

2025

National Income Tax
Workbook

Chapter 8: Agricultural and Natural
Resource Tax Issues

Land Grant University

Tax Education Foundation

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ISSUE 3: 4-H CLUB & FFA
PROJECTS

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Tax Issues for 4-H & FFA Members

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Tax Issues for 4-H & FFA Members

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- **Youth Participation in 4-H and FFA**
- Programs encourage practical ag experience
 - Livestock, crops, or similar projects
- Educational goals:
 - Husbandry, economics, time management
- Events: County fairs, breeder shows, state/national competitions

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Tax Issues for 4-H & FFA Members

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Types of Compensation Received

- Prizes or ribbons
- **Cash payments**
- Sale of animals (often at end of the project)
 - Buyers may purchase out of goodwill or charitable interest
 - Animal may be resold, donated, consumed, or processed

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Tax Issues for 4-H & FFA Members

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Reporting Income - Educational Purpose

- For educational, nonprofit intent:
- Report net income on **Schedule 1, Line 8z**: "Other income"
- Attach **statement of gross income & expenses**
- **No SE tax if:**
 - Project is educational
 - Conducted under 4-H or FFA restrictions
 - Not a trade or business

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Tax Issues for 4-H & FFA Members

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Reporting Income - Business Intent

- If project is regular and for profit:
- Report on **Schedule 1, Line 6**
 - If not part of an established farming business
- Report on **Schedule F** if:
 - Member raises other livestock/crops beyond project
 - Income is part of a farming operation
- **Subject to SE tax** under I.R.C. § 1402(a)

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Tax Issues for 4-H & FFA Members

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What Is a “Trade or Business”?

- Requires **regularity, continuity, and profit motive**
- **Not a hobby** or recreational endeavor
- Defined in *Commissioner v. Groetzinger*, 480 U.S. 23 (1987)
- **Education/recreation projects** typically do *not* qualify

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Tax Issues for 4-H & FFA Members

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9-Factor Hobby vs. Profit Analysis

- 1. Manner in which activity is conducted
- 2. Expertise of taxpayer/advisors
- 3. Time and effort invested
- 4. Asset appreciation potential
- 5. Success in similar activities
- 6. Income/loss history
- 7. Occasional profits
- 8. Financial status
- 9. Personal pleasure/recreation

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Tax Issues for 4-H & FFA Members

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Standard Deduction for Dependents (2025)

- Lesser of:
- \$15,750 (standard deduction for singles), or
- Greater of:
 - \$1,350
 - Earned income + \$450 [Rev. Proc. 2024-40]
- Practitioner Note: Standard Deduction Amount

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Tax Issues for 4-H & FFA Members

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What Counts as Earned Income?

- Includes:
 - Wages, salaries, tips
 - Professional fees
 - Payment for services
- Does net income from 4-H/FFA projects count?
 - If educational/nonprofit: likely *not* earned income
 - If profit-driven and effort-based: arguably *earned income*

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Tax Issues for 4-H & FFA Members

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Kiddie Tax Overview - I.R.C. § 1(g)

- Applies parent's **marginal rate** to child's **unearned income** if the child:
 - Is under age 18 at year-end
 - Is 18 and doesn't earn >½ of own support
 - Is 19-23, full-time student, and doesn't earn >½ of own support

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Tax Issues for 4-H & FFA Members

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Kiddie Tax Triggers

- Applies to **unearned income** of certain children
- Requirements:
 - At least **one parent** alive at year-end
 - Child must **file a tax return**
 - Child **cannot** file jointly
- Reported on **Form 8615**

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Tax Issues for 4-H & FFA Members

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Statutory Basis - I.R.C. § 1(g)(2)(A)(ii)(II)

- “Earned income” includes:
 - Wages, salaries, professional fees
 - Compensation for **actual personal services rendered**
- Excludes:
 - Distributions masked as compensation
 - Corporate profit-shifting

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Tax Issues for 4-H & FFA Members

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Trade or Business Component

- Under I.R.C. § 911(d)(2)(B):
- If child is **engaged in a trade/business** where:
 - Both **services** and **capital** produce income
- Then up to **30% of net profits** can count as earned income
- Example relevance: advanced FFA or 4-H activities

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Tax Issues for 4-H & FFA Members

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4-H & FFA Income - Earned or Not?

• Likely **not earned income** if:

• Project is educational or hobby-based

• Could be earned income if:

• Structure resembles a **profit-seeking business**

• Child contributes **labor + risk-bearing capital**

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Tax Issues for 4-H & FFA Members

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Calculating the 2025 Kiddie Tax

• **First \$1,350** taxed at child’s 10% rate

• Remaining unearned income taxed at **parents’ marginal rate**

• Threshold indexed annually [I.R.C. § 1(g)(4)(A)(ii)(I)]

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Tax Issues for 4-H & FFA Members

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Example 8.15 - Fred Volkov

• Age: 17

• FFA net income: \$4,000 (reported as other income, Sch 1, Line 8z)

• Investment income: \$5,000

• Parents’ taxable income: \$190,000

• Fred files as a **dependent**, uses \$1,350 standard deduction

• Total taxable income: \$4,000 + \$5,000 - \$1,350 = **\$7,650**

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Tax Issues for 4-H & FFA Members

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Tax Calculation - Form 8615

- First \$1,350
 - 10% Rate = \$135 Tax
- Remaining \$6,300
 - 22% Rate = \$1,386 Tax
- Total Tax = \$1,521

See Figure 8.6 Pg 287

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Tax Issues for 4-H & FFA Members

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Example 8.16 - FFA Income as Earned

- \$4,000 FFA project net income
- \$5,000 investment income
- Reports project on **Schedule F**
- Demonstrates \$1,200 (30% of \$4,000) of value in labor/management → treated as **earned income**
→ \$2,800 is **unearned income** for kiddie tax

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Tax Issues for 4-H & FFA Members

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- Earned income for Standard Deduction = **\$4,000**
- Std Deduction = \$4,000 + \$450 = **\$4,450**
- ½ of SE tax = $\$4,000 \times 92.35\% \times 15.3\% = \$565 \times 50\% =$
\$283
- AGI = \$5,000 (investments) + \$4,000 (farm) - \$283 (½ SE tax) = **\$8,717**
- Taxable income = \$8,717 - \$4,450 = **\$4,267**

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Tax Issues for 4-H & FFA Members

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Tax Comparison

Ex 8.16

Ex 8.15

Tax Component

Amount

Amount

• Income tax (From 1040)

\$939

\$1,521

• SE Tax (on \$4,000 farm income)

\$565

0

• Total tax liability

\$1,504

\$1,521

\$17 Savings by treating as a business

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Tax Issues for 4-H & FFA Members

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Key Takeaways

• Classification of income drives tax rate and return treatment

• Youth ag project income may straddle earned/unearned line

• Kiddie tax can be reduced or avoided with proper structure and support assessment

• Keep careful records: intent, activity level, and income source matter

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Tax Issues for 4-H & FFA Members

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Observation - Social Security Benefits

• SE tax payment earns Social Security quarters

• 2025 earnings required for 1 Quarter of Coverage = \$1,810

• 4 QCs/year max

• Minimum for benefits: 6 QCs

• Business treatment builds future eligibility for retirement, disability, survivor benefits

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Tax Issues for 4-H & FFA Members

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Example 8.17 - IRA Contribution

- Net earned income = \$4,000 - \$283 = **\$3,717**
- Fred can contribute **\$3,717** to a traditional IRA → Fully deductible
- Taxable income = \$4,267 - \$3,717 = **\$550**
- Income tax = \$550 × 22% = **\$121**
- Total tax = \$121 (income tax) + \$565 (SE) = **\$686**
- Compared to \$1,521 → **\$835 savings**

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Tax Issues for 4-H & FFA Members

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Example 8.18 - Other earned income

- **Facts are the same as 8.17 except Fred is now age 18**
 - \$18,000 wages
 - \$4,000 FFA income
 - \$5,000 investment income
 - Total support cost: \$38,000

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Tax Issues for 4-H & FFA Members

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- If FFA income is unearned:
 - Earned income = \$18,000 ÷ \$38,000 = **47.4% of support** → Kiddie tax applies
- If FFA income is earned:
 - Earned income = \$22,000 ÷ \$38,000 = **57.9%** → Kiddie tax does not apply

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Tax Issues for 4-H & FFA Members

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Tax Breakdown

	Figure 8.9 < ½ Support	Figure 8.10 > ½ Support
AGI	\$27,000	\$26,717
2025 Standard Deduction	(15,000)	(15,000)
Taxable Income	\$12,000	\$11,717
Amount Taxed at Parents' 22% Rate	\$6,300 Tax \$1,386	0.00
Amount Tax at Fred's 10% Rate	\$5,700 Tax 570	\$11,717 Tax \$1,172
SE Tax	\$ 0	\$ 565
Total Income Tax	\$1,956	\$1,737

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Form 1099-MISC Reporting Requirements

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- Cash awards ≥ \$600 from fair associations or sponsors
- \$2,000 threshold for 1099-MISC and 1099-NEC beginning in 2026
 - Must be reported on Form 1099-MISC
- Reference: [Treas. Reg. § 1.6041-1(d)(3)]

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Form 1099-MISC Reporting Requirements

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- Exception:
 - Spot or forward sales of ag commodities
 - Spot sale = contemporaneous delivery
 - Buyers and sponsors of ag auctions do not need to issue 1099s for spot/forward sales
 - [Treas. Reg. § 1.6045-1(c)(7)(i), (iv)(B)]

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Tax Consequences for Auction Buyers

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- **Why overpay?** Goodwill, PR, support local youth
- Animal resold quickly at a loss → often before it leaves fair
- If tied to business purpose → **deductible advertising expense**

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Tax Consequences for Auction Buyers

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Example 8.19 - Advertising Exp Deduction

- **Local Feed Mill Scenario:**
 - Purchased livestock: \$50,000
 - Immediately resold for \$40,000
 - Result: \$10,000 loss
- **Deductible as business advertising**
 - Treated as **ordinary and necessary expense**

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Tax Consequences for Auction Buyers

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Charitable Deduction

- If buyer **donates the meat** to a charitable org:
 - Can deduct **lesser of:**
 - Cost basis or
 - FMV of the donated meat
- Must follow charitable substantiation rules

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Tax Consequences for Auction Buyers

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Example 8.20 - Charitable Deduction

- **Local Feed Mill:**
 - Paid \$50,000 to purchase livestock
 - Paid \$18,000 to Billy’s Butcher Shop
 - Donated meat to a food pantry
 - Total basis = \$68,000

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Tax Consequences for Auction Buyers

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Charitable Deduction Rule:

- Deduct **lesser of:**
 - \$68,000 basis
 - FMV of donated meat
- Excess (if any) = deductible **advertising expense**

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Tax Consequences for Auction Buyers

Buyer keeps the animal

- FMV is nondeductible
- Purchase price > FMV is deductible as business advertising expense
- Example:
 - \$4,800 Paid by Denomme Accounting for a steer
 - \$1,320 FMV of steer
 - \$3,480 Business advertising expense

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Issue 3: 4-H & FFA Projects

Questions ?



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