



Instructions for Form CT-47

Claim for Farmers' School Tax Credit

Introduction

For tax years beginning in 1997 and thereafter, a corporation engaged in the business of farming may be entitled to a corporation franchise tax credit for the school district property taxes paid on qualified agricultural property. In addition, if a partnership, (including a limited liability company treated as a partnership) is engaged in the business of farming or owns qualified agricultural property, a corporation which is a partner of the partnership may be entitled to the credit. If the credit exceeds the taxpayer's tax for the year, the excess credit may be carried over to following years, or, at the taxpayer's option, be refunded, without interest. For more information concerning this credit, you may request a copy of Publication 51, *Questions and Answers on New York's Farmers' School Tax Credit*.

Note: References to a partnership and partner in these instructions include an LLC (Limited Liability Company) that is treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes and a corporate member of such an LLC.

General Information

Purpose of Form

Form CT-47 is used to determine if you are eligible to claim the farmers' school tax credit and to determine the amount of the credit. If you are engaged in the business of farming (see below), complete Part I of Form CT-47 to determine if you are eligible to claim the farmers' school tax credit.

You are **engaged in the business of farming** if you cultivate, operate, or manage a farm for gain or profit, even though the operation may not produce a profit every year. You are also engaged in the business of farming if you are a partner in a partnership (including a member of an LLC that is treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes) that operates or manages a farm for gain or profit.

Farming includes the operation or management of livestock, dairy, poultry, fish, fruit, fur-bearing animal and vegetable (commonly referred to as truck) farms. Farming also includes the operation or management of plantations, ranches, ranges and orchards. For example, farming includes, but is not limited to, the raising or production of the following commodities:

- field crops, including corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, hay, potatoes and dry beans
- fruits, including apples, peaches, grapes, cherries and berries
- vegetables, whether raised conventionally or hydroponically, including tomatoes, snap beans, cabbage, carrots, beets and onions
- horticultural specialties, including nursery stock, ornamental shrubs and ornamental trees and flowers
- livestock and livestock products, including cattle, sheep, hogs, goats, horses, poultry, farmed deer, farmed buffalo, ostrich, emus, fur bearing animals, milk, and eggs
- aquaculture products, including fish, fish products, water plants and shellfish (provided the aquaculture products are grown and raised as opposed to merely being harvested or caught)

- honey and beeswax produced from your own bees.
- maple syrup and apple cider provided the income for these operations is **properly** includable as farm income on federal Form 1120, lines 1a through 10.

You are also engaged in the business of farming if you rent your farm property to another person who uses the property in agricultural production and the rental arrangement meets one of the following conditions:

- The amount of the rental is a crop share (shared rental agreement), that is, the amount of rent is based upon the actual production of the land, whether paid to you in cash or in kind, **or**
- You have an arrangement with your tenant for your participation in the farm business and you meet **one** of the following four tests:

Test 1 - You do **any** three of the following:

(1) pay or stand good for at least half of the direct costs of producing the crop; (2) furnish at least half of the tools, equipment and livestock used in producing the crop; (3) consult with your tenant; and (4) inspect the production activities periodically.

Test 2 - You regularly and frequently make, or take an important part in making, management decisions substantially contributing to or affecting the success of the enterprise.

Test 3 - Your employees work 100 hours or more spread over a period of 5 weeks or more in activities connected with crop production.

Test 4 - You do things which, considered in their total effect, show that you are materially and significantly involved in the production of farm commodities.

You are **not** engaged in the business of farming if your principal source of income is from providing agricultural services, such as soil preparation, veterinary services or farm labor. In addition, you are not engaged in farming if you manage or operate a farm for a fee. Furthermore, if you are cultivating or operating a farm for recreation or leisure (e.g., a hobby farm), you are not engaged in the business of farming. Also, forestry and logging, including the growing of Christmas trees, is not farming unless the products are used in the operation of a farm or are connected with an otherwise qualifying farm operating as described above.

How to Claim the Credit

File Form CT-47 if you are a corporation or a corporate partner in a partnership and you qualify for the Farmers' School Tax Credit.

Corporate partners: When computing this credit, a corporate partner should include its pro rata share of the partnership's qualified agricultural property and eligible taxes, as well as any other relevant information used to compute the credit.

S Corporations: Do **not** complete this form. Instead, include the shareholder's amounts of qualified property and eligible school taxes paid on Form CT-3-S or CT-3-S-A/C, Part IV.

Part I - Eligibility

This part is used to determine if you are eligible to claim the farmers' school tax credit.

Item A - If you owned qualified agricultural property during the tax year beginning in 1997, or were a partner in a partnership that owned qualified agricultural property during the tax year beginning in 1997, check the **Yes** box.

Qualified agricultural property includes land and land improvements located in New York State that are used in agricultural production. It also includes structures and buildings (except for buildings used by the taxpayer for residential purposes) that are located in New York State and used or occupied to carry out agricultural production.

Agricultural production means those activities discussed under *engaged in the business of farming* on this page.

Land used in agricultural production includes land under structures or buildings which are qualified agricultural property, and land in support of a farm operation, such as farm ponds, drainage swamps, wetlands and access roads.

A structure or building qualifies if it is used (1) in the raising and production for sale of agricultural or horticultural commodities, or (2) for the storage of agricultural commodities for sale at a future time, or (3) for the storage of supplies or for the storage or servicing of equipment necessary for agricultural or horticultural production.

A structure or building is not qualified agricultural property if it is used for (1) the processing of agricultural commodities, or (2) the retail merchandising of agricultural commodities, or (3) the storage of commodities for personal consumption or (4) a residence.

Processing means doing something to a farm commodity beyond what is needed to make it initially marketable. The mere sorting, washing, and packaging of fruits and vegetables is not considered processing.

A residence includes a house, manufactured home or housing, etc., and any other buildings associated with it, such as garages or sheds, that are used for residential purposes.

Item B - If you paid eligible school district property taxes on qualified property during the tax year beginning in 1997, check the **Yes** box.

Eligible school district taxes are real property taxes levied by a school district on qualified agricultural property **owned** by you. Real property taxes levied by towns, villages, cities or other municipal governments are not eligible taxes. Eligible taxes include taxes paid on qualified agricultural property which you own but rent to someone else. However, eligible taxes do not include taxes paid on qualified agricultural property you rent from someone else, even if the rental agreement provides that you must actually pay the taxes.

Real property taxes levied by a school district include all property taxes, special ad valorem levies and special assessments levied by a school district. Also included are taxes levied by a school district for the support of local libraries. Penalties and interest are not included.

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If you own both qualified agricultural property and nonqualified property, and you receive only one school tax bill for all the property, you must apportion the total school taxes paid between the qualified and nonqualified property based upon the value of the properties. Your local assessor may be able to tell you the value of your qualified and nonqualified property. If your

assessor is unable to provide this information, you may use any other reasonable method, such as basing the value on the recent sale price of similar property in your area, to determine the value. In either case, you should keep records to substantiate how you allocated the taxes.

Item D - Complete Worksheet A below.

Line 4 - If you did not check box E in Part I, enter 100 on line 4. If you did check box E in Part I, you must allocate the 100 base acres among yourself and the other related parties. The base acres must be divided equally between the parties unless you all agree to a different division. If you all agree, you may divide the base acres in any manner you wish. If you elect an unequal division, you must attach a statement to Form CT-47, setting forth the following information:

- the name, address and taxpayer identification number of the related person(s) and
- the amount of base acreage allocated to you and the related person(s).

The statement must be signed by you, and by the related person(s) or by any person who is duly authorized to act on behalf of the related person(s).

Line 9 - Enter the eligible school taxes paid by you in 1997.

Line 10 - Enter the partner's share of eligible taxes paid by a partnership.

If you checked the box at item F, do not include on lines 9 or 10 the school taxes paid during the year on property that was converted to nonqualified use.

If you continue to own the property after the conversion to nonqualified use, and the converted property is included as part of your total tax bill, you may allocate the total taxes to the converted property on the basis of the amount of acreage converted to the total acreage covered by the tax bill.

If the converted property is sold, the closing documents will show the amount of school taxes reimbursed to you by the buyer. You must reduce your current year's eligible taxes by the amount of these reimbursed taxes in determining the credit.

Line 15 - If line 15 is more than \$100,000, your credit is limited.

Line 18 - If the tax due before credits on Form CT-3, line 78, or Form CT-3-A, line 77, is equal to the tax on the minimum taxable income base or the fixed dollar minimum tax, enter zero (0'). Otherwise, complete the following worksheet:

- (a) Enter the amount from Form CT-3, line 78, or Form CT-3-A, line 77
- (b) Enter any other tax credits used (from Form CT-3, line 100, or CT-3-A, line 101)
- (c) Subtract line (b) from line (a) (if line (b) is greater than line (a), enter zero)
- (d) Enter the amount from Form CT-3 or CT-3-A, line 71 or 74, whichever is larger
- (e) Subtract line (d) from line (c) (if line (d) is greater than line (c), enter zero)

Enter on line 18 the lesser of: 1) the amount on line (e) above, or 2) the amount shown on line 17. Include this result on Form CT-3, line 100; or Form CT-3-A, line 101.

Line 20 - Enter that portion of line 19 that you wish to carry forward.

Line 21 - Subtract line 20 from line 19. To avoid the unnecessary exchange of funds, reduce this amount by any unpaid balance you owe on your franchise tax and MTA surcharge liability. Include this result on Form CT-3, line 99; or Form CT-3-A, line 100.

**Worksheet A (to be completed by Form CT-3 and CT-3-A filers)
Keep for your records.**

1	Add the amounts on federal Form 1120 or 1120-A, lines 3 through 7, and 10 (see instructions)	1	_____
2	Add the gain (not loss) amounts on federal Schedule D (Form 1120), column (f), lines 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, and 9 (see instructions)	2	_____
3	Add the gain (not loss) amounts on federal Form 4797, column g, lines 2 through 6, 10, and 13 through 17 (see instructions)	3	_____
4	Add the amounts on federal Schedule K-1 (Form 1065), lines 15b and 15c (less any partnership items included on lines 1 through 3)	4	_____
5	Add lines 1 through 4. This is your federal gross income	5	_____
6	Gross profit from farming included on federal Form 1120 or 1120-A, line 3 (see instructions) ..	6	_____
7	Gross rents from certain rentals of farm property included on federal Form 1120 or 1120-A, line 6 (see instructions)	7	_____
8	Add the amounts on federal Form 4797, column g, that represent gains from the sale of livestock used for draft, breeding, sport or dairy purposes (see instructions)	8	_____
9	Enter the amount from federal Schedule K-1 (Form 1065), line 15b (see instructions)	9	_____
10	Add lines 6 through 9. This is your gross income from farming	10	_____
11	Enter the amount from line 5 above	11	_____
12	Divide line 10 by line 11, and carry the result to four decimal places	12	_____

Instructions for Worksheet A

Line 1 - If federal Form 1120 or 1120-A, line 10, includes both income and loss items, include only the income amounts on line 1. In addition, do not include on line 1 any partnership income included on federal Form 1120 or 1120-A, line 10.

Line 2 - Include on line 2 only gains used in figuring the amounts reported in column (f) of Schedule D. Loss transactions cannot be netted against gain transactions.

Line 3 - Include on line 3 only gains used in figuring the amounts entered in column (g) for Form 4797. Loss transactions cannot be netted against gain transactions.

Line 6 - If the corporation has both farm and non-farm income, include in line 6 only the gross profit attributable to farming activities (see *Purpose of Form*). In this situation, it may be helpful if the

corporation completes a pro-forma federal Schedule F (Form 1040), to determine its gross profit (income) from farming.

Line 7 - Include only gross rents from the rental of farm property, and only if the rental arrangement meets one of the two conditions listed under *Purpose of Form*.

Line 8 - Include on line 8 only gains (not losses) reported on Form 4797 that represent gains from the sale of livestock used for draft, breeding, sport or dairy purposes. Do not include any other gains reported on Form 4797 (such as gains from the sale of farm machinery) even though these gains may be related to your farming business.

Line 9 - Do not include on line 9 gross income from fishing included on federal Schedule K-1, line 15b.

Item E - If you and one or more related persons each owned qualified agricultural property on March 1, 1997, check the box on Item E. Also, be sure to read the instructions for Part II, line 4.

- A **related person** includes:
- another corporation subject to the corporation franchise tax (Article 9-A) where both corporations are members of the same controlled group as defined in section 267(f) of the Internal Revenue Code;
 - an individual, estate or trust that owns more than 50% of the corporation's stock;
 - another corporation subject to tax under the Article 9-A franchise tax if the same person owns more than 50% of the value of the outstanding stock of each corporation; and
 - an estate or trust of which the corporation owns, directly or indirectly, more than 50% of the capital, profits or beneficial interest.

Example: Corporation A and Corporation B each own qualified agricultural property on March 1, 1997. The same individual owns 100% of the stock of both corporations. Corporations A and B are related persons.

Item F - You cannot claim the farmers' school tax credit for qualified agricultural property which is converted to nonqualified use during the tax year.

Conversion to nonqualified use means an outward or affirmative act changing the use of agricultural land. The idling, nonuse or sale of the land is not by itself a conversion.

Example 1: You sell 100 acres of land to a developer in 1997. The developer actually builds a housing development on the land

during 1997, and as a result the land is no longer used in agricultural production. This is a conversion to nonqualified use.

Example 2: You discontinue farming during 1997, but continue to hold the farm property for investment purposes. This is not a conversion to nonqualified use.

Example 3: You sell qualified agricultural property to another person who continues to use the property in agricultural production. This is not a conversion to nonqualified use.

If all of your qualified agricultural property is converted to nonqualified use during the tax year, do not complete this form. You cannot claim the farmers' school tax credit. If only part of your qualified agricultural property is converted to nonqualified use during the tax year, you can claim credit for the part of the property which is not converted.

Part II - Computation of Credit

Line 1 - Enter the total **acres** of qualified agricultural property owned by you during 1997. Be sure to include the number of acres under buildings or structures that are qualified agricultural property.

If you checked the box at item F, do not include on line 1 the acres of property converted to nonqualified use.

Line 2 - Enter the corporate partner's share of qualified agricultural property.