Table 3. (continued)

Asset Description	Month/year purchased	Number (A)	Cost per unit (B)	Total Cost (A x B)	Years of useful life	Salvage value	Depreciation method	Accumulated depreciation (total)	Annual depreciation expense[1]	Tax basis[2] (C)	Market value per unit (D)	Total market value (A x D)[3]	Taxable Gain/Loss (A x D) - C
Farm Vehicles													
IH 4900	10/96	1	56,765	56,765	25	3,500	SL	28,236	2,131	0	35,000	35,000	6,471
GMC C-8500	4/04	1	62,500	62,500	13	4,500	SL	25,657	4,462	0	33,000	33,000	(3,843)
Dodge Pickup	12/08	1	23,800	23,800	5	5,000	SL	4,073	3,760	14,161	18,000	18,000	(1,727)
Subtotal - Vehicles									10,353	14,161		86,000	71,839
Investment in Cooperatives													
Klondike Farmers Coop.		1									18,000	18,000	
Subtotal- Investment in Coops											18,000	18,000	
Real Estate (Land)													
NE 1/4 Sec 21	6/86	160	350	56,000						56,000	1,186	189,750	133,750
NW 1/4 Sec 21	8/86	160	519	83,000						83,000	1,330	212,800	129,800
E 1/2 Sec 16	4/89	320	566	181,000						181,000	1,240	396,800	215,800
NW 1/4 Sec 15	5/00	160	700	112,000						112,000	1,268	202,870	90,870
NW 1/4 Sec 36	8/04	160	773	117,280						117,280	1,219	195,100	77,820
Subtotal - Real Estate										549,280		1,197,320	648,640

[1] For straight line depreciation, annual depreciation = (Total cost - Salvage value)/(Years of life). When the asset is first purchased, the amount of depreciation taken the first year is the annual depreciation amount multiplied by the proportion of the year remaining. For example, if the accounting year begins January 1 and the asset is purchased March 1, 10/12 of the year remains so the annual depreciation amount is mutiplied by 10/12 to arrive at the depreciation amount for that year.

[2] Depreciation schedules should be attached to your tax return and will list tax basis in depreciable assets.

[3] May also record death losses here.