

## ***Caution:***

This revised version of Schedule FT was placed on the Internet on January 21, 2000. The previous version of Schedule FT contained an error. Lines 3 and 4 have been corrected to reflect the fact that the maximum amount of taxes that may be used in determining the farmland tax relief credit is \$10,000, and the maximum credit is \$1,300.

1999

Wisconsin Farmland Tax Relief Credit

(Attach to Wisconsin Form 4, 4I, 4T, or 5)

Schedule

FT

Name

Federal Employer ID Number

Wisconsin Department of Revenue

Form with numbered lines 1-6 and sub-sections (a-e) for parcel information and calculations. Includes a table for parcel 1 and 2 with sub-sections 2a-2e.

General Instructions

Purpose of Schedule FT

Corporations (other than tax-option (S) corporations) use Schedule FT to compute the amount of allowable farmland tax relief credit.

Who May Qualify

To qualify for the farmland tax relief credit, a corporation must meet the following conditions:

- List of conditions for qualification: 1. Corporation organized under Wisconsin laws. 2. Owned at least 35 acres in 1999. 3. Taxes paid in 1998. 4. Produced at least \$6,000 gross farm profits.

A tax-option (S) corporation may not claim the farmland tax relief credit. The corporation's qualifying shareholders may claim a credit on their proportionate share (based on stock ownership) of the corporation's farmland property taxes.

When to File

The deadline for filing your farmland tax relief credit claim is 4 years after the unextended due date of your Wisconsin franchise or income tax return.

What Are Gross Farm Profits

"Gross farm profits" are gross receipts, excluding rent, from the farmland's agricultural use, minus the cost or other basis of livestock or other items purchased for resale that are sold or otherwise disposed of during the taxable year.

Credit Is Income

The amount of credit constitutes income to the claimant and must be reported as income in the year of receipt.

Specific Instructions

Lines 1 and 2. For parcels of Wisconsin farmland without improvements, enter on line 1 the net property taxes levied during the taxable year that begins in 1999.

For parcels of Wisconsin farmland with improvements, enter on line 2a the net property taxes levied on each parcel during the taxable year that begins in 1999. Prorate the taxes based on the ratio of the assessed value of the farmland to the total assessed value of the land and improvements.

Net property taxes doesn't include special assessments, delinquent interest, or charges for services.

If you sold the farmland on which this claim is based during the taxable year, enter only that portion of the property taxes on the farmland which is allocated to you in the closing agreement pertaining to the sale of the property.

If you purchased the farmland on which this claim is based during the taxable year, enter the property taxes on the farmland minus any amount allocated to the seller in the closing agreement.

Up to \$10,000 of farmland property taxes may be used to compute the credit.

Line 4. Multiply the amount on line 3 by 13%. If you aren't also claiming farmland preservation credit, skip line 5 and enter the amount from line 4 on line 6.

Line 5. If you are also claiming farmland preservation credit, the amount of your farmland tax relief credit may be limited. The total of your farmland preservation credit and farmland tax relief credit can't exceed 95% of the net real property taxes on the Wisconsin farm.

Line 6. Enter the smaller of line 4 or line 5d. This is your farmland tax relief credit.

Required Attachments

Attach to your return this schedule and a copy of the property tax bill upon which the credit is based. If you purchased or sold the farmland during the taxable year, attach a copy of the closing agreement relating to the transaction.