

2000 FEDERAL INCOME TAX WORKSHEET

Line #	Name:	Amounts To Date	Amounts Rest of Year	Total For Year	Line #
(1)	Total Sch F Farm Sales	_____	_____	_____	(1)
(2)	Less: Cost of Resale Items included above	_____	_____	_____	(2)
(3)	Schedule F Gross Income [L1-L2] (A)	_____	_____	_____	(3)
(4)	Depreciation & Section 179 Deduction	_____	_____	_____	(4)
(5)	Farm Operating Expenses (B)	_____	_____	_____	(5)
(6)	Net Farm Profit (Loss) [L3-L4-L5]	_____	_____	_____	(6)
(7)	Other Business Profit (Loss) Sch C	_____	_____	_____	(7)
(8)	Business Cap. Gains (Losses) Form 4797	_____	_____	_____	(8)
(9)	Capital Gains or (Losses) Sch D (C)	_____	_____	_____	(9)
(10)	Other Taxable Income (Wages, Int., Rents)	_____	_____	_____	(10)
(11)	Total Income [L6+L7+L8+L9+L10]	_____	_____	_____	(11)
(12)	Adjustments to Income (D)	_____	_____	_____	(12)
(13)	Adjusted Gross Income [L11-L12]	_____	_____	_____	(13)
(14)	Standard or Itemized Deductions (E)	_____	_____	_____	(14)
(15)	Personal Exemptions @ \$2,800	_____	_____	_____	(15)
(16)	Taxable Income [L13-L14-L15]	_____	_____	_____	(16)
(17)	Federal Income Tax (F)	_____	_____	_____	(17)
(18)	Tax Credits	_____	_____	_____	(18)
(19)	Self-employment Tax (G)	_____	_____	_____	(19)
(20)	Total Federal Tax [L17-L18+L19]	_____	_____	_____	(20)

Footnotes: ()

(A) Worksheet line numbers are referenced as "L".

(B) Do not include capital asset purchases and cost of cattle or items which were purchased or redeemed for resale.

(C) While business capital losses (line 8) are not limited, the yearly deductible limit on net capital losses is limited to lesser of 1) \$3,000 (\$1,500 if you are married filing separately) or 2) your net capital loss.
The maximum tax rate on long-term capital gains is 10% or 20% dependent on the whether the regular tax rate is 15% or higher, respectively. Higher rates apply to gains related to collectibles and unrecaptured Section 1250 gains.

(D) Adjustments to income includes items such as: 1) IRA, SEP, or keogh deductions, 2) self-employed health insurance 60% deduction, 3) one-half of self-employment tax calculated on L19.

(E) You should deduct the larger of your itemized deductions or the standard deduction (\$4,400 single; \$7,350 married filing joint or qualifying widow(er); \$6,450 head of household; \$3,675 married filing a separate return).

(F) Determine the federal income tax by calculating the tax using the appropriate tax rate schedule (per your filing status) on the reverse side. See footnote (C) for tax rates on long-term capital gains. If your calculations for income tax includes a substantial amount of tax preference items or adjustments such as: accelerated depreciation, installment sales, passive activity losses, etc. - you should calculate your tax liability using the alternative minimum tax (AMT) rules. Your federal income tax liability will be the greater of regular tax or the AMT.

(G) Self-employment (SE) tax equals $[(L6+L7+\text{any other SE earnings}) \times .9235 \times 15.3\%]$. The maximum earnings base for the Social Security portion (12.4%) of the self-employment tax is \$76,200, however, the Medicare portion (2.9%) has no earnings cap.

Worksheet is believed correct as of October 30, 2000. Consult a tax professional for answers to specific issues.

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