New York State Department of Taxation and Finance

Instructions for Forms CT-3 and CT-3-ATT General Business Corporation Franchise Tax Return and Attachment

CT-3-I

General Information

Who Must File

All general business corporations other than New York S corporations must file franchise tax returns on either Form CT-3 or Form CT-4. This includes both corporations organized under New York State law and foreign corporations (those organized under the laws of any other state or country) that do business, employ capital, own or lease property or maintain an office in New York State.

The definition of corporation, as used in Article 9-A of the Tax Law and in these instructions, has been expanded to include associations and publicly traded partnerships which are taxed as corporations under the Internal Revenue Code (Chapter 61, Laws of 1989). These associations and publicly traded partnerships must file Form CT-3 or CT-4 for periods beginning on or after January 1, 1989.

A general business corporation includes all corporations except:

— Banking corporations (Article 32)

— Insurance corporations (Article 33)

— Transportation and transmission corporations (Article 9)

— Utility companies (Article 9)

— Farmers and agricultural cooperatives (Article 9)

— Nonstock, not-for-profit corporations (these may be subject to an unrelated business income tax) (Article 13)

Exception: For periods beginning on or after January 1, 1988, foreign taxicab and foreign omnibus corporations, that annually conduct fewer than 12 trips into New York State, are exempt from filing Form CT-3. However, if the corporation fails to file Form CT-184-R and pay the required tax or files Form CT-184-R late, it will then be taxable under Article 9-A that tax year and must file Form CT-3 and pay the appropriate taxes, interest and penalties. See Form CT-184-R and TSB-M-88(8)C for more information.

For periods beginning on or after January 1, 1989 a corporation principally engaged in aviation including air freight forwarders, acting as principal, and like indirect air carriers will be taxed under Article 9-A of the Tax Law instead of Article 9, sections 183 and 184.

S corporations: a general business corporation that has elected (by filing Form CT-6) to be treated as an S Corporation must file an information return (Form CT-3-S) instead of Form CT-3 or Form CT-4.

Which Forms to File

Form CT-4 is a simplified general business franchise tax return that will meet the filing needs of most small businesses.

You may use this short form if you meet all of the following:

- You are a qualified **small business taxpayer.** A corporation qualifies as a small business taxpayer if:

  Its entire net income (before allocation) is not more than $290,000; **and**

  The total amount of money and other property it received for stock, as a contribution to capital and as paid-in surplus, is not more than $1 million as of the last day of its tax year; **and**

  The corporation is not part of an affiliated group, as defined in IRC section 1504, unless the group itself would have met the above criteria if it had filed a combined return; **and**

- Your tax is less than $1,000. (Your tax will be more than $1,000 if your entire net income base is more than $12,500, if your capital base is more than $561,798, or if your gross payroll is more than $6,250,000.)

You must use Form CT-3 if your tax is more than $1,000 or you do not meet all of the above conditions as a small business taxpayer. Even if you do meet the above qualifications, you must file Form CT-3 **if any** of the following conditions exist:

- you claim a deduction for a net operating loss, capital loss or optional depreciation.
- you claim any tax credits. Tax credits include eligible business facility tax credit, investment tax credit, employment incentive tax credit, special additional mortgage recording tax credit, research and development tax credit carryover and economic development zone credits.
- you are a real estate investment trust, a taxable domestic international sales corporation (DISC) or a stockholder in a DISC (see "Special Instructions for DISCS").
- you have business income or capital attributable to sources outside New York State, and you want to allocate this income or capital to avoid paying New York tax on the entire amount.
- you have investment income and capital, and you want to allocate to avoid paying tax on the entire amount.
- you have a subsidiary (another corporation you control because you own more than half of its voting stock).
- you were involved in a merger, acquisition or consolidation in the current year.
- you are a new small business corporation (first or second year) and you want to claim an exemption from the tax based on business and investment capital. (see the instruction for Form CT-3, line 43).

Other Forms You May Have to File

Form CT-3M/4M, *Metropolitan Transportation Business Tax Surcharge Return*, must be filed by any corporation taxable under Article 9-A that does business, employs capital, owns or leases property or maintains an office in the Metropolitan Commuter Transportation District.

Form CT-5, *Application for Automatic Six-Month Extension for Filing a Franchise or Business Tax Return,* is an application for a six-month extension of time to file a tax return for general business corporations. File it on or before the due date of the return.

Form CT-5.1, *Application for Additional Extension,* is a request for additional time to file a tax return. File it on or before the expiration date of the original extension.

Form CT-5.3, *Combined Filer Information Report,* must be used by a combined group to provide detailed information about the group, including names, identification numbers and the amounts and kinds of payments made by the members of the group.

Form CT-5.4, *Application for Automatic Six-month Extension for Filing Form CT-3-S,* is an application for a six-month extension of time to file an S Corporation Information Return. This form does not extend the time to pay the filing fee of $325. File it on or before the due date of the return along with a payment of at least 90% ($292.50) of the filing fee.

Form CT-399, *Schedule for Depreciation Adjustments,* must be used to compute the allowable New York State depreciation deduction if you claim the federal Accelerated Cost Recovery System (ACRS) deduction for certain property placed in service after December 31, 1980.

This form also contains schedules for determining a New York State gain or loss on the disposition of ACRS property.

Form CT-222, *Underpayment of Estimated Tax by Corporations,* will help you determine if you have underpaid an estimated tax installment and, if so, compute the penalty due.

Form CT-3, Schedule F, *Acquisition, Merger and Consolidation Information Report,* must be filed by any corporation taxable under Article 9-A that is involved in an acquisition, merger or consolidation during any tax period ending after April 19, 1989.

Form CT-3-A, *Combined Franchise Tax Return,* should only be filed by corporations that have been granted permission or are required by the Commissioner of Taxation and Finance to file a combined return.

Request for permission to file a combined return must be submitted *no later than 30* days following the end of the tax year.

Form CT-3-B, *Tax Exempt DISC Information Return,* must be filed by domestic international sales corporations within 8½ months after the end of the tax year. See "Special Instructions for DISCS."

Form CT-3-S, *Corporation Information Return,* must be filed by small business corporations whose shareholders have made a valid election (on Form CT-6) to be taxed under the personal income tax law (Article 22.) These corporations are commonly known as S corporations.

Form CT-13-A, *Tax Return for Petroleum Businesses,* must be filed by petroleum businesses as defined in Article 13-A. If you need help to determine if you are a "petroleum business" you may call the New York State Tax Department, Oil Tax Audits, (518) 457-4397.

Form CT-240, *Report of License Fee,* must be filed by all corporations organized under the laws of any other state or country which do business in New York State. This report must be filed when you file your first franchise tax return, or if the capital stock employed in New York State has increased since the last license fee report was filed.

Form CT-400, *Declaration of Estimated Tax,* must be filed by any corporation whose New York State tax liability can reasonably be expected to exceed $1,000. See "Estimated Tax."

Form CT-3360, *Federal Changes to Corporate Taxable Income,* must be used to report any correction made by the Internal Revenue Service in taxable income previously reported for any year, including changes based on the renegotiation of a government contract.

Forms for Requesting Refunds

Form CT-8, *Claim for Credit or Refund of Corporation Franchise Tax Paid,* is used to request a refund other than an overpayment. To speed up processing of the claim, mail it separately from your annual returns. Claims for refund based on a net operating loss must be filed within three years of the extended due date of the return for the loss year or within 27 months from the date of the federal credit or refund. A corporation whose claim for one or more refunds, based on a net operating loss, totals $10,000 or less may file Form CT-9. All other claims for refunds must be received within three years from the date the return was filed, or two years from the date the tax was paid, whichever is later.

Request for refunds due to overpayment of tax must be made on Form CT-3, or CT-3-A, or CT-4.

Form CT-9, *Claim for Tentative Refund from Carryback of Net Operating Loss,* may be used by corporations to request accelerated refunds based on a net operating loss if refunds requested are not more than $10,000. Returns that are the basis for these refunds will be subject to review after the refunds have been processed. The claim must be filed within 90 days after the receipt of the federal refund. S corporations must file a claim within 15 months from the end of the loss year. For full description of the limitation and requirements, see the instructions for Form CT-9.

When and Where to File

File your return within 2½ months after the end of your reporting period. If you are reporting for the 1989 calendar year, file your return on or before March 15, 1990.

Mail returns to:

NYS Corporation Tax
Processing Unit
P. O. Box 1909
Albany, NY 12201-1909

If you cannot meet the filing deadline, ask for a six-month extension of time by filing Form CT-5.

You may be subject to other business taxes such as:

Sales and Use Tax — If you sell goods and services delivered in New York State you may have to collect and remit the New York State sales and use tax.

Employer's Withholding Tax — If you hire anyone to help operate your business in New York State you must withhold New York State income taxes from the wages of your employee.

Motor Fuel Taxes — Motor fuel distributors and diesel motor fuel distributors or users in New York State must register with the Tax Department and file the appropriate tax returns.

Highway Use Taxes — Any motor vehicle having a maximum gross weight, alone or in combination with another motor vehicle of more than 18,000 lbs. is subject to this tax.

For more information, contact the Taxpayer Assistance Bureau. See page 12 for address and telephone numbers.

Tax Rates

The current tax rates are:

Entire net income base 09

Entire net income base for qualified small business taxpayers

Entire net income of $200,000 or less 08

Entire net income base of more than $200,000 but not over $290,000
1. $16,000 plus
2. 9% of amount over $200,000 plus
3. 5% of amount over $250,000

Capital base 00178

Minimum taxable income base 05

Fixed dollar minimum for a corporation with:	The fixed dollar minimum tax is:
Gross payroll of $6,250,000 or more	$1,500
Gross payroll of less than $6,250,000 but more than $1,000,000	$425
Gross payroll of $1,000,000 or less	$325
UNLESS the following situation exists:	
Gross payroll, total receipts and average value of gross assets are each $1,000 or less	$800
Subsidiary capital base	.0009
Qualified cooperative housing capital base	.0004

Gross Payroll for Short Periods — Annualize gross payroll for tax periods of less than 12 months by dividing the amount of gross payroll by the number of months in the short period and multiplying the result by 12.

The fixed dollar minimum tax and maintenance fee may be reduced for short periods:

- A period of not more than 6 months . . . . . 50% reduction
- A period of more than 6 months but not more than 9 months . . . 25% reduction
- A period of over 9 months . . . . . no reduction

Cooperative Housing Corporations

A qualified cooperative housing corporation is entitled to use a reduced tax rate of .0004 when computing its tax using the capital base.

A corporation that has only one class of stock which entitles the shareholder to live in a house or an apartment in a building owned or leased by the corporation, may be a cooperative housing corporation. For a complete definition see IRC section 216 or 20 NYCRR 3-1.2. For more information see line-by-line instructions for Forms CT-3 and CT-4, *Computation of Capital Base*.

Metropolitan Transportation Business Tax Surcharge

Any corporation taxable under Article 9-A that does business, employs capital, owns or leases property or maintains an office in the Metropolitan Commuter Transportation District must file Form CT-3M/4M and pay a tax surcharge. The MCTD includes the counties of New York, Bronx, Kings, Queens, Richmond, Dutchess, Nassau, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Suffolk and Westchester.

The tax surcharge rate is 17% for calendar year 1989 or for fiscal years ending in 1990.

Foreign Corporations Annual Maintenance Fee

A corporation organized outside of New York State that is authorized to do business in New York must pay an annual maintenance fee of $300. This fee may be claimed as a credit against tax due under Article 9-A. Full payment of the franchise tax due will satisfy the maintenance fee requirement. It is not necessary to file a separate return. If you claim nontaxability in New York State because you did not employ capital, maintain an office or otherwise do business in New York State, you must file Form CT-245 and pay the maintenance fee.

Foreign Corporations License Fee

A foreign corporation must also pay a license fee, based on its issued capital stock. For details see Form CT-240, *Report of License Fee.*

Estimated Tax

If your New York State franchise tax liability can reasonably be expected to exceed $1,000, you must file a declaration of estimated tax.

If this expectation arises before the 1st day of the 6th month of your tax year, file this declaration on or before the 15th day of the 6th month of the fiscal or calendar year. Include with it a payment of ⅓ of the estimated tax liability. If you made an initial payment with the preceding year's tax return or applied an overpayment of the tax from that return deduct this amount from the estimated tax before computing the ⅓ payment. Additional ⅓ payments are due on the 15th day of the 9th and 12th months. If you report for the calendar year, file a declaration of estimated tax on June 15th, September 15th and December 15th.

If the expectation of a tax liability of more than $1,000 arises on or after the first day of the 6th month of your tax year, see 20 NYCRR 7-2.3.

A declaration of estimated tax may be amended.

A penalty will be imposed if you fail to file a declaration of estimated tax or fail to pay all or any part of an installment payment of estimated tax. (See Interest and Penalties, pages 2 and 3.)

To avoid a penalty for an underpayment, determine your estimated tax by one of the following methods:

1. 100% of the preceding year's tax if your tax year was a full twelve months.*
2. An amount equal to the tax computed at the current year's rate, but otherwise on the basis of the return for the preceding year.*
3. 90% of the current year's tax figured by annualizing taxable income for the months preceding an installment date.
4. 90% of the tax for the year figured under the seasonal method for corporations with recurring seasonal income.
5. For periods beginning on or after January 1, 1990, a reduction in an estimated tax payment resulting from using the annualized or seasonal income exception must be made up in the next payment which does not use either of these methods to compute the amount of the next installment.

* **Special Instructions for Large Corporations:** Methods 1 and 2 **do not** apply to corporations with allocated entire net income of $1 million or more in any of the three years immediately preceding the current tax year.

Interest and Penalties

Late Payment - Interest

You must pay the entire tax due on or before the original due date of the return to avoid a late payment charge. An extension of time for filing the tax return does not extend the date for payment of tax.

If you do not pay the tax due on or before the due date, you must pay interest on the amount of the underpayment from the due date to the date paid. Interest is **always due**, without any exceptions, on any underpayment of tax.

Interest is compounded daily. You may call the Taxpayer Assistance Bureau for the current interest rate or to have the interest computed for you; 1 800 CALL TAX (1 800 225-5829); outside New York State, (518) 438-8581.

Late Filing - Additional Charges

Additional charges for late filing are computed on the amount of tax less any payment made on or before the due date.

a. If you do not file a return when due or if the application for extension is invalid, add to the tax 5% per month, up to a total of 25% (section 1085(a)(1)(A)).

b. If you do not file a return within 60 days of the due date, the addition to tax cannot be less than the smaller of $100 or 100% of the amount required to be shown as tax (section 1085 (a)(1)(B)).

c. If you do not pay the tax shown on a return, add to the tax ½% per month, up to a total of 25% (section 1085 (a)(2)).

d. The total of the additional charges in *(a)* and *(c)* may not exceed 5% for any one month except as provided for in *(b)* (section 1085 (a)).

If you think you are not liable for these additional charges, attach a statement to your return explaining the delay in filing, payment, or both (section 1085).

Penalty for Understating Tax

If the tax you report is understated by 10% or $5,000, whichever is greater, you will have to pay a penalty of 10% of the amount of understated tax. You can reduce the amount on which you pay penalty by subtracting any item for which (1) there is or was substantial authority for the way you treated it, or (2) there is adequate disclosure on the return or in an attached statement (see Article 27, section 1085(k)).

Penalty for Underpaying Estimated Tax

If you can reasonably expect your New York State franchise tax liability to exceed $1,000, you must file a declaration of estimated tax, Form CT-400. A penalty will be imposed if you fail to file a declaration of estimated tax or fail to pay the entire installment payment of estimated tax due. For complete details see "Estimated Tax" on page 2 of these instructions and Form CT-222, *Underpayment of Estimated Tax by Corporations*.

Penalty for Failure to Provide Information Relating to Interest Paid to Shareholders

A penalty of $500 will be imposed if you fail to provide information about interest payments made to shareholders that were deducted in computing entire net income. See instructions for line 77. (Article 27, section 1085(n)).

Penalty for Failure to Provide Information Relating to Your Issuer's Allocation Percentage

A penalty of $500 can be imposed if you fail to provide information needed to compute your issuer's allocation percentage. See instructions for line 40a.

Omnibus Tax Equity and Enforcement Act

The Omnibus Tax Equity and Enforcement Act imposes strong civil and criminal penalties for negligence or fraud. For more information about this act contact the Taxpayer Assistance Bureau (address and telephone numbers on page 12).

Net Operating Losses

Substantial changes were made to Section 208.9(f) by Chapter 61 of the Laws of 1989. Beginning with losses sustained during tax years ending after June 30, 1989, you must determine a New York State net operating loss deduction as if you had elected under IRC section 172 to relinquish the carryback provisions, except for the first $10,000, which may be carried back to the three preceding years.

In addition, special net operating loss provisions were included for aviation corporations and corporations involved with mergers, acquisitions or consolidations.

These rules apply:

- IRC Section 172 federal losses must be adjusted in accordance with Article 9-A, section 208.9(a) and (b).
- You may carry net operating losses forward 15 years.
- If you have elected to carry back a net operating loss for federal tax, you may carry back only the first $10,000 of a net operating loss to the three preceding years. Effective for losses sustained in tax periods ending after June 30, 1989.
- Any portion of the $10,000 NOL not used as a carryback may be carried forward.
- If you have elected for federal tax to relinquish the three-year carryback of a net operating loss, you may not carry back a net operating loss for state tax, and you must submit a copy of your federal election.
- Make the net operating loss carryforward on Form CT-3, line 14.
- Attach a separate sheet to Form CT-3, providing details of both the federal and New York State net operating losses claimed.
- A real estate investment trust will be allowed a deduction for net operating losses incurred in tax years ending on or after December 31, 1980.
- These rules also apply to S corporations and corporations included in a group reporting on a consolidated basis for federal tax. These corporations must carry losses to the same year and in the same manner as provided in these instructions with one exception. Instead of a copy of the federal election to relinquish the three-year carryback of a net operating loss, a request in writing to relinquish the carryback must be filed on or before the due date (or extended due date) of the return for the loss year. Any corporation that does not make a timely election with the Tax Department must carry the first $10,000 of the net operating loss back before the loss can be carried forward.

Aviation Corporations - Net Operating Losses

Beginning January 1, 1989 corporations principally engaged in aviation are now taxable under Article 9-A and will be permitted to claim a net operating loss deduction in the same manner as other Article 9-A corporations.

Air freight forwarders acting as principal and like indirect carriers are limited to net operating losses sustained in years that they were taxable under Article 9-A.

Aviation corporations (other than air freight forwarders acting as principal and like indirect air carriers) will be allowed to carry forward any net operating losses sustained during the federal tax periods covering the years 1985 through 1988 if they were taxable under Article 9, sections 183 and 184 during those periods.

The New York State net operating loss must be computed as if the corporation had filed Form CT-3 for the tax years 1985 through 1988 and treated as if the loss had been sustained in the tax year immediately preceding its first Article 9-A tax year. The 1985-1988 net operating loss must be carried forward.

1989 Exception - Net operating losses sustained in any tax year that begins or ends in 1989 by an aviation corporation (including air freight forwarders acting as principal and like indirect air carriers) will not be allowed as a deduction if the corporation is acquired in 1989 by another Article 9-A corporation or if it was merged or consolidated during the period covered by 1989. See TSB-M-89(10)C for more information.

Merger, Acquisition and Consolidation - Net operating Losses

In general, in a highly leveraged transaction, any net operating loss of a target corporation, from prior years or a loss sustained in the year of merger, acquisition or consolidation occurring after April 19, 1989, cannot be used by the acquiring corporation. For complete details see Instructions for Form CT-3, Schedule F and TSB-M-89(17)C.

Special Instructions for DISCs

A domestic international sales corporation (DISC) is a corporation that meets the requirements of section 992(a) of the Internal Revenue Code. Investments in the stock of a DISC or debts of a DISC must be treated as business capital. Stockholders of DISCs must report all income from DISCs included in federal taxable income as business income and cannot make any adjustments to federal taxable income on lines 11 and 12 of Form CT-3, unless actual dividend distributions were paid out of other earnings and profits as provided in section 996 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Tax-Exempt DISCs

A DISC is exempt from tax under Article 9-A of the Tax Law if, during the year, it received more than 5 percent of its gross receipts from the sale or rental of property obtained from stockholders, or received more than 5 percent of its total receipts, other than sales or rentals, from its stockholders. It must file an information return on Form CT-3-B, within 8½ months after the end of the return year. Stockholders of tax-exempt DISCs must file an individual return on Form CT-3 and a consolidated return with the DISC on Form CT-3-C.

Taxable DISCs

A DISC not meeting the 5 percent test must file Form CT-3 within 8½ months after the end of the return year. It is subject to the tax on allocated capital or the fixed dollar minimum, whichever is higher, plus a tax on subsidiary capital.

Do not complete lines 2 through 26 or lines 42, 44a and 44b of Form CT-3. Enter the initials "DISC" after the name of the corporation in the address section of the return.

Combined Returns

A combined return (Form CT-3-A) may be required by the tax commissioner for a taxpayer and a taxable DISC if the taxpayer beneficially owns substantially all of the DISC's issued and outstanding capital stock. A corporation which owns all of the capital stock of a taxable DISC will be allowed, at its election, to file combined returns with the DISC. Any other corporation may be required or permitted to file combined returns if the requirements described in Subpart 6-2 of the Regulations are met.

Change of Business Information

If there have been any changes in your business' name, ID number, mailing address, business address, telephone number or owner/officer information, complete Form DTF-95, **Change of Business Information.** If you don't have a form, call **1 800 462-8100** (from out of state (518) 438-1073) to request one. If your address has changed, check the box next to the name and address on Form CT-3.

Final Return

Do not mark a franchise tax return "Final" unless a legal dissolution or surrender of authority is in progress and you are going out of business. If you do not legally dissolve the corporation and liquidate all assets, you will continue to be liable for the filing of corporation franchise tax returns and the payment of tax. For detailed information about the legal dissolution and surrender of authority see Publication 110, *Termination of Business Corporations*.

Whole Dollar Amounts

Amounts may be shown in whole dollars rather than dollars and cents. Round an amount from 50 cents through 99 cents to the next higher dollar and round any amount less than 50 cents to the next lower dollar. If you round to the nearest dollar, round for all amounts.

Processible Forms

Returns must be prepared in a manner that will permit their routine handling and processing. Interest will not be paid on an overpayment of taxes until the return is in a processible form. See Publication 76, *Specifications for Reproduction of New York State Corporation Tax Forms*. For information, write to:

NYS Tax Department
Taxpayer Assistance Bureau
W.A. Harriman Campus
Albany, NY 12227

Use of Reproduced Forms

Photocopies of returns are acceptable if they are of good quality and are signed in the proper place *(see Publication 76)*.

Computerized Returns

Computer-produced corporation tax returns will be accepted if you have received permission to file them and if they meet our specifications *(see Publication 76)*.

Signature

The return must be certified by the president, vice president, treasurer, assistant treasurer, chief accounting officer, or other officer authorized by the taxpayer.

The return of an association, publicly traded partnership or business conducted by a trustee or trustees must be signed by a person authorized to act for the association, publicly traded partnership or business.

If an outside individual or firm prepared the return, the signature of the person and the name of the firm must be included.

Privacy Notification

Our authority to require this personal information, including identifying numbers (social security numbers, etc.) is found in sections 211, 213-a and 1096, Article 9-A in general of the Tax Law and Parts 6 and 7 of the Business Corporation Franchise Tax Regulations.

We will use this information primarily to determine New York State corporation tax liabilities under Article 9-A of the Tax Law. We will also use it for tax administration and as necessary under Tax Law section 211 and for any other purpose authorized by law, and when the taxpayer gives written authorization to this department for another department, person, agency or entity to have access, limited or otherwise, to information contained in the return.

Your failure to provide the required information may result in civil penalties under sections 217 and 1085 of the Tax Law and Part 9 of the Business Corporation Franchise Tax Regulations and/or criminal penalties under Article 37 of the Tax Law.

Our authority to maintain this information is found in section 211(7) of the Tax Law. This information will be maintained by the Director, Data Management Services Bureau, NYS Tax Department, Building 8, Room 905, W. A. Harriman Campus, Albany, NY 12227; telephone (from New York State only) 1 800 CALL TAX (1 800 225-5829); from outside New York State, call (518) 438-8581.

Resolving Tax Problems

The best ways to avoid tax problems are to keep accurate tax records and to stay on top of current tax requirements. We have free publications you can order and toll-free numbers you can call for answers to your specific questions.

Most tax problems can be resolved informally. If you receive a tax deficiency notice that you think is in error, promptly call the number listed on the notice.

Only a relative handful of tax problems fail to be resolved by informal means. However, if you are issued a *Notice of Deficiency* or a refund denial and you feel that the Tax Department has made a mistake, you still have a number of options available to you:

- You can request a **conciliation conference** through the Bureau of Conciliation and Mediation Services. The conference is conducted informally by a conferee who issues an order that is binding on the Tax Department, but not on you (you can appeal by filing a petition for a formal hearing, as explained below). To set up a conference, get a *Request for Conciliation Conference*, Form CMS-1, by calling toll free 1 800 462-8100 or by writing to the Bureau of Conciliation and Mediation Services, NYS Tax Department, W. A. Harriman Campus, Albany, NY 12227.
- You can request a **small claims hearing** before an impartial presiding officer if the disputed amount is within certain dollar limitations set by the *Rules of Practice and Procedure*. The presiding officer's decision is final, but at any time before the end of the small claims hearing, you can request a transfer to a formal hearing before an administrative law judge. A copy of the *Rules of Practice and Procedure* will be sent to you when you request a petition form as explained below.
- You can file a petition for a **tax appeals hearing**. The hearing is held before an administrative law judge, and both you and the Tax Department may appeal the judge's decision to the Tax Appeals Tribunal. The Tax Department cannot seek a review of the Tribunal's decision, but you can by instituting an Article 78 proceeding in the Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court. You can get the petition forms by writing to the Division of Tax Appeals, 500 Federal Street, 4th Floor, Troy, NY 12180-2893.

Mailing Label

Use the mailing label provided by the Tax Department.

The preprinted mailing label contains the account identification information necessary for correct and effective processing of your tax form.

Check your label to see that the information is complete and correct. If it is incorrect, make any corrections directly on the label. (You must also file Form DTF-95 *Change of Business Information*, with the Tax Department as soon as possible.) If the address has changed, check the box next to the name and address on form CT-3..

Remove the peel-off label from the front cover of your packet and place it in the **name and address box** at the top of your corporation tax return or application for extension.

To ensure that your corporation tax forms are processed as quickly and efficiently as possible, it is important that we have the necessary identifying information from your preprinted label. If you are not using the label, please include your **employer identification number** and **file number** on each form filed. These numbers can be copied directly from the label:

Employer ID number	File number	
Name		
Number and Street		
City and Town	State	ZIP code

If you use a paid preparer or accounting firm, make sure they use the mailing label or the label information when completing all forms prepared for you.

Mail all returns to:

NYS Corporation Tax
Processing Unit
P. O. Box 1909
Albany, NY 12201-1909

Line-by-Line Instructions For Form CT-3

Reporting Period

Your tax year for New York State must be the same as your federal tax year. If it is not a calendar year, be sure to enter the correct reporting period on page 1 of your return.

Principal Business Activity

Enter the one activity that accounts for the largest percentage of total income. State the broad field of business activity as well as the specific product or service (e.g. mining copper; wholesale meat; retail men's apparel; real estate rental). Be sure to enter the business group code number from your federal return.

Line 1 — Payment — After completing your return, enter the amount of your payment. This must be the full amount shown on line 67.

Line 2 — Enter your federal taxable income (before net operating loss and special deductions) as required to be reported to the U.S. Treasury Department.

- If you file federal Form 1120, use the amount from line 28.
- If you file federal Form 1120-A, use the amount from line 24.
- If you are a member of a federal affiliated group which files a consolidated return, complete a pro-forma 1120 reporting the federal taxable income as if you had filed a separate federal tax return and attach a copy of the federal consolidating workpaper indicating your separate taxable income, before any elimination intercorporate transaction, included in the federal consolidated return.
- If you are an S corporation filing federal Form 1120S but you have not made an election to be treated as a New York State S corporation, you must determine the amount you would have had to report as federal taxable income (before net operating loss and special deductions) were you not a federal S corporation. Attach a separate sheet showing how you determined this amount. In general, the items affected are:

  Dividends — Form 1120, line 4

  Interest — Form 1120, line 5

  Capital gain net income — Form 1120, line 8

  Contributions — Form 1120, line 19
- If you are exempt from federal income tax but subject to New York State franchise tax, you must determine the amount you would have had to report as federal taxable income (before net operating loss and special deductions) were you not exempt. Attach a separate sheet showing how the amount was determined.

Lines 3 through 9 — Additions

Use lines 3 through 9 to add items that are not included in federal income but must be included in New York State entire net income.

Line 3 — Enter all interest received or accrued from federal, state, municipal and other obligations that was exempt from federal income tax and is, therefore, not included on line 2. You may deduct from this amount any expenses attributable to that interest but denied deductibility under IRC section 265. Attach a list of items included on this line.

Line 4 — Enter the amount deducted in computing federal taxable income for interest on indebtedness paid to a corporate stockholder owning more than 50% of your issued and outstanding capital stock.

You may omit this entry if your parent corporation does not deduct from its entire net income such interest as income from subsidiary capital.

Lines 5 and 6 — Subsidiaries

A subsidiary is a corporation (except a DISC) that you control because you own more than half of the voting stock issued and outstanding.

If you have a subsidiary, complete lines 5 and 6. Attach a list of all items included. If you do not have a subsidiary, enter '0' on lines 5 and 6.

"Subsidiary capital" is the value of certain assets reduced by attributable liabilities. These assets include all investments in the stock of subsidiary corporations plus all debts from subsidiary corporations (other than accounts receivable acquired for services rendered or property sold to customers in the ordinary course of business) whether or not evidenced by bonds or other written instruments, on which interest is not claimed and deducted by the subsidiary under Article 9-A, 32 or 33 of the New York State Tax Law.

If you have a subsidiary, you will also have to complete Form CT-3-ATT, Schedule C.

Line 5 — Enter all amounts, including interest expense, deducted on your federal return that are directly attributable to subsidiary capital or to income, losses or gains from subsidiary capital. Include capital losses from sales or exchanges of subsidiary capital, all other losses, bad debts and any carrying charges attributable to subsidiary capital.

Line 6 — Enter all amounts, including interest, which are indirectly attributable to subsidiary capital or to income, gains or losses from subsidiary capital. To determine these amounts, use the following formula:

$$\text{Total amount of deductions subject to indirect attribution} \times \frac{\text{Average value of assets included in subsidiary capital}}{\text{Average value of all assets}}$$

To determine the total amount of deductions subject to indirect attribution, use the following procedure:

(a) Subtract from the amount of federal deductions included on federal Form 1120, line 27 the following:

- Those federal deductions included in such line 27 amount which are required to be added back to federal taxable income in computing entire net income, **other than** the amount of such deductions directly or indirectly attributable to subsidiary capital; and
- The New York excess depreciation add-back described in Tax Law, section 208.9(b)(11) (relating to the disposition of certain decoupled property) to the extent that such amount was included in (b), for prior tax years which began on or after January 1, 1987.

(b) Increase the amount arrived at in (a) by the following deductions which are subtracted from federal taxable income in computing entire net income.

- Interest expense attributable to interest income not includable in federal taxable income but required to be included in entire net income (e.g., municipal bond interest), to the extent such interest expense is not deducted for federal purposes. (Tax Law, section 208.9(b)(2); see also Franchise Tax Regulations, 20 NYCRR 3-2.3(a)(2)).
- In the case of a taxpayer organized outside the United States, deductions attributable to income which is not included in federal taxable income but is required to be included in entire net income (e.g., foreign source income). (Tax Law, section 208.9(c); see also Franchise Tax Regulations, 20 NYCRR 3-2.3(a)(9)).
- The portion of wages and salaries paid or incurred for the tax year for which a deduction is not allowed pursuant to section 280C of the Internal Revenue Code. (Tax Law, section 208.9(a)(7)).
- Depreciation deductions permitted under Article 9-A with respect to "decoupled" property pursuant to Tax Law, section 208.9(a)(11) and (12).
- Deductions arising from "decoupling" from federal safe harbor lease provisions pursuant to Tax Law, section 208.9(a)(10).

(c) Reduce the amount arrived at in (b) by these deductions included therein which were determined in (a) to be directly attributable to subsidiary, investment or business capital.

For more information see TSB-M-88(5)C.

To compute the value of an asset, real property and marketable securities should be valued at fair market value and all other property should be included at the value shown on your books in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

Line 7 — Enter the amount deducted on your federal return for New York State taxes imposed under Article 9 sections 183, 183-a, 184, 184-a, Articles 9-A, 13-A and 32. Include the metropolitan transportation business tax surcharge, but, do not include New York City taxes. Enter the amount deducted for taxes paid or accrued to other US states, their political subdivisions and the District of Columbia if they are on or are measured by profits or income or include profits or income as a measure of tax, including taxes expressly in lieu of the foregoing.

Line 8 — Before making any entry on this line, complete Form CT-399. Enter from Form CT-399, line 4, the amount of your federal ACRS deduction that must be added back to federal taxable income, or if you disposed of property this year use the amount from line 12, Column A. (Enter your recomputed deduction on line 15.)

Line 9 — If you have any of the following other additions to federal taxable income, enter the total amount of those additions and attach a list.

A-1 Optional depreciation: If you have claimed optional depreciation in prior years on certain property acquired from January 1, 1964, through December 31, 1968, you must include on this line any depreciation and any federal losses on the disposition of that property that you deducted from gross income when determining federal taxable income. The adjustment for New York gain or loss on qualified New York State property is made on line 24. See additional instructions for line 16, S-1. Attach Form CT-324.

A-2 Worldwide net income and losses: A corporation organized outside the United States must include on this line all income from sources outside the United States, less all allowable deductions attributable to it, that was not included in federal taxable income.

A-3 If you are claiming a special additional mortgage recording tax credit (section 210.17), you must include on this line the amount claimed as a credit and used as a deduction in the computation of federal taxable income.

The gain on the sale of real property on which the special additional mortgage recording tax credit was claimed must be increased when all or any part of the credit was also used in the basis for computing the federal gain.

A-4 If you are a corporation participating in business on the New York Insurance Exchange, you must include the following:

— Your distributive or pro rata share of any item of loss or deduction for federal income tax or which you are required to take into account separately for federal income tax.

— Your distributive or pro rata share of the net loss, if any.

— Your distributive or pro rata share of the allocated entire net income of such business as determined on Forms CT-33 or CT-33-X under Article 33 of the Tax Law.

See additional instructions for line 16, S-5.

A-5 If your corporation has a safe harbor lease you must include:

— Any amount you claimed as a deduction in computing federal taxable income solely as a result of an election made under section 168(f)(8) of the IRC as it was in effect on December 31, 1983.

— Any amount you would have been required to include in the computation of your federal taxable income if you had not made the election permitted under section 168(f)(8) of the IRC as it was in effect on December 31, 1983.

A-6 Any windfall profit tax (imposed by IRC section 4986(a)) deducted in the computation of federal taxable income must be included on this line.

A-7 In general, you must include on this line up to 5% of certain interest paid by an acquiring corporation, in the year of an acquisition, and for the next three years. Use Form CT-3, Schedule F, to determine if you are liable for this addition and to compute the amount to be entered on this line.

Line 10 — Add lines 2 through 9.

Lines 11 through 17 — Subtractions

Use lines 11 through 17 to subtract items that are included in federal taxable income but should not be included in New York entire net income.

Line 11 — If you have a subsidiary, complete Schedule C on Form CT-3-ATT and enter the amount from Part I, line 41. This amount must include capital gains and any other income and gain from subsidiary capital that was included as part of federal taxable income. Do not include foreign dividend gross-up under IRC section 78. A DISC does not qualify as a subsidiary.

Effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 1989, if a subsidiary's stock or assets (excluding cash and assets disposed of by the subsidiary in the regular course of business) are sold within eighteen months after the date of acquisition, subsidiary capital treatment will not be allowed the parent.

Line 12 — Enter 50% of dividends received from nonsubsidiary stock. Do not include the following: (1) "grossed-up" dividends, pursuant to section 78 of the IRC, (2) dividends from stocks not meeting the holding period requirement set forth in section 246(c) of the IRC, (3) subsidiary dividends treated as investment income pursuant to Article 9-A, section 208.9(b)(12). For more information about item 2 dividends see TSB-M-89(14)C and for item 3 dividends see TSB-M-89(17)C.

Regulated investment companies do not qualify for this deduction.

Line 13 — Enter foreign dividend gross-up pursuant to section 78 of the IRC (see federal Form 1120, Schedule C, line 7). Entire net income **does not include** any amount treated as dividends pursuant to section 78 of the IRC (section 208.9(a)(6)).

Line 14 — Enter any New York State net operating loss carried forward from prior years. Attach a separate sheet with full details of both federal and New York State net operating losses claimed. For detailed information on net operating losses, see page 3 of these instructions.

Line 15 — In place of the disallowed ACRS deduction entered on line 8, you may compute a depreciation deduction by any method permitted under IRC section 167 (as it would have applied to property placed in service on December 31, 1980). For more information see Form CT-399, *Schedule for Depreciation Adjustments*. Enter the amount from Form CT-399, line 5, Column I or, if you have disposed of property this year use the amount from line 12, Column B, and attach the form.

Line 16 — If you have any of the following other subtractions from federal taxable income, enter the total amount of those subtractions and attach a list.

S-1 Optional depreciation: If you claimed optional depreciation in prior years on certain property acquired from January 1, 1964, through December 31, 1968, include on this line any federal gain on the disposition of qualified property that was included in federal taxable income. The adjustment for New York State gain or loss on qualified New York property is made on line 24. See additional instructions for line 9, A-1. Attach Form CT-324.

S-2 Receipts from the operation of school buses: Include all receipts from the transportation of pupils, teachers and others acting in a supervisory capacity to and from school or school activities, less any deductions allowed in computing federal taxable income that are directly or indirectly attributable to those receipts.

S-3 Include any refund or credit of a tax imposed under sections 183, 183-a, 184 and 184-a of the Tax Law, or Article 9-A, 13-A or 32 of the Tax Law for which no deduction was allowed in computing your entire net income in any prior year.

S-4 Include the amount of wages disallowed in the computation of your federal taxable income because you claimed a federal jobs credit. Attach a copy of federal Form 5884.

S-5 If you are a corporation participating in business on the New York Insurance Exchange, include the following items:

— Any item of income or gain from the business which you are required to take into account separately for federal income tax.

— Your distributive or pro rata share of the income or gain of the business for federal income tax.

S-6 If your corporation has a safe harbor lease, include the following items:

— Any amount included in your federal taxable income solely as a result of an election made under IRC section 168(f)(8) as it was in effect on December 31, 1983.

— Any amount you could have excluded from federal taxable income if you had not made the election provided for in IRC section 168(f)(8) as it was in effect on December 31, 1983.

Leases for qualified mass-commuting vehicles as defined in IRC section 103(b)(9) are exempt from these adjustments.

Line 17 — Add lines 11 through 16.

Line 18 — Subtract line 17 from line 10 to determine your entire net income. Show a loss by using parentheses.

Lines 19 through 25 — Entire Net Income Base

The entire net income base is the portion of your entire net income allocated to New York State with certain adjustments. It may consist of both business and investment income.

Use Form CT-3-ATT Schedule B to compute your business allocation percentage.

Use Form CT-3-ATT Schedules D and E to compute your investment capital, investment allocation percentage and investment income.

Line 19 — Complete Schedule E and enter the amount of your investment income from line 59. Do not enter more than the amount on line 18. If you had no investment income, enter '0' and do not use Schedule E.

Line 20 — Subtract line 19 (investment income) from line 18 (entire net income) to determine your business income.

Line 21 — Multiply line 19 by your investment allocation percentage from Schedule D, line 47.

Line 22 — Multiply line 20 by your business allocation percentage from Schedule B, line 27 or 35. If your property, payroll and sales were entirely within New York State, enter the full amount from line 20, and do not use Schedule B.

Line 23 — Add lines 21 and 22. This is your total allocated income.

Line 24 — You may claim a deduction for optional depreciation on this line. Include any gain or loss on the disposition of property on which optional depreciation was claimed. Attach Form CT-324.

Line 25 — If line 24 is a gain, add lines 23 and 24. If line 24 is a loss, subtract line 24 from line 23. This is your entire net income base.

Line 26 — Entire Net Income Base Tax Computation.

A corporation qualifies as a small business taxpayer if:

- Its entire net income (before allocation) is not more than $290,000, and
- The total amount of money and other property it received for stock, as a contribution to capital and as paid-in surplus, is not more than $1 million as of the last day of its tax year, and
- The corporation is not part of an affiliated group, as defined in IRC section 1504, unless the group itself would have met the above criteria if it had filed a combined return.

Complete lines 79 and 80 if you use the small business taxpayer tax rate.

If you do not qualify as a small business taxpayer, multiply line 25 by 9%. Enter the amount on line 26 and line 42, then continue with line 27.

Small business taxpayers: If you are a qualified small business taxpayer and your entire net income base is $200,000 or less, multiply line 25 by 8% and enter the amount on line 26 and line 42.

If your entire net income base is more than $200,000 your effective tax rate will be between 8% and 9%. The closer the entire net income base comes to $290,000 the closer the effective tax rate comes to 9%. Your tax is:

1. $16,000 ($200,000 times 8%) **plus**
2. 9% of any amount over $200,000 but not over $290,000 **plus**
3. 5% of any amount over $250,000 but not over $290,000

Use the worksheet below to compute your tax.

Worksheet

Entire net income from line 25	_____		16,000	A
Subtract	200,000			
Multiply balance	_____	by .09 =		B
Subtract	50,000			
Multiply balance	_____	by .05 =		C
Tax: Add boxes A, B, and C. Enter this amount on lines 26 and 42.				

A small business taxpayer's tax on entire net income base will never be more than $26,100.

Lines 27 through 40 — Computation of Capital Base

To determine the value of your assets for the capital base computations, you must include real property and marketable securities at fair market value. All other property must now be included at the value shown on your books in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Use lines 27 through 31 to adjust the assets you reported on your federal return.

On lines 27 through 32, enter the values at the beginning of the year in Column A and at the end of the year in Column B. Enter the average value in Column C. **Average value** is generally computed quarterly if your usual accounting practice permits it. However, you may use a more frequent basis such as monthly, weekly or daily. If your usual accounting practice does not permit a quarterly or more frequent computation of the average value of assets, you may use a semiannual or annual computation if no distortion of average value results.

Line 27 — Enter your total assets from the balance sheet of your federal tax return.

Line 28 — Enter the federal balance sheet value of any real property and marketable securities included on line 27.

Line 29 — Subtract line 28 from line 27.

Line 30 — Enter the fair market value of real property and marketable securities included on line 28. The **fair market value** of an asset is the price (without deduction of an encumbrance whether or not the taxpayer is personally liable) at which a willing seller will sell and a willing purchaser will buy. You can generally find the fair market value of marketable securities from price quotes in financial newspapers. To determine fair market value of real property, you might consider recent sales of similar property.

A cooperative housing corporation may determine the fair market value of its real estate, when only its assessed value for real property tax is known, by dividing the assessed value by the equalization rate. The equalization rate may be obtained from the State Board of Equalization and Assessment. Once a method of determining average fair market value is adopted by the taxpayer and is accepted by the Commissioner of Taxation and Finance, the method may not be changed on any subsequent return without the prior consent of the commissioner. For more information see TSB-M-85(18)C.

Line 31 — Add lines 29 and 30.

Line 32 — Enter the amount of all liabilities (both long and short term) when computing the capital base. Use the same method of averaging used to determine average value of assets.

Line 33 — Subtract line 32, Column C, from line 31, Column C. This is your total capital base.

Line 34 — Enter subsidiary capital from Schedule C, Part II, line 43. If you have no subsidiary capital, enter '0'.

Line 35 — Subtract line 34 from line 33. This is your business and investment capital.

Line 36 — Enter total investment capital from Schedule D, line 49. If you have no investment capital, enter '0'.

Line 37 — Subtract line 36 from line 35. This is your total business capital.

Line 38 — Multiply line 36 by the investment allocation percentage from Schedule D, line 47. This is your allocated investment capital.

Line 39 — Multiply line 37 by the business allocation percentage from Schedule B, line 27 or 35. This is your allocated business capital. If your property, payroll and sales were entirely within New York State, enter the full amount from line 37 (you do not need to use Schedule B).

Line 40 — Add lines 38 and 39. This is your capital base (allocated investment and business capital).

Line 40a — Your **issuer's allocation percentage** represents the amount of your capital employed within New York State compared to the total amount of capital employed everywhere. Every taxpayer using Form CT-3 should compute an issuer's allocation percentage. If you do not supply the information needed to compute your issuer's allocation percentage you may have to pay a $500 penalty.

To determine the percentage, add line 40 (capital base) and Schedule C, line 44, (subsidiary capital base), then divide by line 33 (total capital). If you have no subsidiaries, divide line 40 by line 33.

Combined filers must compute a combined issuer's allocation percentage by using amounts from Form CT-3-A. The combined issuer's allocation percentage should be entered on Form CT-3-A, Schedule K, line 78.

The issuer's allocation percentage used to compute subsidiary capital allocated to New York and investment capital allocated to New York is the percentage determined on the New York State tax return filed by the issuing corporation for the preceding year. You may obtain some of these percentages from Tax Service Publications.

Issuers' allocation percentages will also be supplied by this department upon written request (in duplicate) to:

NYS Tax Department
Taxpayer Assistance Bureau
W. A. Harriman Campus
Albany, NY 12227

Telephone (518) 457-7034

Line 41 — Capital base tax computation: Multiply line 40 by the tax rate of .00178. Enter the amount on line 43 but do not enter more than $350,000. If you have been taxable in New York State for less than two years read the instructions for line 43 to see if you qualify as a new small business corporation.

Cooperative housing corporations multiply line 40 by .0004.

Lines 42 through 73 — Computation of Tax

Line 42 — Enter the tax computed on your entire net income base from line 26.

Line 43 — Enter the tax computed on your capital base from line 41. Do not enter more than $350,000.

A new small business corporation may claim an exemption from the tax on the capital base for its first two tax years if it meets the requirements below. If you are claiming this exemption, enter '0' on line 43 and check the box indicating which year the exemption is for. You will continue to be liable for the highest tax computed on lines 42, 44a, 44b or 45, in addition to the tax on line 47. Attach a separate sheet covering all points listed below. If you do not supply the information, the exemption will be disallowed.

Do not confuse this definition with the definition of a small business taxpayer on line 26.

To qualify, the corporation must meet the federal definition of a small business corporation. (Internal Revenue Code section 1244(c)(3) disregarding the second sentence of subparagraph (A)). The requirements are:

— The total amount of money and other property the corporation received for stock, as a contribution to capital and as paid-in surplus, may not be more than $1 million on the last day of its taxable year.

— It cannot be similar in ownership and operations to a business now taxable or previously taxable under New York State Tax Law, Article 9 (section 183, 184, 185 or 186) Article 9-A, 22, 32 or 33 (or a business entity which had income or losses includable under Article 22 or which would have been taxable under Article 23 had that article not been repealed).

— 90% of the corporation's assets and 80% of its employees must be located in New York State.

— It cannot have as a shareholder a corporation that owns over 50% of its voting stock, and that is taxable under Article 9 (section 183, 184, 185 or 186), Article 9-A, 32 or 33, unless the corporation itself qualifies as a small business corporation.

Line 44a — If you are not claiming a business allocation (all your business is within New York State), multiply line 25 by 5% and enter that amount on line 44a. Enter "0" on line 44b.

Line 44b — If you do claim a business allocation, complete Form CT-3-ATT, Schedule A and enter on line 44b the minimum taxable income base and tax from Schedule A, lines 6 and 7. Enter '0' on line 44a.

Line 45 — Fixed Dollar Minimum Tax - 1989 legislation increased the fixed dollar minimum tax rate (Chapter 61, Laws of 1989). The new fixed dollar minimum tax consists of four levels and is determined by the corporation's gross payroll, total receipts and average value of gross assets.

Enter your gross payroll, total receipts and gross assets in the appropriate boxes. Use the tax rates on page 2 to determine your fixed dollar minimum tax.

Gross payroll — The total wages, salaries, and other personal services compensation of all employees including general executive officers wherever located. For a period of less than 12 months, annualize gross payroll by dividing it by the number of months in the short period and multiplying the result by 12.

Use the total amounts shown on federal Form 1120 or Form 1120-A, lines 12 and 13a, plus any wages included in the cost of goods sold, Form 1120, Schedule A, line 3.

Total receipts — Receipts from the sales of tangible personal property, services performed, rentals, royalties, receipts from the sales of rights for closed circuit and cable television transmissions and all other business receipts received in the regular course of business. These items can be found on federal Form 1120 or 1120-A Income Section, lines 1c, 6, 7 and 10.

Do not include any nonbusiness dividends, nonbusiness interest, or business or investment gains or losses.

Average value of gross assets — The average fair market value of real property and marketable securities plus all other property at the value shown on your books, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Use the amount from Form CT-3, line 27, column C.

Line 46 — Enter the amount from line 42, 43, 44a, 44b or 45, whichever is largest. Small business taxpayer exception: If line 43 (tax on capital base) is larger than line 42 (tax on entire net income base) only because of the reduced rate applicable to small business taxpayers, enter the largest amount from line 42, 44a, 44b or 45.

Taxable DISCs must enter the larger of lines 43 or 45. Real estate investment trusts and regulated investment companies enter the largest of lines 42, 44a, 44b or 45.

Line 47 — Enter the subsidiary capital base and tax from Form CT-3-ATT, Schedule C, Part II, lines 44 and 45.

Line 48 — Add lines 46 and 47. This is the total amount of tax due before the application of any tax credits.

Line 49 — Enter the total amount of your tax credits. When claiming more than one credit you must apply them against your tax in the order listed below.

1. Eligible business facility tax credit (Form CT-45)
2. Economic development zone capital corporation tax credit (Form DTF-602)
3. Economic development zone wage tax credit (Form DTF-601)
4. Investment tax credit carryforwards - pre 1987 (Form CT-46)
5. Additional investment tax credit carryforwards - pre 1987 (Form CT-46)
6. Research and development tax credit carryforwards - pre 1987 (Form CT-42)
7. Additional investment tax credit (Form CT-46)
8. Investment tax credit (1987) (Form CT-46)
9. Employment incentive tax credit (1988) (Form CT-46)
10. Economic development zone investment tax credit (Form DTF-603)
11. Economic development zone employment incentive tax credit (Form DTF-601)
12. Special additional mortgage recording tax credit (Forms CT-43 and CT-43.1)

Aviation Corporations - A corporation principally engaged in aviation (including air freight forwarders acting as principal and like indirect air carriers) that qualifies for an investment tax credit (item #8 above) cannot apply the credit against its tax due for a tax year ending in 1989. However, the investment tax credit can be carried over to the next seven tax years.

Mergers, Acquisitions and Consolidations - In general, the tax credits of a target corporation cannot be used by the acquiring corporation. See CT-3, Schedule F.

For more information about the order of application of credits see TSB-M-89(4)C.

Tax credits cannot reduce your tax below the higher of the fixed dollar minimum tax or the tax on the minimum taxable income base.

Indicate which credits you are claiming by checking the appropriate box. Attach copies of all forms and schedules used.

Line 50 — Subtract line 49 from line 48. If your tax credits are more than the tax shown on line 48, enter "0."

Line 51 — Enter the amount from line 44a or 44b (minimum taxable income base tax) or line 45 (fixed dollar minimum tax), whichever is larger.

Line 52 — Enter the amount from line 50 or line 51, whichever is larger. This is your tax.

Line 53a — If you have filed an application for extension (Form CT-5), enter the amount from line 3 of Form CT-5.

Line 53b — If you did not file Form CT-5 and the amount on line 52 is more than $1,000, you must pay a mandatory first installment for the period following that covered by this return. Enter 25% of the tax shown on line 52.

Line 54 — Add lines 52 and 53a or 53b.

Lines 55 through 62 — Prepayments. Enter all prepayments you have made on lines 55 through 61 and total them on line 62.

Line 63 — If line 62 is smaller than line 54, subtract line 62 from line 54. This is the balance of tax due. If line 62 is larger than line 54, enter "0" on line 63.

Lines 64 and 65 — If you are not filing this return on time, you must pay interest and additional charges. (See Interest and Penalties on page 2.)

Line 66 — If you underpaid your estimated tax, use Form CT-222, *Underpayment of Estimated Tax by Corporations,* to compute the penalty. Attach Form CT-222. If no CT-222 penalty is due, enter "0" on line 66.

Line 67 — Add lines 63, 64, 65 and 66. This is the amount you owe. Enter your payment on line 1, then continue with line 73.

Lines 68 through 72 — Overpayment. If line 54 is smaller than line 62, subtract line 54 from line 62 (you must also subtract any amounts on lines 64, 65 and 66). This is the amount of your overpayment. You may apply an overpayment or part of an overpayment of tax as a credit to your metropolitan transportation business tax surcharge or to your next tax period, or you may have it refunded. Indicate on lines 69 through 72 the amounts you wish transferred as credits or refunded.

Line 73 — If you can claim either of these refundable credits enter the total amount and attach Form CT-43.1, *Claim for Refund of Special Additional Mortgage Recording Tax Credit* or Form CT-46.1, *Claim for Refund of Investment Tax Credit.* Check the appropriate box on line 49.

Line 74 — Metropolitan Transportation Business Tax Surcharge

Every corporation taxable under Article 9-A that does business, employs capital, owns or leases property or maintains an office in the Metropolitan Commuter Transportation District must file Form CT-3M/4M and pay a business tax surcharge. The MCTD includes the counties of New York, Bronx, Kings, Queens, Richmond, Dutchess, Nassau, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Suffolk and Westchester.

If you do not do business, employ capital, own or lease property in the Metropolitan Commuter Transportation District, you must disclaim liability for the tax surcharge by answering *No*.

Lines 75 and 76 — Real Property Gains Tax

Every corporation with an interest in real property located in New York State must keep a record of the transfer of its stock and report annually every transfer of a controlling interest in its stock and any other information that may be required for the enforcement of this tax (Article 31-B, section 1449-a, Tax on Gains Derived from Certain Real Property Transfers).

Controlling interest is either 50 percent or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock or 50 percent or more of the capital, profits or beneficial interest in that voting stock.

Answer both questions. If you answer *Yes* to both questions, attach a separate sheet providing the following information:

— Name, address and identification number of the new controlling stockholder (use social security number for individuals and federal employer identification number for corporations).

— Date transfer was made.

— Location of real property.

— Whether the corporation is a cooperative housing corporation.

Lines 77 and 78 — Interest Paid to Shareholders

Corporations that made interest payments, deducted in computing entire net income, to a shareholder or shareholders owning, directly or indirectly, individually or in the aggregate, more than 50 percent of its issued capital stock must provide the information requested in this section (section 211.2-a). A penalty of $500 is imposed for failure to provide this information (section 1085(n)).

Lines 79 and 80 — Small Business Taxpayer

If you used the small business tax rate on line 26 you must complete this line to show that your corporation qualifies for the lower tax rate. Use the worksheet below to determine the amount to enter on line 80.

	Amount	No. of Shares
Par value stock		
No par stock		
Contributions to capital & paid-in surplus		
Total Capital Contributions - Enter on line 80		

A corporation qualifies if:

- Its entire net income (before allocation) is not more than $290,000,
- The total amount of money and other property it received for stock, as a contribution to capital and as paid-in surplus, is not more than $1 million on the last day of its tax year, and
- The corporation is not part of an affiliated group, as defined in IRC section 1504, unless the group itself would have met the above criteria if it had filed a combined return.

If you qualify, provide the information requested in this section. Use your balance sheet amounts for stock and other paid-in capital.

Interest Deducted

Enter the total amount of interest deducted on your federal return that you used in computing your federal taxable income on line 2.

Federal Returns

Indicate which type of federal return you filed and list any years during the past five for which you were audited by the IRS.

Signature

This return must be signed by an officer of the corporation or in the case of an association, publicly traded partnership or business conducted by a trustee, a person authorized to act for the association, partnership, or business. Failure to sign the return will delay the processing of any refunds or may result in penalties.

When preparing and mailing your 1989 corporate franchise tax return, please remember the following:

— Use the preaddressed label. It will ensure the proper recording of your franchise tax return.

— If you are not using the label, include your employer identification number and file number on each form filed. These numbers can be copied directly from the label.

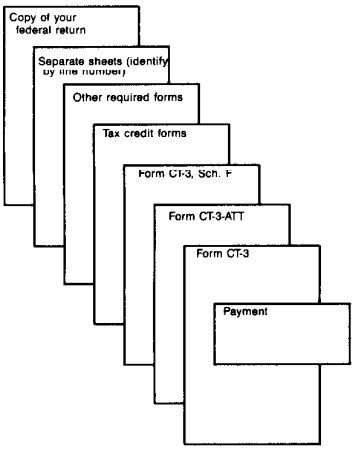
— Have the appropriate individuals sign the return.

— Make your check payable to: **New York State Corporation Tax.**

— Attach a complete copy of your federal return

— Attach Form CT-3-ATT, CT-3, Schedule F, and any other schedules and tax credit claim forms used to compute your tax.

— Assemble your return and attachments this way:



— Use the enclosed return envelope to mail your return to:

NYS Corporation Tax
Processing Unit
P.O. Box 1909
Albany, New York 12201-1909

Line-by-Line Instructions for Form CT-3-ATT — Schedules A, B, C, D and E

Schedule A — Computation of Minimum Taxable Income Base and Tax

The minimum taxable income base is determined by recomputing business income allocated to New York State using a three-factor business allocation percentage (see Schedule B for an explanation of the allocation). If you are an aviation corporation this is the same business allocation percentage determined in Schedule B, Part II. If you are not an aviation corporation and your property, payroll and sales were entirely within New York State, you do not need to complete Schedule A. Instead, compute your minimum taxable income base on Form CT-3, line 44a. If you do allocate your business income, complete this schedule and the appropriate parts of Schedule B. Attach the completed schedules to your Form CT-3.

Line 1 — Enter business income for allocation from Form CT-3, line 20.

Line 2 — To determine allocated business income, multiply line 1 by the minimum taxable income allocation percentage from Schedule B, Part III, line 37a or 37b.

Line 3 — Enter allocated investment income from Form CT-3, line 21. If you do not have any investment income, enter '0'.

Line 4 — To determine total allocated income, add lines 2 and 3.

Line 5 — Enter the amount from Form CT-3, line 24.

Line 6 — Add line 4 and line 5 or subtract line 5 from line 4. This is your minimum taxable income base. Enter this amount in the box on Form CT-3, line 44b.

Line 7 —Multiply line 6 by 5% (.05). This is your tax on minimum taxable income base. Enter this amount in the money column on line 44b.

Schedule B — Computation of Business Allocation Percentage and Business Allocation Percentage for Minimum Taxable Income Base

Use Schedule B to allocate your business income (a component of entire net income) and business capital.

The election to allocate all income and capital as either investment or business has been repealed, effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 1989. If you have both types of income or capital, you must complete Schedules B and D.

If your property, payroll and sales were entirely within New York State, you do not need to complete Schedule B.

You allocate by multiplying business income or business capital by your business allocation percentage. The business allocation percentage is computed by averaging four factors: property, payroll and business receipts (the business receipts factor is included twice). The business allocation percentage used to compute the minimum taxable income base is determined the same way except that the business receipts factor is included only once.

The property factor is the percentage of the average value of your real and tangible personal property, whether owned or rented, that is located within New York State. The business receipts factor is the percentage of your business receipts attributable to New York State. The payroll factor is the percentage of your payroll that is attributable to New York State.

You must value real and tangible personal property owned by the corporation at the adjusted basis used for federal income tax. However, you may make a one-time, revocable election to value real and tangible personal property at fair market value. You must make this election on or before the due date (or extended due date) for filing the franchise tax return for your first tax year beginning on or after January 1, 1987. This election does not apply to corporations included in a combined return unless all of the corporations included in the return make the election.

If you are attributing property or wages outside New York State, attach a separate sheet listing:

— Number, location and duties of your employees located outside New York State.

— Location of real and/or tangible personal property and a description of how that property is used.

If you are claiming a business allocation percentage, you must attach a copy of Schedule B to Form CT-3.

Schedule B, Part I — Computation of Business Allocation Percentage

Lines 8 through 12 — Enter the New York State amounts in Column A and the total amounts in Column B.

Line 8 — Enter the average value of real property you owned. Do not include real property and related equipment (except inventoriable goods) that are under construction and are not occupied or used during construction. Include property or equipment under construction that is partially used in the regular course of business only to the extent used.

Line 9 — Enter the average value of real property you rented. The value of rented real property is generally eight times the gross rent payable during the year covered by this return. Gross rent includes any amount payable as rent or in lieu of rent (such as taxes, repairs, etc.) and amortization of leasehold improvements that revert to the lessor at the end of the lease.

Line 10 — Enter the average value of inventories.

Line 11 — Enter the average value of tangible personal property you owned such as machinery, tools, and implements. Do not include cash, shares of stock, bonds, notes, credits, evidences of an interest in property or evidences of credit.

Line 12 — Enter the average value of tangible personal property you rented. The value of rented tangible personal property is generally eight times the gross rent payable during the year covered by this return. However, if you made the one-time election in 1987 (or a fiscal year beginning in 1987) to phase in over a five-year period the value of tangible personal property rented you must include 60% of the value of each item of rented tangible property for the tax year beginning in 1989. For tax years beginning in 1990 the percentage is 80%. For tax years beginning in 1991 and thereafter, the percentage will be 100%.

Line 13 — Add lines 8 through 12.

Line 14 —Divide line 13, Column A, by line 13, Column B, to determine the property factor.

Lines 15 and 16 — Enter receipts from the sale of tangible personal property.

Line 17 — Enter receipts for services performed, based on where they are performed. Corporations engaged in broadcasting or the publication of newspapers and periodicals must allocate to New York State receipts from the sale of advertising to the extent that the broadcasts or publications are delivered to the ultimate purchasers, subscribers, listeners or viewers in New York State.

Receipts for Services to Regulated Investment Companies - Chapter 345 of the Laws of 1988 provides a new method for the allocation of receipts received from an investment company for the sale of management, administration or distribution services. For tax period beginning in 1989, 100% of the receipts from such services must be allocated based on the domicile of the shareholders of the investment company (section 210.3(a)(6)(A)(ii)). For a full description of the amendment to the law see TSB-M-88(9)C.

Receipts for services performed by air freight forwarders acting as principal and like indirect air carriers are allocated to New York State as follows:

Receipts from:	Allocate Receipts
— Pickup and deliveries both made in NYS	100% to NYS
— Pickup only made in NYS	50% to NYS
— Delivery only made in NYS	50% to NYS

Line 18 — Enter receipts from all property you rented to others.

Line 19 — Enter receipts from royalties, allocated where earned.

Line 20 — Enter all other business receipts, allocated where earned.

Line 21 — Add lines 15 through 20.

Line 22 — Divide line 21, Column A, by line 21, Column B, to determine the receipts factor.

Line 23 — An additional receipts factor must be included in the computation of the business allocation percentage. Enter the same percentage computed on line 22 (section 210.3(a)(4)).

Line 24 — Enter the total amount of all wages and compensation of employees other than general executive officers.

General executive officers include the chairman, president, vice-president, secretary, assistant secretary, treasurer, assistant treasurer, comptroller and any other officer charged with the general executive affairs of the corporation. An executive officer whose duties are restricted to territory either inside or outside New York State is not a general executive officer. Employees within New York include all employees regularly connected with or working out of an office or other place of business you maintained within New York State, no matter where the services of the employees were performed.

Line 25 — Divide line 24, Column A, by line 24, Column B, to determine payroll factor.

Line 26 — Add the factors on lines 14, 22, 23, and 25.

Line 27 — Divide line 26 by four or by the number of factors. This is your allocation percentage for business income and capital. Enter this amount on Form CT-3, lines 22 and 39. If a factor is missing, add the remaining factors and divide by the total number of factors present. If all but one factor are missing, the remaining factor is the allocation percentage. A factor is missing only if both Column A and Column B are zero.

Example

Computation of allocation percentage for business income and capital:

	CORP. A	CORP. B	CORP. C
Property factor (line 14)	80%	60%	60%
Receipts factor (line 22)	20%	30%	30%
Add'l receipts factor (line 23)	20%	30%	30%
Payroll factor (line 25)	60%	0%	None*
Total	180%	120%	120%
Divided by	4	4	3
Allocation percentage for business income and capital	45%	30%	40%

*In the examples above, Corporation C has no payroll factor since it has no employees either inside or outside New York State. Corporation B has no employees in New York State but has employees outside New York State.

Schedule B, Part II — Computation of Business Allocation Percentage for Aviation Corporations

Line 28 — Aircraft arrivals and departures — Enter the number of landings and takeoffs of an aircraft of an aviation corporation and the number of pickups and deliveries by the aircraft. Arrivals and departures for maintenance, repair, refueling (where no debarkation or embarkation of traffic occurs), training, emergencies, and nonrevenue flights should not be included.

Line 30 — Revenue tons handled — Enter the weight, in tons, of revenue passengers (at 200 pounds per passenger) and revenue cargo first received as originating or connecting traffic or finally discharged at an airport.

Line 32 — Originating revenue — Enter revenue from the transportation of revenue passengers and revenue property first received as originating or connecting traffic.

Schedule B, Part III — Computation of Business Allocation Percentage for Minimum Taxable Income Base

Line 36 — Add the factors on lines 14, 22 and 25.

Line 37a — Divide line 36 by three or by the number of factors. This is your business allocation percentage for minimum taxable income. Enter this amount on Schedule A, line 2. If a factor is missing, add the remaining factors and divide by the total number of factors present. If all but one factor is missing, the remaining factor is the allocation percentage. A factor is missing only if both Column A and Column B are zero.

Example

Computation of allocation percentage for minimum taxable income base:

	CORP. A	CORP. B	CORP. C
Property factor (line 14)	80%	60%	60%
Receipts factor (line 22)	10%	30%	30%
Payroll factor (line 25)	60%	0%	None*
Total	150%	90%	90%
Divided by	3	3	2
Allocation percentage for minimum taxable income	50%	30%	45%

*In the examples above, Corporation C has no payroll factor since it has no employees either inside or outside New York State. Corporation B has no employees in New York State but has employees outside New York State.

Line 37b — Aviation corporations — enter your business allocation percentage from line 35.

Schedule C

Complete Schedule C if you have any subsidiaries. A subsidiary is a corporation which is controlled by the taxpayer, because the taxpayer owns more than 50% of the total number of shares of the corporation's voting capital stock, issued and outstanding. A DISC is not a subsidiary.

Part I — Income Attributable to Subsidiary Capital

Lines 38 through 40 — Enter interest, dividends and capital gains. In addition, include on line 40 items such as collapsible corporation gain and sale of subsidiary capital which is not a capital asset for federal tax.

Line 41 — Add lines 38, 39 and 40. Enter this amount on Form CT-3, line 11.

Part II — Computation and Allocation of Subsidiary Capital Base and Tax

Subsidiary capital is the taxpayer's total investment in shares of capital stock of its subsidiaries and the amount of indebtedness owed to the taxpayer by its subsidiaries (whether or not evidenced by written instruments) on which interest is not claimed and deducted by the subsidiary against any tax imposed by Article 9-A, 32 or 33, less liabilities directly or indirectly attributable to subsidiary capital.

Subsidiary capital does not include accounts receivable acquired in the ordinary course of trade or business either for services rendered or for the sale of property primarily held for sales to customers. Each item of subsidiary capital must be reduced by any of the parent's liabilities which are directly or indirectly attributable to that item of subsidiary capital.

Column A. Enter the full name and federal employer identification number of each subsidiary.

Column C. Enter the average value of each item of your investment in subsidiaries. Average value is generally computed quarterly if your usual accounting practice permits. However, you may use a more frequent basis such as a monthly, weekly or daily average. If your usual accounting practice does not permit a quarterly or more frequent computation of average value, you may use a semiannual or annual computation if no distortion of average value results. Value marketable securities at fair market value and other property using generally accepted accounting principles.

Column D. 1987 amendments to Article 9-A of the Tax Law now permit the deduction of all liabilities, both long-term and short-term, directly or indirectly attributable to subsidiary capital. Use the same method of averaging used to determine the average value of assets in Column C. Enter for each item of subsidiary capital listed in Column A the liabilities directly or indirectly attributable to it. Liabilities directly attributable to an asset (stock or debt) are those that were incurred to acquire that asset.

Use the following worksheet to determine the amount of liabilities indirectly attributable to a particular asset.

Worksheet

Total liabilities	(A)	_____
Liabilities directly attributable to:		
Subsidiary capital	(B)	_____
Investment capital	(C)	_____
Business capital	(D)	_____
Add lines (B), (C) and (D)	(E)	_____
Subtract line (E) from line (A)	(F)	_____
Enter amount from Schedule C, Part II, line 42, Column C	(G)	_____
Enter amount from Form CT-3, line 31, Column C	(H)	_____
Divide line (G) by line (H)	(I)	_____%
Multiply line (F) by line (I)	(J)	_____
Value of the particular asset	(K)	_____
Enter amount from line (G)	(L)	_____
Divide line (K) by line (L)	(M)	_____%
Enter amount from line (J)	(N)	_____
Multiply line (M) by line (N)	(O)	_____

In Column D, on the line for the asset in question, include the sum of the amount from line (O) of this worksheet and the amount of liabilities directly attributable to that asset.

Column E. Determine the net average value of each item listed in Column A by subtracting Column D from Column C. The net average value of any item cannot be less than zero.

Column F. Enter the issuer's allocation percentage for each item listed in Column A. See instructions for Form CT-3, line 40a.

Column G. Multiply net average value, Column E, of each item listed in Column A by its issuer's allocation percentage in column F. This is the value of subsidiary capital allocated to New York State.

Line 42 - Add the amounts in Columns C and D.

Line 43 - Add the amounts in Column E. This is the total net average value of subsidiary capital. Enter this amount on Form CT-3, line 34.

Line 44 - Add the amounts in Column G. Enter this amount in the box on Form CT-3, line 47.

Line 45 — Multiply line 44 by the tax rate of .0009. This is your subsidiary capital base tax. Enter this amount in the money column on Form CT-3, line 47.

Schedule D — Computation of Investment Capital and Investment Allocation Percentage

Investment Capital is the average value of your investments in stocks, bonds and other corporate or governmental securities, less liabilities, both long-term and short-term, directly or indirectly attributable to investment capital.

The election to allocate all income or capital as either investment or business has been repealed effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 1989. If you have both types of income or capital you must complete Schedules B and D.

Column A — List all stocks, bonds and other securities issued by a corporation (other than the taxpayer, a subsidiary or a DISC) or by governmental units, either foreign or domestic, and their instrumentalities. Investment capital includes investments in regulated investment corporations such as money market funds and mutual funds if they exist in a corporate form. It also includes bonds or other securities of a subsidiary the interest on which is claimed by the subsidiary as a deduction under Article 9-A, 32 or 33.

Column C — Enter the average fair market value of each item listed in Column A. On any date, the fair market value of stocks, bonds and other regularly traded securities is the mean between the highest and lowest selling prices. The average value generally is computed quarterly if your usual accounting practice permits it, but you may use a monthly, weekly, or daily average. If your usual accounting practice does not permit a quarterly or more frequent computation of average fair market value, you may use a semiannual or annual computation if no distortion of average fair market value results. If the security is not marketable, value it using generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

Column D. 1987 amendments to Article 9-A of the Tax Law now permit the deduction of all liabilities, both long-term and short-term, directly or indirectly attributable to investment capital. Use the same method of averaging used to determine the average value of assets in Column C. Enter for each item of investment capital listed in Column A the sum of the liabilities directly or indirectly attributable to it. Liabilities directly attributable to an asset are those that were incurred to acquire that asset.

Use the following worksheet to determine the amount of liabilities indirectly attributable to a particular asset.

Worksheet

Total liabilities	(A)	_____
Liabilities directly attributable to:		
Subsidiary capital	(B)	_____
Investment capital	(C)	_____
Business capital	(D)	_____
Add lines (B), (C) and (D)	(E)	_____
Subtract line (E) from line (A)	(F)	_____
Enter amount from Schedule D, line 46, Column C	(G)	_____
Enter amount from Form CT-3, line 31, Column C	(H)	_____
Divide line (G) by line (H)	(I)	_____%
Multiply line (F) by line (I)	(J)	_____
Value of the particular asset	(K)	_____
Enter amount from line (G)	(L)	_____
Divide line (K) by line (L)	(M)	_____%
Enter amount from line (J)	(N)	_____
Multiply line (M) by line (N)	(O)	_____

In Column D, on the line for the asset in question, include the sum of the amount from line (O) of this worksheet and the amount of liabilities directly attributable to that asset.

Column E. Determine the net average value of each item listed in Column A by subtracting Column D from Column C. The net average value of any item cannot be less than zero.

Column F — Enter the issuer's allocation percentage for each investment listed in Column A. For information, see the instructions for Form CT-3, line 40a.

Issuer's allocation percentages will be supplied by this department upon written request (in duplicate) to:

NYS Tax Department
Taxpayer Assistance Bureau
W. A. Harriman Campus
Albany, NY 12227

Telephone (518) 457-7034

Column G — Determine the value of each investment in Column A by multiplying each item in Column E by the issuer's allocation percentage listed in Column F. The issuer's allocation percentage for all governmental securities is 0%.

Line 47 — Determine your investment allocation percentage by dividing line 46, Column G, by line 46, Column E.

Line 48 — You may include cash on deposit in investment capital. Cash on deposit includes certificates of deposit and money market funds with a bank. You may not treat a portion of cash as investment capital and the balance as business capital.

Line 49 — Add lines 46 and 48, Column E. This is your Investment capital. Enter this amount on Form CT-3, line 36.

Schedule E — Computation of Investment Income for Allocation

Complete this schedule if you are allocating part of your entire net income using an investment allocation percentage from Schedule D. Investment income is income from investment capital to the extent it is included in entire net income, less any deductions allowable in computing entire net income that are attributable to investment capital or investment income, and less a portion of any net operating loss deduction allowable in computing entire net income.

Income from investment capital includes dividends (other than from a subsidiary or a DISC), interest, and capital gains and losses from sales or exchanges of investment capital that are included in the computation of entire net income. Professional service corporations (Article 15 or 15-A BCL) must use an investment allocation percentage of 100% (section 210.3(b)(3)).

Line 50 — Enter the balance of dividends not excluded on Form CT-3, line 12. This includes 100% of the dividends disallowed for federal tax under section 246(c) and 50% of all other nonsubsidiary dividends. See TSB-M-89(14)C for more information.

Line 51 — Enter interest income from corporate and government bonds, corporate debentures, notes and certificates of indebtedness that have many of the essential characteristics of bonds. If the investment allocation percentage is zero, interest from bank accounts (cash) must be allocated by the business allocation percentage.

Line 52 — Enter interest received from a bond or other evidence of indebtedness of a subsidiary if the subsidiary claims any part of the interest as a New York State franchise tax deduction on any return under Article 9-A, 32 or 33 for any period ending within the tax year of the parent, if the bond or other certificate of indebtedness constitutes investment capital.

Line 53 — You may treat cash on hand or on deposit as either business or investment capital. However you may **not** treat part as business capital and part as investment capital. Enter interest on bank accounts only if you have elected to treat cash as investment capital and have entered the amount on Schedule D, line 48.

You may not treat cash as investment capital if you have no other investment capital.

Line 54 — Do not include any net capital gains or (losses) from the sales and exchanges of securities constituting investment capital, that were not used in computing federal taxable income.

Line 56 — Enter deductions directly or indirectly attributable to investment income or investment capital. To determine the amount of deductions indirectly attributable, use the following formula:

$$\text{Total amount of deductions subject to indirect attribution} \times \frac{\text{Average value of assets included in investment capital}}{\text{Average value of all assets}}$$

To compute the value of an asset, real property and marketable securities should be valued at fair market value and all other property should be included at the value shown on your books in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

To determine the total amount of deductions subject to indirect attribution, use the following procedure:

(a) Subtract from the amount of federal deductions included on federal Form 1120, line 27 the following:

- Those federal deductions included in such line 27 amount which are required to be added back to federal taxable income in computing entire net income, **other than** the amount of such deductions directly or indirectly attributable to subsidiary capital; and
- the New York excess depreciation add-back described at Tax Law, section 208.9(b)(11) (relating to the disposition of certain decoupled property) to the extent that such amount was included in (b), for prior tax years which began on or after January 1, 1987.

(b) Increase the amount arrived at in (a) by the following deductions which are subtracted from federal taxable income in computing entire net income:

- Interest expense attributable to interest income not includable in federal taxable income but required to be included in entire net income (e.g., municial bond interest), to the extent such interest expense is not deducted for federal purposes. (Tax Law, section 208.9(b)(2); see also Franchise Tax Regulations, 20 NYCRR 3-2.3(a)(2)).
- In the case of a taxpayer organized outside the United States, deductions attributable to income which is not included in federal taxable income but is required to be included in entire net income (e.g., foreign source income). (Tax Law, section 208.9(c); see also Franchise Tax Regulations. 20 NYCRR 3-2.3(a)(9)).
- The portion of wages and salaries paid or incurred for the tax year for which a deduction is not allowed pursuant to section 280C of the Internal Revenue Code. (Tax Law, section 208.9(a)(7)).
- Depreciation deductions permitted under Article 9-A with respect to "decoupled" property pursuant to Tax Law, section 208.9(a)(11) and (12).
- Deductions arising from "decoupling" from federal safe harbor lease provisions pursuant to Tax Law, section 208.9(a)(10).

(c) Reduce the amount arrived at in (b) by these deductions included therein which were determined in (a) to be directly attributable to subsidiary, investment or business capital.

For more information see TSB-M-88(5)C.

To compute the value of an asset, real property and marketable securities should be valued at fair market value and all other property should be included at the value shown on your books in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

Line 58 — Apportion any net operating loss deduction claimed on Form CT-3, line 14, between business income and investment income. Divide investment income before deduction of any net operating loss by entire net income before deduction of any net operating loss. Multiply the result by the net operating loss deduction. Enter this amount on line 58.

Need Help?

Phone

For forms or publications, call toll free (from New York State only) 1 800 462-8100. From areas outside New York State, call (518) 438 1073.

For information, call toll free (from New York State only) 1 800 CALL TAX (1 800 225-5829). From areas outside New York State, call (518) 438-8581.

Taxpayer assistance is available Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Write

If you need to write, address your letter to:

New York State Tax Department
Taxpayer Assistance Bureau
W. A. Harriman Campus
Albany, NY 12227