to take advantage of Pennsylvania's Tax Benefit Rule when you sell the asset.

You must use the straight-line depreciation method if your PA basis and federal a basis for an asset differ.

LINE 16b

SECTION 179 EXPENSE

Current expensing is limited to the expensing allowed at the time you placed the asset into service, or the expensing in effect under the IRC of 1986 as amended Jan. 1, 1997. Pennsylvania follows the federal definitions for listed property.

LINE 17

EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PROGRAMS OTHER THAN ON LINE 28

You may not deduct any payments you make for your own personal coverage.

LINE 22

INSURANCE

You may deduct life insurance on yourself or your spouse only if the farm business itself (not your spouse, other family members or other persons) is the beneficiary. The farm business must use the insurance proceeds to continue its operations. If deducting insurance premiums, proceeds received are business income on Line 11 of Section I.

LINE 23

LABOR HIRED

Do not reduce your wage expense for any federal credits you claim. Add back any wage expenses you excluded to claim a federal credit. Do not deduct the costs of your own participation.

LINE 27

OTHER INTEREST

Do not deduct personal interest. If you personally borrow money to acquire a farm or farm interest or to improve your farm, you may not deduct the interest on any PA schedule or tax return. If the farm business itself incurs debt, it may deduct the interest expense.

LINE 34

TAXES

You may deduct tax expenses other than taxes based on income. You may not deduct taxes based on net income, federal income taxes and one-half of the self-employment taxes that the IRS allows. You may not deduct taxes paid to other states or foreign countries based on income. You may not deduct estate taxes and inheritance, legacy, succession and gift taxes. Assessments for betterments and improvements are not allowable.

LINE 37

OTHER EXPENSES

You may deduct any other cost of operations that are ordinary, necessary, reasonable and current expenses of your farm business.

- You may deduct 100 percent of the sales tax paid on a depreciable asset. However, on disposition, your PA basis and federal basis for that asset will differ.
- You may deduct charitable contributions made from your farm account and acknowledged publicly by the recipient. Personal charitable contributions are not allowable.
- You may use the capitalization rules established by your industry, under its generally accepted accounting principles and practices. Once elected, you must consistently use this method.
- You may deduct 100 percent of expenses for removing barriers to individuals with disabilities and the elderly. You may not take the federal credit on your PA return.
- You may deduct home office expenses. Pennsylvania generally follows the federal rules for a home office. However, Pennsylvania does not permit the use of the federal safe harbor method for determining the expense. Actual expenses must be used to calculate the expense.
- Itemize any other expenses that are allowable under GAAP or FASB rules but are not allowable or limited under federal rules.



NOTE: Certain utilities, which are not subject to sales and use tax when purchased exclusively for residential use, become subject to sales and use tax when used for commercial purposes. If you are including electricity, natural gas, fuel oil, or kerosene in your calculation of the business use of your home, you should report use tax due on the prorated expense amount.

The use tax on these utilities should be paid via a PA-1, Use Tax Return, or if you are required to file a sales tax return, as part of that return. If you have a regular recurring use tax liability on utilities, you should register for a use tax account using the Online PA-100 at www.pa100.state.pa.us.

LINE 44

OTHER INCOME

Enter transactions you may have to report elsewhere on your federal tax return, such as the sale of business assets, gain or loss on replacing business property (other than land or buildings) and income from short-term investments to generate working capital. Include other income as described for Line 43 of Federal Schedule F. However, PA laws and regulations do not limit depreciation as described above when farming property use (or the inclusion amount on leased property adjustment) falls below 50 percent. Deduct the allowable business depreciation on such property.