New York State Department of Taxation and Finance

Instructions for Forms CT-32-A and CT-32-A/B

Banking Corporation Combined Franchise Tax Return And Combined Group Detail Spreadsheet

Tax Law — Article 32

CT-32-A-I

Up-to-date information affecting your 2004 tax return

Visit the *Corporation Tax Up-to-Date Information* page on our Web site at *www.nystax.gov* for Tax Law changes or forms corrections that occurred after the forms and instructions were printed.

New for 2004

Filing fees for disregarded single member limited liability corporations (SMLLC's)

Effective for tax years beginning in 2003 and 2004, every SMLLC that is a disregarded entity for federal income tax purposes and has income derived from New York sources must file Form IT-204-LL, *Limited Liability Company/Limited Liability Partnership Filing Fee Payment Form* and pay a filing fee within 30 days after the last day of its tax year. For more information, see TSB-M-03(5)C.

Long-term care insurance credit increased

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2004, the long-term care insurance credit has been increased to 20% of the premiums paid during the tax year for the purchase of qualifying long-term care insurance. For more information, see Form CT-249, *Claim for Long-Term Care Insurance Credit*.

Bank tax extender for commercial banks

The provisions of Chapter 298 of the Laws of 1985 concerning commercial banks, including the bad debt provisions, have been extended for one year to tax years beginning before January 1, 2006.

Your refund may be applied to a city of New York tax warrant judgment debt

Due to a recent law change, your refund may be reduced by amounts owed for a city of New York tax warrant judgment debt. For additional information concerning these changes, see *Line 22a – Refund of overpayment* on page 6.

General information

Each banking corporation or bank holding company is generally a separate taxable entity and must file its own tax return. However, a group of banking corporations and bank holding companies may be permitted or required to file a combined return to properly reflect the tax liability of these corporations under Article 32 of the Tax Law.

If a banking corporation or bank holding company has been required or permitted to file a combined return, the corporation must continue to file a combined return until the facts affecting its combined reporting status materially change.

General filing instructions

For the combined franchise tax return, one member of the combined group is designated the parent, whether or not it is the actual parent corporation, and must file Form CT-32-A. Each member of the combined group, except the parent, must file its individual certification on Form CT-32-A/C, *Report By a Banking Corporation Included in a Combined Franchise Tax Return.*

The combined group is also required to file Form CT-32-A/B, *Combined Group Detail Spreadsheet,* which is a breakdown schedule of all the individual member information. See *Other forms required* below.

The parent corporation and each corporation in the combined group are jointly responsible for the completion and filing of Forms CT-32-A, CT-32-A/B, and CT-32-A/C, and any other federal or state attachments that may be required.

Compute the combined tax on Form CT-32-A. If the combined group includes more than two corporations, report the entire net income (ENI), alternative ENI, taxable assets, and allocation percentages of the additional members of the group on Form CT-32-A/B. Use additional CT-32-A/B forms as required.

Use column D of Schedules B, C, D, and E of Form CT-32-A to compute intercorporate eliminations. See the instructions on page 5 for more information about intercorporate transactions.

Do not complete the shaded areas on Forms CT-32-A and CT-32-A/B.

Other forms required

Form CT-32-A/B, *Combined Group Detail Spreadsheet,* is a breakdown form for all the individual member information. The lines on this form are identical to the lines on Form CT-32-A. Therefore, separate line instructions are not needed.

Form CT-32-A/C, *Report by a Banking Corporation Included in a Combined Franchise Tax Return,* is an individual form that must be filed by each member of the New York State combined group, except the parent corporation and any non-taxpayer included in the group.

Attach Forms CT-32-A/B and CT-32-A/C to the parent corporation's Form CT-32-A.

Combined filer statement

If you are filing Form CT-32-A for the first time and are part of a newly formed New York State combined group, you must also include Form CT-51, *Combined Filer Statement for Newly Formed Groups Only,* when you file your return.

For existing groups, Form CT-50, *Combined Filer Statement for Existing Groups,* will be sent to you for verification. Review and make any appropriate changes on the form, and return it with your franchise tax return.

Who must file

Article 32 of the Tax Law imposes a franchise tax on banking corporations for the privilege of exercising their corporation franchise or doing business in New York State in a corporate or organized capacity for all or any part of their tax year. It also imposes the tax on bank holding companies when included in a combined return. Except for corporations described in section 1453(l), corporations liable to tax under Article 33 are not subject to tax under Article 32.

Banking corporations include the following:

A. New York State banking corporations — Any corporation organized under the laws of New York State that is authorized to do or is doing a banking business is a banking corporation. Such corporations include, but are not limited to, commercial banks, trust companies, limited purpose trust companies, subsidiary trust companies, savings banks, savings and loan associations, agreement corporations, and the New York Business Development Corporation. Also included as a banking corporation is the New York State Mortgage Facilities Corporation.

B. Banking corporations organized under the laws of another state or country — Any corporation organized under the laws of another state or country that is doing a banking business is a banking corporation. Such corporations include, but are not limited to, commercial banks, trust companies, savings banks, savings and loan associations, and agreement corporations.

C. Banking corporations organized under the laws of the United States — Any national banking association, federal savings bank, federal savings and loan association, and any other corporation organized under the authority of the United States (including an Edge Act corporation) that is doing a banking business, is a banking corporation. Also, every production credit association organized under the Federal Farm Credit Act of 1933 that is doing a banking business and all of whose stock held by the Federal Production Credit Corporation has been retired is a banking corporation.

D. Corporations owned by a bank or a bank holding company
Any corporation principally engaged in a business that:

- might lawfully be conducted by a corporation subject to Article 3 of the New York Banking Law or by a national banking association, or
- is so closely related to banking or managing or controlling banks as to be a proper incident thereto as defined in section 4(c)(8) of the Federal Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended,

is a banking corporation if its voting stock is 65% or more owned or controlled directly or indirectly by a banking corporation described above, or by a bank holding company.

However, a corporation that is 65% or more owned and is principally engaged in a business described in section 183, 184, or 186 (as it was in effect on December 31, 1999) of the Tax Law (such as a telegraph, telephone, trucking, railroad, gas, or electric business) is not subject to Article 32 of the Tax Law if any of its business receipts from that business are from outside the corporation that controls it.

A corporation that is 65% or more owned and that was subject to tax under Article 9-A for its tax year ending in 1984 was allowed in 1985 to make a one-time *grandfather election* to continue to be taxable under Article 9-A. This election remains in effect until revoked by the taxpayer. In no event can the election or revocation of the election be for part of the tax year. The revocation is made by the filing of a tax return under Article 32 of the Tax Law.

Transitional provisions for the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act extended (Articles 9-A and 32) — Under the federal Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, an entity was created called a *financial holding company* (FHC) that can own banks, insurance companies, and securities firms. As a result of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, the Tax Law was amended in 2000 to allow certain corporations that were taxed under Article 9-A (Franchise Tax on Business Corporations) or Article 32 (Franchise Tax on Banking Corporations) in 1999 to retain their tax status in 2000. Taxpayers that made the one-time election to remain taxable under Article 9-A, pursuant to section 1452(d) (the *grandfather election*), retain the authority to revoke that election. These transitional provisions, scheduled to expire for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2004, have been extended, so that they now expire for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2006.

Definition of doing business within New York State

The phrase *doing business* includes all activities that occupy the time and labor of people for profit. In determining whether or not a corporation is doing business in New York State, consideration is given to such factors as: the nature, continuity, frequency, and regularity of the activities of a corporation in New York State; the location of the corporation's offices and other places of business; the employment in New York State of agents, officers, and employees of the corporation; and other relevant factors. Activities that constitute doing business in New York State include: operating a branch, loan production office, representative office, or a bona fide office in New York State. Activities that do not constitute doing business in New York State include: occasionally acquiring a security interest in real or personal property located in New York State, or occasionally acquiring title to property located in New York State through foreclosure of a security interest.

In addition, a corporation organized under the laws of another country will not be deemed to be doing business, employing capital, owning property, or maintaining an office in New York State, if its activities are limited solely to investing or trading in stocks and securities for its own account, under Internal Revenue Code (IRC) section 864(b)(2)(A)(ii), or investing or trading in commodities for its own account, under IRC section 864(b)(2)(B)(ii), or any combination of these activities.

Definition of banking business

The phrase *banking business* means the business a corporation may be created to do under Article 3 (Banks and Trust Companies), Article 3-B (Subsidiary Trust Companies), Article 5 (Foreign Banking Corporations and National Banks), Article 5-A (New York Business Development Corporation), Article 5-C (Interstate Branching), Article 6 (Savings Banks), or Article 10 (Savings and Loan Associations) of the New York State Banking Law, or the business a corporation is authorized to do by such articles. With respect to a national banking association, federal savings bank, federal savings and loan association, or production credit association, the phrase *banking business* means the business a national banking association, federal savings bank, federal savings and loan association, or production credit association may be created to do or is authorized to do under the laws of the United States or the laws of New York State. The phrase *banking business* also means such business as any corporation organized under the authority of the United States has authority to do that is substantially similar to the business that a corporation may be created to do under Articles 3, 3-B, 5, 5-A, 5-C, 6, or 10 of the New York State Banking Law, or any business that a corporation is authorized to do by such articles.

Definition of bank holding company

The following are bank holding companies:

- A corporation or association subject to Article 3-A of the New York Banking Law.
- A corporation or association registered under the Federal Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended.
- A corporation or association registered as a savings and loan holding company (excluding a diversified savings and loan holding company) under the Federal National Housing Act as amended.

Bank S corporations

A banking corporation that has elected to be a New York S corporation by filing Form CT-6 must file Form CT-32-S, *New York Bank S Corporation Franchise Tax Return.*

Qualified subchapter S subsidiary (QSSS)

The filing requirements for a QSSS that is owned by a New York C corporation or a nontaxpayer corporation are outlined below. Where New York State follows federal QSSS treatment, the parent and QSSS must file a single franchise tax return. The QSSS is ignored as a separate taxable entity, and the assets, liabilities, income, and deductions of the QSSS are included on the parent's franchise tax return. However, for other taxes, such as sales and excise taxes, and the license and maintenance fees imposed under Article 9, the QSSS will continue to be recognized as a separate corporation. As a result, a foreign authorized QSSS included in the parent's return (disregarded as a separate taxable entity for franchise tax purposes) that is filing under Article 32 by reason of *Who must file*, item D, must file Form CT-245, *Maintenance Fee and Activity Return for a Foreign Corporation Disclaiming Tax Liability.* For more information on the maintenance fee, see *License and maintenance fees* on page 4.

a. **Parent is a New York C corporation —** New York State follows the federal QSSS treatment if (1) the QSSS is a New York State taxpayer, or (2) the QSSS is not a New York State taxpayer, but the parent makes a QSSS inclusion election. In both cases, the parent and QSSS are taxed as a single New York C corporation. If the parent does not make a QSSS inclusion election, it must file as a New York C corporation on a stand-alone basis.

b. **Nontaxpayer parent —** New York State follows the federal QSSS treatment where the QSSS is a New York State taxpayer but the parent is not, if the parent elects to be taxed as a New York S corporation by filing Form CT-6. The parent and QSSS are taxed as a single New York S corporation and file Form CT-32-S on a joint basis. If the parent does not elect to be a New York S corporation, the QSSS must file as a New York C corporation on a stand-alone basis.

c. **Exception: excluded corporation —** Notwithstanding the above rules, QSSS treatment is not allowed unless both the parent and the QSSS are banking corporations. That is, the corporations must file on a stand-alone basis if one is an Article 32 taxpayer but the other is an Article 9, 9-A, or 33 taxpayer, or is a corporation that would be subject to such taxes if taxable in New York.

Where New York State follows federal QSSS treatment, the QSSS is not considered a subsidiary of the parent corporation.

To notify the department that a QSSS is included in your return, mark an ***X*** in the box for item F on page 3a of Form CT-32-A and attach Form CT-60-QSSS, *Qualified Subchapter S Subsidiary Information Schedule.*

Who may file Form CT-32-A

Corporations that may be permitted or required to file, or to be included in, a combined return

A banking corporation or bank holding company exercising its corporate franchise or doing business in New York State in a corporate or organized capacity may be permitted or required to file, or to be included in, a combined return with the following:

- Any banking corporation or bank holding company exercising its corporate franchise or doing business in New York State in a corporate or organized capacity that owns or controls, directly or indirectly, 65% or more of its voting stock.
- Any banking corporation or bank holding company exercising its corporate franchise or doing business in New York State in a corporate or organized capacity in which it owns or controls, directly or indirectly, 65% or more of the voting stock.

A banking corporation or bank holding company **not** exercising its corporate franchise or doing business in New York State in a corporate or organized capacity may be permitted or required to file, or be included in, a combined return with the following:

- Any banking corporation or bank holding company exercising its corporate franchise or doing business in New York State in a corporate or organized capacity that owns or controls, directly or indirectly, 65% or more of its voting stock.
- Any banking corporation or bank holding company exercising its corporate franchise or doing business in New York State in a corporate or organized capacity in which it owns or controls, directly or indirectly, 65% or more of the voting stock.

The Commissioner of Taxation and Finance may permit or require the filing of a combined return by banking corporations or bank holding companies when 65% or more of the voting stock of each is owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the same interest, and at least one of the corporations is exercising its corporate franchise or doing business in New York State in a corporate or organized capacity.

A banking corporation or bank holding company that meets the 65% or more stock ownership requirements may be permitted or required to file, or to be included in, a combined return only if the Commissioner of Taxation and Finance determines that such filing is necessary to properly reflect the tax liability of such corporation or other corporations. In making the determination whether a combined return is necessary to properly reflect the tax liability of any one or more of the corporations, the Commissioner of Taxation and Finance will first determine whether the group of corporations under consideration is engaged in a unitary business. A corporation engaged in a unitary business with one or more of the corporations in the group may be permitted or required to file a combined return if the Commissioner of Taxation and Finance determines that:

- the corporation has intercorporate transactions with one or more of the corporations in the group that cause the improper reflection of the activity, business, income, or assets within New York State of one or more of the corporations, or
- the corporation has an agreement, understanding, arrangement, or transactions with one or more of the corporations in the group that cause the improper reflection of the activity, business, income, or assets within New York State of one or more of the corporations.

A banking corporation or bank holding company satisfying these requirements for inclusion in a combined return does not need to request prior permission to file on a combined basis with one or more banking corporations or bank holding companies. To file on a combined basis, the banking corporation or bank holding company must be included in a completed combined return. The first year that entity files on a combined basis, and each year after that in which the composition of the group changes, certain information must be submitted to the Tax Department, either on the return or attached to it. The information that must be submitted is described in regulation section 21-2.5(b). The filing of a combined return or the inclusion of a corporation in the combined return is subject to revision or disallowance on audit.

Corporations required to file, or to be included in, a combined return

A banking corporation or bank holding company exercising its corporate franchise or doing business in New York State in a corporate or organized capacity **must** file, or be included in, a combined return with the following:

- Any banking corporation or bank holding company, exercising its corporate franchise or doing business in New York State in a corporate or organized capacity, that owns or controls, directly or indirectly, 80% or more of the voting stock.
- Any banking corporation or bank holding company that is exercising its corporate franchise or doing business in New York State in a corporate or organized capacity in which it owns or controls, directly or indirectly, 80% or more of the voting stock.

However, a banking corporation or bank holding company exercising its corporate franchise or doing business in New York State in a corporate or organized capacity that meets the 80% or more stock ownership requirement may be excluded from a combined return, if the corporation or the Commissioner of Taxation and Finance shows that the inclusion of such a corporation in the combined return fails to properly reflect the tax liability of such corporation.

Tax liability may be deemed to be improperly reflected because of intercorporate transactions or some agreement, understanding, arrangement, or transaction whereby the activity, business, income, or assets of the corporation within New York State is improperly or inaccurately reflected.

A banking corporation or bank holding company meeting the requirements for exclusion from a combined return does not need to request prior permission to be excluded from the combined return. To be excluded from the combined return, that entity must file a completed separate return. The first year that entity is excluded from the combined return, it must include certain information on the return or attached to it. The information that must be submitted is described in regulation section 21-2.5(b). The exclusion of a corporation from the combined return is subject to revision or disallowance on audit.

Corporations that cannot be included in a combined return:

- A banking corporation that elected under section 1452(d) of the Tax Law to be taxed under Article 9-A of the Tax Law for those years such election is in effect.
- A banking corporation whose largest tax, computed on a separate basis, is on taxable assets and whose net worth ratio, computed on a separate basis, is less than five percent and whose total assets are comprised of 33% or more of mortgages.
- A banking corporation or bank holding company whose accounting period differs from the accounting period adopted by the combined group.
- A banking corporation or bank holding company that does not meet the 65% or more stock ownership requirement.

Rules for alien corporations

A banking corporation or bank holding company organized under the laws of a country other than the U.S. may not file a combined return with a banking corporation or bank holding company organized under the laws of the United States, New York State, or any other state.

An alien corporation can be included in a combined return only with other alien corporations.

Unitary business

In deciding whether a corporation is part of a unitary business, the Commissioner of Taxation and Finance will consider whether the activities in which the corporation engages are related to the activities of other corporations in the group, or whether the corporation is engaged in the same or related lines of business as other corporations in the group. It is presumed that corporations that are eligible to be included in a combined return meet the unitary business requirement.

Intercorporate transactions

In deciding whether there are intercorporate transactions that cause the improper reflection of the activity, business, income, or assets of a corporation within New York State, the Commissioner of Taxation and Finance will consider transactions directly connected with the business conducted by the corporations, such as:

- Performing services for other corporations in the group.
- Providing funds to other corporations in the group.
- Performing related customer services using common facilities and employees.

Service functions will not be considered when they are incidental to the business of the corporation providing such services. Service functions include, but are not limited to, accounting, legal, and personnel services. It is not necessary that there be intercorporate transactions between any one member with every other member of the group. For purposes of the intercorporate transactions test, it is essential that each corporation have intercorporate transactions with one other combinable corporation or with a combined or combinable group of corporations.

Change of address

If your address has changed, please enter your new address in the appropriate area and mark an ***X*** in the box below the address so that we can update your address for this tax type. Do not mark this box for any change of business information other than for your address.

Change of business information

You must report any changes in your business name, ID number, mailing address, physical address, telephone number, or owner/officer information on Form DTF-95, *Business Tax Account Update*. If only

your address has changed, you may use Form DTF-96, *Report of Address Change for Business Tax Accounts*, to correct your address for this and all other tax types. You can get these forms from our Web site, or by fax, or phone. See *Need help?* on page 16 for the phone number and Web address.

When and where to file

File Form CT-32-A within 2½ months after the end of the tax year. If you are reporting for the calendar year, file your return on or before March 15. If the due date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the return is due on the next business day.

Use Form CT-5.3, *Request for Six-Month Extension to File Combined Franchise Tax Return,* or *Combined MTA Surcharge Return, or Both,* to request a six-month extension of time to file Form CT-32-A and Form CT-32-M. This form requires 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-5.3 **does not** extend the time for payment of the franchise tax, MTA surcharge or mandatory first installments.

Only the parent must file Form CT-32-M, *Banking Corporation MTA Surcharge Return,* if any corporation in the combined group does business, employs capital, owns or leases property, or maintains an office in the Metropolitan Commuter Transportation District. See *Metropolitan transportation business tax (MTA surcharge)* on this page for further information.

When filing Form CT-5.3 to request an extension of time to file a combined tax return, you must include any MTA surcharge due in the amount of estimated tax you pay.

Mail returns to: **NYS Corporation Tax, Processing Unit, PO Box 22038, Albany NY 12201-2038.**

Private delivery services

If you choose, you may use a private delivery service, instead of the U.S. Postal Service, to file your return and pay tax. However, if, at a later date, you need to establish the date you filed your return or paid your tax, you cannot use the date recorded by a private delivery service **unless** you used a delivery service that has been designated by the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury or the Commissioner of Taxation and Finance. (Currently designated delivery services are listed in Publication 55, *Designated Private Delivery Services.* See *Need help?* on page 16 of these instructions for information on ordering forms and publications.) If you have used a designated private delivery service and need to establish the date you filed your return, contact that private delivery service for instructions on how to obtain written proof of the date your return was given to the delivery service for delivery. If you use **any** private delivery service, whether it is a designated service or not, address your return to: State Processing Center, 431C Broadway, Albany NY 12204-4836.

International banking facility (IBF) election

See Schedule F instructions for information on the IBF modification and IBF formula allocation methods.

Copy of federal return

Attach a copy of federal Form 1120 or 1120F, complete with attachments, and any other returns or information requested in this return.

If changes are made to your federal return, you must file an amended New York State return (see *Federal changes and amended returns* on page 16).

Metropolitan transportation business tax (MTA surcharge)

Any corporation taxable under Article 32 that does business in the Metropolitan Commuter Transportation District (MCTD) must file Form CT-32-M, or have its MCTD activities reflected in the Form CT-32-M being filed by its combined group, and pay a metropolitan transportation business tax surcharge on business done in the Metropolitan Transportation Authority region (MTA surcharge). The MCTD includes the counties of New York, Bronx, Kings, Queens, Richmond, Dutchess, Nassau, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester.

The parent corporation must answer, for itself only, the MTA surcharge question on page 1 of Form CT-32-A. All other members of the combined group must answer the MTA surcharge question on page 1 of Form CT-32-A/C.

Corporations filing on a combined basis are required to file only one Form CT-32-M that reflects the MCTD activities of all members of the combined group. Combined figures, as shown on Forms CT-32-A and CT-32-A/B, should be used to complete the surcharge form.

License and maintenance fees

Foreign bank holding corporations and foreign corporations that are 65% or more owned by a bank holding company (as defined under *Who must file*, item D) must pay a license fee for the privilege of exercising their corporate franchise or carrying on business in New York State, whether or not the corporation is authorized. Payment of the corporation franchise tax does not satisfy the license fee obligation, which is payable with Form CT-240, *Foreign Corporation License Fee Return*.

Such a corporation, if authorized to do business in New York, must also pay an annual maintenance fee of $300 until it surrenders its authority to do business to the Department of State, whether or not it does business in the state. The fee may be reduced by 25% if the period for which the fee is imposed is more than six months but not more than nine months, and by 50% if the period for which the fee is imposed is not more than six months. Payment of corporation franchise tax of at least $300 satisfies the maintenance fee requirement. If the corporation has tax plus MTA surcharge due of less than $300, the corporation must adjust its payment accordingly to satisfy the maintenance fee requirement. The license fee is not considered corporation tax and cannot be considered as a payment toward the maintenance fee. If the corporation is disclaiming tax liability, it must pay the $300 maintenance fee by filing Form CT-245, *Maintenance Fee and Activities Return For a Foreign Corporation Disclaiming Tax Liability*.

Independently procured insurance tax

If you purchase or renew a taxable insurance contract from an insurer not authorized to transact business in New York State under a Certificate of Authority from the Superintendent of Insurance, you will be liable for a tax of 3.6% of the premium. See Form CT-33-D or TSB-M-90(9)C for more information.

Completing your return

Reporting period

Your tax year for New York State must be the same as your federal tax year. Use this tax return for both calendar and fiscal years beginning in 2004, and for short periods beginning in 2005 and ending before December 31, 2005. Complete the beginning and ending tax period boxes in the upper right corner on the front of the form.

A taxpayer who reports on the basis of a 52-53 week accounting period for federal income tax purposes must report on the same basis for Article 32 purposes. If a 52-53 week accounting period begins within 7 days from the first day of any calendar month, the tax year is deemed to begin on the first day of that calendar month. If a 52-53 week accounting period ends within 7 days from the last day of any calendar month, the tax year is deemed to end on the last day of that calendar month. The requirement that all members of a combined group must have the same accounting period is met if the 52-53 week filer's accounting period begins and ends within 7 days of the beginning and ending dates of the other members of the combined group.

NAICS business code number and business activity

Enter the six-digit NAICS business activity code number and principal business activity from your federal return.

Definition of headquarters

Headquarters is defined as the location where the majority of executive officers reside for purposes of work.

Location of headquarters

If your headquarters are located in the United States, enter the five-digit ZIP code of the location of your headquarters in the appropriate box. If your headquarters are located outside the United States, enter the name of the country where your headquarters are located.

County code

If your headquarters are located in New York State, enter the appropriate county code of the headquarters location from *Table 1* on page 5. If your headquarters are in another state, enter code ***65.*** If your headquarters are outside the United States, enter code ***67.***

Table 1
New York State county codes

County	Code	County	Code	County	Code
Albany	01	Jefferson	22	Schoharie	43
Allegany	02	Lewis	23	Schuyler	44
Broome	03	Livingston	24	Seneca	45
Cattaraugus	04	Madison	25	Steuben	46
Cayuga	05	Monroe	26	Suffolk	47
Chautauqua	06	Montgomery	27	Sullivan	48
Chemung	07	Nassau	28	Tioga	49
Chenango	08	Niagara	29	Tompkins	50
Clinton	09	Oneida	30	Ulster	51
Columbia	10	Onondaga	31	Warren	52
Cortland	11	Ontario	32	Washington	53
Delaware	12	Orange	33	Wayne	54
Dutchess	13	Orleans	34	Westchester	55
Erie	14	Oswego	35	Wyoming	56
Essex	15	Otsego	36	Yates	57
Franklin	16	Putnam	37	Manhattan	60
Fulton	17	Rensselaer	38	Bronx	60
Genesee	18	Rockland	39	Richmond	60
Greene	19	St. Lawrence	40	Kings	60
Hamilton	20	Saratoga	41	Queens	60
Herkimer	21	Schenectady	42	New York City	60

Intercorporate eliminations
(Column D, Schedules B through E)

Each corporation included in a combined return must compute its entire net income (ENI) as if it had filed its federal income tax return on a separate basis.

The parent corporation and each member corporation included in the combined return must enter in Column D all intercorporate transactions between all corporations included in the combined return.

When computing combined ENI in Schedule B, eliminate all intercorporate dividends and intercorporate transactions between the corporations in the combined return. When computing intercorporate transactions, defer intercorporate profits, offset capital losses against capital gains, and deduct contributions as if the corporations in the group had filed a consolidated federal income tax return.

When computing combined taxable assets in Schedule D, eliminate all intercorporate stockholdings and intercorporate bills, notes and accounts receivable and payable, and other intercorporate indebtedness between corporations in the combined return.

When computing the combined ENI allocation percentage, combined alternative ENI allocation percentage, and combined taxable assets allocation percentage in Schedule E, eliminate all intercorporate dividends and all other intercorporate transactions, including intercorporate receipts between corporations in the combined return.

Intercorporate transactions include intercorporate:

- gross receipts, cost of goods sold, dividend income, interest income, commissions, rent income, management fees, capital gains, capital losses, other miscellaneous income or loss items;
- compensation of officers, salaries and wages expense, rent expense, interest expense, depreciation expense, advertising, employee benefits, other miscellaneous expense items;
- trade notes receivable and accounts receivable, inventories, loans to corporate stockholders, mortgages and real estate loans, investments, building and other depreciable assets, intangibles, other miscellaneous assets;
- accounts payable, mortgages payable, notes payable, bonds payable, loans from stockholders, other miscellaneous liabilities; and
- capital stock, paid-in surplus, capital surplus, retained earnings, or other miscellaneous stockholder transactions.

An item of income or expense of a corporation organized under the laws of a country other than the United States may not be included in a combined return, unless it is includable in ENI or alternative ENI.

An asset of a corporation organized under the laws of a country other than the United States may not be included in a combined return, unless it is included in taxable assets.

Attach a list of intercorporate transactions for each corporation in the combined return.

Whole dollar amounts — You may elect to show amounts in whole dollars rather than in dollars and cents. Round any amount from 50 cents through 99 cents to the next higher dollar. Round any amount less than 50 cents to the next lower dollar.

Negative amounts — Show any negative amounts as a minus (-) sign.

Percentages — When computing allocation percentages, convert decimals into percentages by moving the decimal point two spaces to the right. Carry percentages to four decimal places.

Example: *5,000/7,500 = 0.6666666 = 66.6667%.*

Specific line instructions for Forms CT-32-A and CT-32-A/B

Line A — Make your payment in United States funds. We will accept a foreign check or foreign money order only if payable through a United States bank or if marked ***Payable in U.S. funds.***

Schedule A

Line 1 — Enter allocated combined taxable ENI computed on line 59, and multiply by the tax rate of 7.5%.

Line 2 — Enter allocated combined taxable alternative ENI computed on line 68, and multiply by the tax rate of 3%.

Line 3 — Enter allocated combined taxable assets computed on line 72, and multiply by the tax rate of .0001.

Line 5 — Enter the amount from line 1, 2, 3, or 4, whichever is largest. If you are required to recapture a tax credit that was allowed in a previous reporting period, and the result is a negative credit amount on your credit claim form, you must add this amount to the tax due reported on this line. Please see the individual credit forms for additional information on recapture requirements.

Line 6 — Complete the *Summary of tax credits claimed* on page 9 of Form CT-32-A, and enter on this line the total amount of the credits that you are applying against this year's tax. When completing the *Summary of tax credits claimed*, enter in the *Other credits* box the total amount of any credit(s) being claimed for which no specific box is provided.

Do not include on line 6 any amount of credit which you are having refunded or carried over. Credits for which you are requesting a refund are reported on line 22b. When claiming more than one credit, you must apply them against your tax in the following order:

1. Noncarryover credits that are not refundable.
2. Empire Zone (EZ) and Zone Equivalent Area (ZEA) wage tax credits.
3. Carryover credits that are of limited duration.
4. Carryover credits that are of unlimited duration.
5. Refundable credits.

The credit for servicing mortgages may reduce your tax to zero. However, it is not eligible for refund or carryforward. For the attributes of any other credits you may be claiming, see the applicable credit claim form and/or instructions.

Line 8 — Each taxpayer included in the combined return, other than the deemed parent corporation, must pay the fixed minimum tax of $250. A corporation that would not otherwise be taxable in New York State except for its inclusion in a combined return is not required to pay the minimum tax of $250.

Line 10b — If the net franchise tax on line 7 exceeds $1,000 and you did not file Form CT-5.3, you must pay a mandatory first installment for the period following the one that is covered by this return. If the net franchise tax on line 7 exceeds $1,000, but does not exceed $100,000, enter 25% (.25) of the net franchise tax shown on line 7. If the net franchise tax on line 7 exceeds $100,000, enter 30% (.3) of the net franchise tax shown on line 7.

Line 14 — Every corporation whose New York State franchise tax liability can reasonably be expected to exceed $1,000 must file Form CT-400, *Estimated Tax for Corporations*. A penalty will be imposed if a taxpayer fails to file a declaration of estimated tax or fails to pay all or any part of an installment payment of estimated tax. See Form CT-222, *Underpayment of Estimated Tax by a Corporation.*

Line 15 — If you do not pay the franchise tax due on or before the original due date (**without** regard to any extension of time to file), you must pay interest on the amount of the underpayment from the original due date to the date paid. Exclude from the interest computation any amount shown on line 10a or 10b, first installment of estimated tax for the next period. Interest is compounded daily.

Line 16 — Additional charges for late filing and late payment are computed on the amount of tax less any payment made on or before the due date (**with** regard to any extension of time to file). Exclude from the penalty computation any amount shown on line 10a or 10b, the first installment of estimated tax for the next period.

A. If you do not file a return when due or if the request for extension is invalid, add to the tax 5% per month up to 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 in item A above 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 25% (section 1085(a)(2)).

D. The total of the additional charges in items A and C may not exceed 5% for any one month except as provided for in item 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).

Note: You may compute your penalty and interest by accessing our Web site at *www.nystax.gov* and clicking on *Electronic Services,* or you may call 1 800 972-1233, and we will compute the penalty and interest for you.

Line 22a — Refund of overpayment — We will keep all or part of your refund if you owe a past-due, legally enforceable debt to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) or to a New York State agency or if you owe a New York City tax warrant judgment debt. A New York State agency includes any state department, board, bureau, division, commission, committee, public authority, public benefit corporation, council, office, or other entity performing a governmental or proprietary function for the state or a social services district. We will refund any amount over your debt.

If you have any questions about whether you owe a past-due legally enforceable debt to the IRS or to a state agency or whether you owe a New York City tax warrant judgment debt, contact the IRS or the state agency, or the New York City Department of Finance.

For New York State tax liabilities **only** call 1 800 835-3554 (outside the U.S. and Canada call 518 485-6800) or write to:

NYS TAX DEPARTMENT
TAX COMPLIANCE DIVISION
W A HARRIMAN CAMPUS
ALBANY NY 12227

For New York City liabilities only, call (212) 232-3551.

Line 22b — If you claim a refund of unused investment tax credit from Form CT-44 (new business only) and/or QEZE real property tax credit from Form CT-604, enter the total amount to be refunded and attach the appropriate tax credit form(s). Do not include this amount in the total credits claimed on lines 6 and 211.

Schedule B

Line 24 — Enter the amount of federal taxable income computed before net operating loss and special deductions that would have been reported as if you filed a separate federal income tax return on one of the following:

- If you file Form 1120, enter the amount from line 28; or
- If you file Form 1120-F, enter the amount from line 29 of section II; or
- If you are a savings bank that conducts a life insurance business through a life insurance department under the authority of Article 6-A of the Banking Law, enter the federal taxable income that such bank is required to report to the United States Department of the Treasury under IRC section 594(a)(1) as amended; or
- If you are a corporation that is exempt from federal income tax (other than the tax on unrelated business income imposed under IRC section 511), but subject to Article 32 of the New York State Tax Law, enter the amount you would have had to report as federal income before net operating loss and special deductions were you not exempt.

Line 25 — Corporations organized under the laws of a country other than the U.S. enter dividends (including the IRC section 78 gross-up on dividends to the extent not already included in federal taxable income) and interest on any kind of stock, securities, or indebtedness that are effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the U.S. under IRC section 864, and are excluded from federal taxable income.

Line 26 — Corporations organized under the laws of a country other than the U.S. enter any income effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the U.S. under IRC section 864 that is exempt from federal taxable income under any treaty obligation of the U.S., and any income that would be treated as effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the U.S. under IRC section 864, were it not excluded from gross income under IRC section 103(a).

Line 27 — Corporations organized under the laws of the U.S. or any of its states enter dividends (including the IRC section 78 gross-up on dividends to the extent not already included in federal taxable income) and interest on any kind of stock, securities, or indebtedness that were excluded from federal taxable income. Include all interest on state and municipal bonds and obligations of the U.S. and its instrumentalities.

Line 28 — Enter any taxes on or measured by income or profit paid or accrued to the United States, any of its possessions, or any foreign country, that you deducted in computing federal taxable income on line 24.

Line 29 — Enter all New York State franchise taxes imposed under Article 9 sections 183, 184, and 186, and Articles 9-A and 32 that you deducted in computing federal taxable income. This includes the MTA surcharge.

Line 30 — Use this line if:

— the corporation claims the federal ACRS/MACRS deduction for property placed in service **either** inside or outside New York State after 1980 in tax periods beginning before 1985; or

— the corporation claims the federal ACRS/MACRS deduction for property placed in service **outside** New York State in tax periods beginning after 1984 and before tax periods beginning in 1994, and the corporation made the election to continue using the IRC section 167 depreciation deduction for the property; or

— the corporation claims the 30%/50% federal special depreciation deduction under IRC section 168(k) for property (excluding qualified resurgence zone property described in section 208.9(q) of the Tax Law or qualified New York liberty zone property described in section 1400L(b)(2) of the IRC) placed in service on or after June 1, 2003, in tax years beginning after December 31, 2002; or

— the corporation disposes of ACRS/MACRS property, including 30%/50% federal special depreciation property, this year and the New York depreciation modifications applied in prior years; or

— Form CT-32-A, Schedule G applies.

If this line applies, complete Form CT-399 and Form CT-32-A, Schedule G, on a separate basis. To report the amount of ACRS or MACRS deduction to be added back to federal taxable income, enter the amount from Form CT-399, line 3, column E. Also, if the parent or member corporation disposed of property this year, include the amount from Form CT-399, line 10, column A. In addition, if Form CT-32-A, Schedule G applies, include the combined totals of lines 186 and 188.

Line 32 — If you are claiming the special additional mortgage recording tax credit, you must adjust ENI by adding back the special additional mortgage recording tax 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 you claimed the special additional mortgage recording tax credit must be increased when you used all or any portion of the credit in the basis for computing the federal gain.

Line 34 — A thrift institution must enter any amount allowed as a deduction for federal income tax purposes according to sections 166 or 585 of the IRC. See the instructions for line 52 for the definition of a thrift institution.

If you are not a thrift institution but are subject to IRC section 585(c), enter the bad debt deduction allowed under IRC section 166.

Line 35 — If you compute a bad debt deduction under section 1453(i) of the Tax Law, enter 20% of the excess of the amount determined under section 1453(i) over the amount that would have been allowable as a deduction had you maintained a bad debt reserve for all tax years on the basis of actual experience.

Line 36 Other additions to federal taxable income

A-1 If you computed ENI using the IBF modification method on line 49, you must add any income the IBF received from foreign branches that is included on Schedule F, line 166, and that is not included in federal taxable income.

A-2 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 IRC section 168(f)(8) (safe harbor lease as it was in effect for agreements entered into prior to January 1, 1984).
- Any amount that you would have been required to include in the computation of its federal taxable income had you not made the election under IRC section 168(f)(8) (safe harbor lease as it was in effect for agreements entered into prior to January 1, 1984).

A-3 Qualified emerging technology investments (QETI) – If you elect to defer the gain from the sale of QETI, then you must add to the federal taxable income the amount previously deferred when the reinvestment in the New York qualified emerging technology company that qualified you for that deferral is sold. See subtraction S-4 on page 11.

A-4 Add back royalty payments made to related members as required by section 1453(r) of the Tax Law.

Line 38 — Enter expenses not deducted on your federal return that are applicable to income from dividends or interest that is exempt from federal tax, shown on lines 25, 26, and 27.

Line 39 — Use this line if:

— the corporation claims the federal ACRS/MACRS deduction for property placed in service **either** inside or outside New York State after 1980 in tax periods beginning before 1985; or

— the corporation claims the federal ACRS/MACRS deduction for property placed in service **outside** New York State in tax periods beginning after 1984 and before tax periods beginning in 1994, and the corporation made the election to continue using the IRC section 167 depreciation deduction for the property; or

— the corporation claims the 30%/50% federal special depreciation deduction under IRC section 168(k) for property (excluding qualified resurgence zone property described in section 208.9(q) of the Tax Law or qualified New York liberty zone property described in section 1400L(b)(2) of the IRC) placed in service on or after June 1, 2003, in tax years beginning after December 31, 2002; or

— the corporation disposes of ACRS/MACRS property, including 30%/50% federal special depreciation property, this year and the New York depreciation modifications applied in prior years; or

— Form CT-32-A, Schedule G applies.

If this line applies, enter the amount from Form CT-399, line 3, column I. Also, if you have disposed of property this year, include the amount from Form CT-399, line 10, column B. In addition, if Form CT-32-A, Schedule G applies, include the amount from line 189.

Line 41 — Enter any income or gain from installment sales included in federal taxable income that was previously includable in computing tax under Articles 9-B or 9-C.

Line 43 — Include the amount of wages disallowed under IRC section 280C in the computation of your federal taxable income because you claimed a federal credit. Attach a copy of the appropriate federal credit form.

Line 44 — Enter any amount of money or other property (whether or not evidenced by a note or other instrument) received from the following: the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) under section 13(c) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, as amended; the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (FSLIC) under section 406(f)(1), (2), (3), or (4) of the Federal National Housing Act, as amended; or the Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC) under section 1823(c)(1), (2), or (3) of Title 12 of the United States Code.

Line 45 — Every corporation included in the combined return is allowed to deduct 17% of interest income received from subsidiary corporations. To the extent deducted on this line, interest income received from subsidiary corporations that are included in the combined return must be eliminated in column D. Attach a list showing the names of the subsidiaries and the amount of interest income received from each (see TSB-M-87(11)C).

A *subsidiary* is a corporation that is controlled by the taxpayer because the taxpayer owns more than 50% of the total number of the shares of the corporation's voting capital stock. The test of ownership is actual beneficial ownership, rather than mere record title as shown by the stock books of the issuing corporation. Actual beneficial ownership of stock does not mean indirect ownership or control of a corporation through a corporate structure consisting of several tiers, chains, or both. For additional information see 20 NYCRR 16-2.22.

Subsidiary capital is the taxpayer's total investment in shares of stock in 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 Articles 9-A, 32, or 33 of the Tax Law.

Subsidiary capital does not include accounts receivable acquired in the ordinary course of trade or business either for services rendered or for sales of property held primarily for sale to customers.

Line 46 — Every corporation included in the combined return is allowed to deduct 60% of dividend income received from subsidiary corporations. To the extent deducted on this line, dividend income received from subsidiary corporations that are included in the combined return must be eliminated in column D. Attach a list showing the names of each subsidiary and the amount of dividend income received from each subsidiary to the extent included in federal taxable income on line 24 and/or line 26 of Schedule B (see TSB-M-87(11)C). Deduct from subsidiary dividend income any section 78 dividends deducted on line 42 that are attributable to dividends from subsidiary capital.

Line 47 — Every corporation included in the combined return is allowed to deduct 60% of net gains from subsidiary capital. To the extent deducted on this line, net gains from subsidiary corporations that are included in the combined return must be eliminated in column D. Attach a list showing the names of each subsidiary and the amount of gains or losses received from each subsidiary to the extent included in federal taxable income on line 24. Include any gain or loss from the sale of a subsidiary corporation, as a result of an IRC section 338 election, to the extent the gain or loss is included in federal taxable income on line 24. Subsidiary gains must be offset by subsidiary losses. If subsidiary gains exceed subsidiary losses, multiply the net gain by 60%. If subsidiary losses exceed subsidiary gains, enter ***0*** on line 47.

Line 48 — Attach a list showing the name and amount of interest income received from each obligation of New York State, political subdivisions of New York State, and the United States, on which a deduction is claimed. The term *obligation* refers to obligations incurred in the exercise of the borrowing power of New York State or any of its political subdivisions or of the United States. The term *obligation* does not include obligations held for resale in connection with regular trading activities or obligations that guarantee the debt of a third party. The following do not qualify under this provision: guaranteed student loans, industrial development bonds issued under Article 18-A of the New York State General Municipal Law, FNMA mortgage-backed securities, and GNMA mortgage-backed securities. This is not, however, a comprehensive list.

For additional information, see TSB-M-86(7.1)C.

Line 49 — Enter the amount from Schedule F, line 185, if you elected to compute ENI using the IBF modification. Note: See lines 36 and 55 for adjustments to federal taxable income that are attributable to transactions between the taxpayer's foreign branches and its IBF.

Line 50 — Enter any amount that is included in federal taxable income under IRC section 585(c).

Line 51 — Enter any amount that is included in federal taxable income as a result of a recovery of a loan by a taxpayer subject to the provisions of IRC section 585(c).

Line 52

(1) For purposes of this instruction, a *thrift institution* is a banking corporation that satisfies the requirements of (1)(A) and (1)(B) below.

(A) Such banking corporation must be:

(i) a banking corporation as defined in section 1452(a)(1) of the Tax Law created or authorized to do business under Article 6 or 10 of the Banking Law, or

(ii) a banking corporation as defined in section 1452(a)(2) or 1452(a)(7) of the Tax Law that is doing a business substantially similar to the business that a corporation or association may be created to do under Article 6 or 10 of the Banking Law, or any business that a corporation or association is authorized by such article to do, or

(iii) a banking corporation as defined in section 1452(a)(4) or 1452(a)(5) of the Tax Law.

(B) At least 60% of the amount of the total assets (at the close of the tax year) of a banking corporation must consist of one or more of the following:

(i) Cash

(ii) Obligations of the United States or of a state or political subdivision thereof, and stock or obligations of a corporation that is an instrumentality of the United States or of a state or political subdivision thereof, but not including obligations the interest on which is excludable from gross income under IRC section 103.

(iii) Loans secured by a deposit or share of a member.

(iv) Loans secured by an interest in real property that is (or from the proceeds of the loan, will become) residential real property or real property used primarily for church purposes, loans made for the improvement of residential real property, or real property used primarily for church purposes. For purposes of this clause, *residential real property* includes single or multifamily dwellings, facilities in residential developments dedicated to public use or property used on a nonprofit basis for residents, and mobile homes not used on a transient basis.

(v) Property acquired through the liquidation of defaulted loans described in (1)(B)(iv) above.

(vi) Any regular or residual interest in a real estate mortgage investment conduit (REMIC), as such term is defined in IRC section 860D, and any regular interest in a financial asset securitization investment trust (FASIT) as such term is defined in section 860L of the IRC, but only in the proportion which the assets of such REMIC or FASIT consist of property described in (1)(B)(i) through (1)(B)(v) above, except that if 95% or more of the assets of such REMIC or FASIT are assets described in (1)(B)(i) through (1)(B)(v) above, the entire interest in the REMIC or FASIT will qualify.

(vii) Any mortgage-backed security that represents ownership of a fractional undivided interest in a trust, the assets of which consist primarily of mortgage loans, provided that the real property that serves as security for the loans is (or from the proceeds of the loan, will become) the type of property described in (1)(B)(iv) above and any collateralized mortgage obligation, the security for which consists primarily of mortgage loans, provided that the real property that serves as security for the loans is (or from the proceeds of the loan, will become) the type of property described in 1(B)(iv) above.

(viii) Certificates of deposit in, or obligations of, a corporation organized under a state law that specifically authorizes such corporation to insure the deposits or share accounts of member associations.

(ix) Loans secured by an interest in real property located within any urban renewal area to be developed for predominantly residential use under an urban renewal plan approved by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development under Part A or Part B of Title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, or located within any area covered by a program eligible for assistance under section 103 of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, as amended, and loans made for the improvement of any such real property.

(x) Loans secured by an interest in educational, health, or welfare institutions or facilities, including structures designed or used primarily for residential purposes for students, residents, and persons under care, employees, or members of the staff of such institutions or facilities.

(xi) Loans made for the payment of expenses of college or university education or vocational training.

(xii) Property used by the taxpayer in the conduct of business that consists principally of acquiring the savings of the public and investing in loans.

(xiii) Loans for which the taxpayer is the creditor and that are wholly secured by loans described in 1(B)(iv) above, but excluding loans for which the taxpayer is the creditor to any banking corporation described in sections 1452(a)(1) through 1452(a)(7) of the Tax Law or a real estate investment trust (REIT), as such term is defined in section 856 of the IRC, and excluding loans that are treated by the taxpayer as subsidiary capital for purposes of the deductions provided by section 1453(e)(11) of the Tax Law.

(xiv) Small business loans or small farm loans located in low-income or moderate-income census tracts or block numbering areas delineated by the United States Bureau of the Census in the most recent decennial census.

(xv) Community development loans or community development investments.

A *community development loan* is a loan that:

- has as its primary purpose community development;
- has not been reported or collected by the taxpayer for consideration in the taxpayer's community reinvestment act evaluation pursuant to the federal Community Reinvestment Act of 1977 as amended, or section 28-b of the Banking Law, as a mortgage loan described in 1(B)(iv) above, or as a small business loan, small farm loan, or consumer loan;
- benefits the taxpayer's assessment area or areas for purposes of the federal Community Reinvestment Act of 1977 as amended, or section 28-b of the Banking Law, or a broader statewide or regional area that includes the taxpayer's assessment area; and
- is identified in the taxpayer's books and records as a community development loan for purposes of its community reinvestment act evaluation, pursuant to the federal Community Reinvestment Act of 1977, as amended, or section 28-b of the Banking Law.

A *community development investment* is an investment that:

- is a security that has as its primary purpose community development and that is identified in the taxpayer's books and records as a qualified investment for purposes of its community reinvestment act evaluation, pursuant to the federal Community Reinvestment Act of 1977, as amended, or section 28-b of the Banking Law.

For purposes of the above, *community development* means:

- affordable housing (including multi-family rental housing for low-income or moderate-income individuals);
- community services targeted to low-income or moderate-income individuals;
- activities that promote economic development by financing businesses or farms that meet the size eligibility standards of the Development Company Program or the Small Business Investment Company Program of the Small Business Administration, or have gross annual revenues of one million dollars or less;
- activities that revitalize or stabilize low-income or moderate-income census tracts or block numbering areas delineated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in the most recent decennial census; or
- activities that seek to prevent defaults and/or foreclosures in loans included in the first and third items above under the definition of *community development*.

(C) At the election of the taxpayer, the percentage specified in (1)(B) is applied on the basis of the average assets outstanding during the tax year, in lieu of the close of the tax year. For purposes of (1)(B)(iv), if a multifamily structure securing a loan is used in part for nonresidential use purposes, the entire loan is deemed a residential real property loan if the planned residential use exceeds 80% of the property's planned use (determined as of the time the loan is made). Also, for purposes of (1)(B)(iv), loans made to finance the acquisition or development of land will be deemed to be loans secured by an interest in residential real property if there is a reasonable assurance that the property will become residential real property within a period of three years from the date of acquisition of such land; but this sentence will not apply for any tax year unless, within such three-year period, such land becomes residential real property. For purposes of determining whether any interest in a REMIC qualifies under (1)(B)(vi), any regular interest in another REMIC held by such REMIC will be treated as a loan described in (1)(B)(i) through (1)(B)(v) under principles similar to the principle of (1)(B)(vi); except that if such REMICS are part of a tiered structure, they shall be treated as one REMIC for purposes of (1)(B)(vi).

(2) A thrift institution must exclude from the computation of its entire net income on Schedule B, line 34, any amount allowed as a deduction for federal income tax purposes according to section 166 or 585 of the IRC.

(3) A thrift institution is allowed the amount of a reasonable addition to its reserve for bad debts as a deduction in computing entire net income. This amount must be equal to the sum of:

(A) the amount determined to be a reasonable addition to the reserve for losses on nonqualifying loans, computed in the same manner as is provided for additions to the reserves for losses on loans of banks under section 1453(i)(1), plus

(B) the amount determined by the taxpayer to be a reasonable addition to the reserve for losses on qualifying real property loans, but such amount shall not exceed the amount determined under (4) or (5), whichever is the larger, but the amount determined under (3)(B) shall in no case be greater than the larger of:

(i) the amount determined under (5), or

(ii) the amount that, when added to the amount determined under (3)(A), equals the amount by which 12% of the total deposits or withdrawable accounts of depositors of the taxpayer at the close of such year exceeds the sum of its surplus, undivided profits, and reserves at the beginning of such year (taking into account any portion thereof attributable to the period before the first tax year beginning after December 31,1951).

The taxpayer **must** include in its tax return for each year a computation of the amount of the addition to the bad debt reserve determined under (3)(B). The use of a particular method in the return for a tax year is not a binding election by the taxpayer.

(4) (A) Subject to (4)(B) and (4)(C), the amount determined under (4)(A) for the tax year must be an amount equal to 32% (.32) of the ENI for such year.

(B) The amount determined under (4)(A) must be reduced (but not below zero) by the amount determined under (3)(A).

(C) The amount determined under (4) must not exceed the amount necessary to increase the balance at the close of the tax year of the reserve for losses on qualifying real property loans to 6% (.06) of such loans outstanding at such time.

(D) For purposes of (4), ENI must be computed:

(i) by excluding from income any amount included therein by reason (8)(B),

(ii) without regard to any deduction allowable for any addition to the reserve for bad debts, and

(iii) by excluding from income an amount equal to the net gain for the tax year arising from the sale or exchange of stock of a corporation or of obligations, the interest on which is excludable from gross income under section 103 of the IRC.

(iv) Whenever a thrift institution is properly includable in a combined return, ENI, for purposes of (4), must not exceed the lesser of the thrift institution's separately computed ENI as adjusted under (4)(D)(i) through (4)(D)(iii), or the combined group's ENI as adjusted under (4)(D)(iii).

(5) The amount determined under (5) for the tax year must be computed in the same manner as is provided under section 1453(i)(1) for additions to reserves for losses on loans of banks. Provided, however, that for any tax year beginning after 1995, for purposes of such computation, the base year must be the later of (A) the last tax year beginning in 1995, or (B) the last tax year before the current year in which the amount determined under the provisions of (3)(B) exceeded the amount allowable under (5).

(6) (A) (i) Each taxpayer described in (1) must establish and maintain a New York reserve for losses on qualifying real property loans, a New York reserve for losses on nonqualifying loans, and a supplemental reserve for losses on loans. Such reserves must be maintained for all subsequent tax years that section 1453(h) applies to the taxpayer.

(ii) For purposes of section 1453(h), such reserves must be treated as reserves for bad debts, but no deduction is allowed for any addition to the supplemental reserve for losses on loans.

(iii) Except as noted below, the balances of each such reserve at the beginning of the first day of the first tax year beginning after December 31, 1995, must be the same as the balances maintained for federal income tax purposes in accordance with IRC section 593(c)(1) as in existence on December 31, 1995, for the last day of the last tax year beginning before January 1, 1996. A taxpayer that maintained a New York reserve for loan losses on qualifying real property loans in the last tax year beginning before January 1, 1996, must have a continuation of such New York reserve balance in lieu of the amount determined under the preceding sentence.

(iv) Notwithstanding (6)(A)(ii), any amount allocated to the reserve for losses on qualifying real property loans, according to IRC section 593(c)(5) as in effect immediately prior to the enactment of the Tax Reform Act of 1976, must not be treated as a reserve for bad debts for any purpose other than determining the amount referred to in (3)(B), and for such purpose such amount must be treated as remaining in such reserve.

(B) Any debt becoming worthless or partially worthless in respect of a qualifying real property loan must be charged to the reserve for losses on such loans and any debt becoming worthless or partially worthless in respect of a nonqualifying loan must be charged to the reserve for losses on nonqualifying loans, except that any such debt may, at the election of the taxpayer, be charged in whole or in part to the supplemental reserve for losses on loans.

(C) The New York reserve for losses on qualifying real property loans must be increased by the amount determined under (3)(B). The New York reserve for losses on nonqualifying loans must be increased by the amount determined under (3)(A).

(7) (A) For purposes of section 1453(h), the term *qualifying real property loan* means any loan secured by an interest in improved real property or secured by an interest in real property that is to be improved out of the proceeds of the loan. Such term includes any mortgage-backed security that represents ownership of a fractional undivided interest in a trust, the assets of which consist primarily of mortgage loans, provided that the real property that serves as security for the loans is (or from the proceeds of the loan, will become) the type of property described in (1)(B)(i) through (1)(B)(v). However, such term does not include:

(i) Any loan evidenced by a security (as defined in IRC section 165(g)(2)(C).

(ii) Any loan, whether or not evidenced by a security, as defined in section 165(g)(2)(C), the primary obligor of which is (I) a government or political subdivision or instrumentality thereof, (II) a banking corporation, or (III) any corporation 65% or more of whose voting stock is owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the taxpayer or by a banking corporation or bank holding company that owns or controls, directly or indirectly, 65% or more of the voting stock of the taxpayer.

(iii) Any loan, to the extent secured by a deposit in or share of the taxpayer.

(iv) Any loan that, within a 60-day period beginning in one tax year of the creditor and ending in its next tax year, is made or acquired and then repaid or disposed of, unless the transactions by which the loan was made or acquired and then repaid or disposed of are established to be for bona fide business purposes.

(B) For purposes of section 1453(h), *nonqualifying loan* means any loan that is not a qualifying real property loan.

(C) For purposes of section 1453(h), *loan* means debt, as the term *debt* is used in IRC section 166.

(D) A regular or residual interest in a REMIC, as such term is defined in IRC section 860D, is treated as a qualifying real property loan, except that, if less than 95% of the assets of such REMIC are qualifying real property loans (determined as if the taxpayer held the assets of the REMIC), such interest is so treated only in the proportion that the assets of such REMIC consist of such loans. For purposes of determining whether any interest in a REMIC qualifies under the preceding sentence, any interest in another REMIC held by such REMIC is treated as a qualifying real property loan under principles similar to the principles of the preceding sentence, except that if such REMIC are part of a tiered structure, they are treated as one REMIC for purposes of (7).

(8) (A) Any distribution of property (as defined in IRC section 317(a)) by a thrift institution to a shareholder with respect to its stock, if such distribution is not allowable as a deduction under IRC section 591, must be treated as made:

(i) first out of its New York earnings and profits accumulated in tax years beginning after December 31, 1951, to the extent thereof,

(ii) then out of the New York reserve for losses on qualifying real property loans, to the extent additions to such reserve exceed the additions that would have been allowed under (5),

(iii) then out of the supplemental reserve for losses on loans to the extent thereof,

(iv) then out of such other accounts as may be proper.
8 (A) applies in the case of any distribution in redemption of stock or in partial or complete liquidation of a thrift institution, except that any such distribution must be treated as made first out of the amount referred to in (8)(A)(ii), second out of the amount referred to in (8)(A)(iii), third out of the amount referred to in (8)(A)(i), and then out of such other accounts as may be proper. (8)(A) does not apply to any transaction to which IRC section 381 (relating to carryovers and certain corporate acquisitions) applies, or to any distribution to the FSLIC or the FDIC in redemption of an interest in an association or institution, if such interest was originally received by the FSLIC or the FDIC in exchange for financial assistance according to section 406(f) of the Federal National Housing Act or according to section 13(c) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act.

(B) If any distribution is treated under (8)(A) as having been made out of the reserves described in (8)(A)(ii) and (8)(A)(iii), the amount charged against such reserve must be the amount that, when reduced by the amount of tax imposed under the IRC and attributable to the inclusion of such amount in gross income, is equal to the amount of such distribution; and the amount so charged against such reserve must be included in the ENI of the taxpayer.

(C) (i) For purposes of (8)(A)(ii), additions to the New York reserve for losses on qualifying real property loans for the tax year in which the distribution occurs must be taken into account.

(ii) For purposes of computing, under section 1453(h), the amount of a reasonable addition to the New York reserve for losses on qualifying real property loans for any tax year, the amount charged during any year to such reserve under the provisions of (8)(B) cannot be taken into account.

(9) A taxpayer that maintains a New York reserve for losses on qualifying real property loans, and that ceases to meet the definition of a thrift institution as defined in section (1)(A) and (1)(B), must include in its ENI, for the last tax year such definition applied, the excess of its New York reserve for losses on qualifying real property loans over the greater of (A) its reserve for losses on qualifying real property loans as of the last day of the last tax year (generally December 31, 1995) such reserve is maintained for federal income tax purposes; or (B) the balance of the New York reserve for losses on qualifying real property loans that would be allowable to the taxpayer for the last tax year such taxpayer met the definition of a thrift institution, if the taxpayer had computed its reserve balance according to the method described in section 1453(i)(1)(A).

Line 53

(1) A taxpayer subject to the provisions of IRC section 585(c) and not subject to section 1453(h) may, in computing ENI, deduct an amount equal to or less than the amount determined under (1)(A) or (1)(B), whichever is greater. However, the deduction must not be less than the amount determined in (1)(A).

(A) The amount determined in (1)(A) must be the amount necessary to increase the balance of its New York reserve for losses on loans (at the close of the tax year) to the amount that bears the same ratio to loans outstanding at the close of the tax year as (i) the total bad debts sustained during the tax year and the five preceding tax years (or, with the approval of the Commissioner of Taxation and Finance, a shorter period), adjusted for recoveries of bad debts during such period, bears to (ii) the sum of the loans outstanding at the close of such six or fewer tax years.

(B) (i) The amount determined according to (1)(B) must be the amount necessary to increase the balance of its New York reserve for losses on loans (at the close of the tax year) to the lower of:

(I) the balance of the reserve at the close of the base year, or

(II) if the amount of loans outstanding at the close of the tax year is less than the amount of loans outstanding at the close of the base year, the amount that bears the same ratio to loans outstanding at the close of the tax year as the balance of the reserve at the close of the base year bears to the amount of loans outstanding at the close of the base year.

(ii) For purposes of (1), the base year is, for tax years beginning after 1987, the last tax year beginning before 1988.

(2) (A) Each taxpayer described in (1) must establish and maintain a New York reserve for losses on loans. Such reserve must be maintained for all subsequent tax years. The balance of the New York reserve for losses on loans at the beginning of the first day of the first tax year the taxpayer becomes subject to section 1453(i) must be the same as the balance at the beginning of such day of the reserve for losses on loans maintained for federal income tax purposes. The New York reserve for losses on loans must be reduced by an amount equal to the deduction allowed, but not more than the amount allowable, for worthless debts for federal income tax purposes under IRC section 166 plus the amount, if any, charged against its reserve for losses on loans according to IRC section 585(c)(4).

(B) For purposes of (2)(A), a taxpayer that had previously been subject to the provisions of section 1453(h) must establish a New York reserve for losses on loans equal to the sum of:

(i) the greater of (I) the balance of its federal reserve for losses on qualifying real property loans as of the first day of the first tax year the taxpayer becomes subject to the provisions of section 1453(i), or (II) the greater of the amounts determined under 1453(h)(9)(A) and 1453(h)(9)(B) applied to the taxpayer, and

(ii) the greater of (I) the balance in its federal reserve for losses on nonqualifying loans as of the first day of the first tax year the taxpayer becomes subject to section 1453(i), or (II) the balance in its New York reserve for losses on nonqualifying loans as of the last date the taxpayer was subject to the provisions of section 1453(h), and

(iii) the balance in its supplemental reserve for losses on loans as of the last date the taxpayer was subject to the provisions of section 1453(h).

(3) The determination and treatment of the New York reserve balance, including any additions thereto, subtractions therefrom, or recapture thereof, for

(A) any banking corporation that was subject to tax for federal income tax purposes but not subject to tax under Article 32 for prior tax years, or

(B) any taxpayer that ceases to be subject to tax under Article 32, or

(C) any other unusual circumstances will be determined by the Commissioner of Taxation and Finance. However, any banking corporation that was subject to tax for federal income tax purposes, but not subject to tax under Article 32 for prior tax years, must have as its opening New York reserve for losses on loans the amount determined by applying the provisions of (1)(A) to loans outstanding at the close of its last tax year for federal income tax purposes ending prior to the first tax year for which the taxpayer is subject to tax under Article 32, and provided, further, that the provisions of (1)(B) do not apply.

Line 54

A New York State net operating loss (NOL) deduction is allowed for NOLs sustained in tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2001 (Tax Law section 1453(k-1)).

Enter any New York State NOL carried forward from tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2001. Attach a separate sheet with full details of both federal and New York State NOLs claimed.

These rules apply:

(a) No deduction is allowed for a NOL incurred during any tax year beginning before January 1, 2001.

(b) No deduction is allowed for a NOL incurred during any tax year in which the corporation was not subject to tax under Article 32.

(c) IRC section 172 federal losses must be adjusted to reflect the inclusions and exclusions from ENI required by the provisions of Article 32, section 1453 (other than the NOL deduction provision).

(d) The New York State NOL deduction is computed as if the corporation elected under IRC section 172 to relinquish the carryback provisions.

(e) The New York State NOL deduction may not exceed the allowable deduction for the tax year under IRC section 172, as augmented by the excess of the amount allowed as a New York State bad debt deduction over the federal bad debt deduction in each loss year (except to the extent such excess was previously deducted in computing ENI).

(f) The NOL may be carried forward for 20 years.

These rules also apply to any corporation included in a consolidated group for federal purposes, but filing on a separate basis for New York State purposes. These corporations should compute their NOLs and NOL deductions as if filing on a separate basis for federal income tax purposes.

Line 55 Other subtractions from federal taxable income

S-1 If you computed ENI using the IBF modification method on line 49, you must subtract any expenses of the IBF that you paid to foreign branches of the taxpayer that are included on Schedule F, line 169, that are not included in federal taxable income.

S-2 If your corporation has a safe harbor lease, you must subtract:

- Any amount included in federal taxable income solely as a result of an election made under IRC section 168(f)(8) (safe harbor lease as it was in effect for agreements entered into prior to January 1, 1984).
- Any amount you would have excluded from federal taxable income had you not made the election under IRC section 168(f)(8) (safe harbor lease as it was in effect for agreements entered into prior to January 1, 1984). For additional information on safe harbor leases, see TSB-M-82(15)C.

S-3 In the case of a taxpayer that is currently or has previously been subject to section 1453(h), subtract any amount that is included in federal taxable income according to IRC section 593(e)(2), and any amount that is included in federal taxable income according to IRC section 593(g) (added to the IRC by P.L. 104-188).

S-4 You may defer the gain on the sale of qualified emerging technology investments (QETI) that are held for more than 36 months and rolled over into the purchase of a QETI within 365 days. Replacement QETI must be purchased within the 365-day period beginning on the date of sale. Gain is not deferred and must be recognized to the extent that the amount realized on the sale of the original QETI exceeds the cost of replacement QETI. The gain deferral applies to any QETI sold on or after March 12, 1998, that meets the holding-period criteria. Add back the deferred gain in the year the replacement QETI is sold.

If you elect the gain deferral, deduct from federal taxable income the amount of the gain deferral (to the extent the gain is included in federal taxable income). If purchase of the replacement QETI within the 365-day period occurs in the same tax year as the sale of the original QETI, or in the following tax year and before the date the corporation's franchise tax return is filed, take the deduction on that return. If purchase of the replacement QETI within the 365-day period occurs in the following tax year and on or after the date the corporation's franchise tax return is filed, you must file an amended return to claim the deduction.

For more information, see TSB-M-98(7)C, *1998 Summary of Corporation Tax Legislation Changes,* pages 5 and 6.

S-5 Victims or targets of Nazi persecution: Include the amount received (including accumulated interest) from an eligible settlement fund, or from an eligible grantor trust established for the benefit of these victims or targets, if included in your federal taxable income. Do not include amounts received from assets acquired with such assets or with the proceeds from the sale of such assets (section 13 of the Tax Law).

S-6 Subtract royalty income from related members as described in section 1453(r) of the Tax Law.

Line 58 — If you claim a deduction for optional depreciation, enter the total of line 187 and line 192.

Schedule C

Line 60 — ENI must be the same as that reported on line 57a. Whatever election you make concerning the IBF modification to ENI applies to the computation of alternative ENI. Eliminate intercorporate transactions between corporations included in the combined group.

Schedule D

A taxpayer is not subject to the tax on taxable assets for that portion of the tax year in which it had outstanding net worth certificates issued to the following: the FSLIC in accordance with section 406(f)(5) of the Federal National Housing Act, as amended, (12 USC 1729(f)(5)); the FDIC in accordance with section 13(i) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, as amended, (12 USC 1823(i)); or the Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC) under section 1823(c)(1), (2), or (3) of Title 12 of the United States Code.

Line 69 — Compute the average value of total assets that includes money or other property received from the FSLIC, FDIC, or RTC and interbank placements. Average value of total assets is generally computed on a quarterly basis. However, you may use a more frequent basis, such as monthly, weekly, or daily. Total assets are those assets that are properly reflected on a balance sheet, the income or expenses of which are properly reflected (or would have been properly reflected if not depreciated or expensed fully or to a nominal amount) in the computation of the taxpayer's alternative ENI for the tax year and in the

computation of the eligible net income of the taxpayer's IBF for the tax year. Tangible real and personal property, such as buildings, land, machinery, and equipment is valued at cost. Intangible property such as loans, investments, coin, and currency is valued at book value.

Line 70 — Include any amount of money or other property (whether or not evidenced by a note or other instrument) received from or attributable to amounts received from the following: the FDIC under section 13(c) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, as amended; the FSLIC under section 406(f)(1), (2), (3), or (4) of the Federal National Housing Act, as amended; or the Resolution Trust Corporation under section 1823(c)(1), (2), or (3) of Title 12 of the United States code.

Line 73 — The term *net worth ratio* means the percentage of net worth to assets on the last day of the tax year. The term *net worth* means the sum of preferred stock, common stock, surplus, capital reserves, undivided profits, mutual capital certificates, reserve for contingencies, reserve for loan losses, and reserve for security losses, minus assets classified loss. The term *assets* means the sum of mortgage loans, nonmortgage loans, repossessed assets, real estate held for development or investment or resale, cash, deposits, investment securities, fixed assets, and other assets (such as financial futures, goodwill, and other intangible assets), minus assets classified loss. Do not reduce assets by reserves for losses.

Line 74 — Determine the percentage of mortgages included in total assets by dividing the average of the four quarterly balances of mortgages ending within the tax year by the average of the four quarterly balances of all assets ending within the tax year. Compute quarterly balances in the same manner as the Report of Condition required for FDIC or FSLIC purposes whether or not such report is required. The term *mortgages* means loans secured by real property within or outside New York State, participations in and securities collateralized by pools of residential mortgages (whether or not issued or guaranteed by a United States government agency), and loans secured by stock in a cooperative housing corporation.

Schedule E

Each corporation included in the combined return must compute the ENI allocation percentage, alternative ENI allocation percentage, and taxable assets allocation percentage on Form CT-32-A and CT-32-A/B. When computing the combined allocation percentages on Form CT-32-A, compute the payroll, receipts, and deposits factors in each allocation percentage as though the corporations included in the combined return were one corporation.

Eliminate intercorporate dividends and all other intercorporate transactions, including intercorporate receipts and intercorporate deposits between the corporations included in the combined return. Attach a list of all intercorporate eliminations showing the amount of the intercorporate transactions and the corporations involved in each transaction.

A corporation that is doing business both within and outside New York State may allocate its ENI, alternative ENI, and taxable assets within and outside New York State. A corporation that is not doing business outside New York State must allocate its ENI, alternative ENI, and taxable assets 100% to New York State. However, a corporation that has an IBF located in New York State may elect, on an annual basis, to reflect the results of its IBF operations in its ENI allocation percentage, and in its alternative ENI allocation percentage. (See *Allocation percentage for taxpayers with an IBF located in New York State* on page 14.)

In determining whether a corporation is doing business outside New York State, consideration is given to the same factors used to determine if business is being carried on within New York State. See *Definition of doing business within New York State* on page 2 of these instructions. A corporation that claims to be doing business outside New York State must attach a statement describing the activities of the corporation within and outside New York State.

Each allocation percentage is determined by a formula consisting of a payroll factor, receipts factor, and deposits factor.

The receipts factor includes only receipts that are included in the computation of alternative ENI for the tax year. The deposits and payroll factors include only deposits and payroll, the expenses of which are included in the computation of alternative entire net income for the tax year. Compute each factor on a cash or accrual basis according to the method of accounting used by the taxpayer for the tax year in computing its alternative ENI.

Line 114, Line 121, Line 161 — If a factor is missing, add the remaining factors and divide by the total number of factors present. A factor is missing only if both the numerator and the denominator are zero.

Payroll factor

Determine the percentage of a corporation's payroll allocated to New York State by dividing 80% (100% when computing the alternative ENI allocation percentage) of the wages, salaries, and other personal service compensation of the corporation's employees (except general executive officers) within New York State during the period the corporation is entitled to allocate, by the total amount of wages, salaries, and other personal service compensation of the corporation's employees (except general executive officers), both within and outside New York State during the period the corporation is entitled to allocate.

If a corporation organized under the laws of a country other than the United States has employees that are regularly connected with or working out of an office of the corporation that is located outside of the United States, no amount of the wages, salaries, and other personal service compensation of these employees is included in either the numerator or the denominator of the payroll factor.

The term *employees* includes every individual, except general executive officers, where the relationship existing between the corporation and the individual is that of employer and employee. The phrase *employees within New York State* includes all employees regularly connected with or working out of an office of the corporation within New York State, irrespective of where the services of such employees were performed.

The phrase *general executive officer* includes every officer of the corporation charged with and performing general executive duties of the corporation who is elected by the shareholders, elected or appointed by the board of directors, or, if initially appointed by another officer, such appointment must be ratified by the board of directors. A general executive officer must have company-wide authority with respect to assigned functions or duties, or must be responsible for an entire division of the company.

Receipts factor

Determine the percentage of the taxpayer's receipts allocated to New York State by dividing 100% of the taxpayer's receipts from loans (including the taxpayer's portion of a participation in a loan), financing leases, and all other business receipts earned within New York State during the period the taxpayer is entitled to allocate, by the total amount of the taxpayer's receipts from loans (including the taxpayer's portion of a participation in a loan), financing leases, and all other business receipts earned within and outside New York State during the period the taxpayer is entitled to allocate.

Interest income from loans and financing leases

Allocate to New York State interest income from loans and financing leases if such income is attributable to a loan or financing lease that is located in New York State. A loan or financing lease is located where the greater portion of income producing activity relating to the loan or financing lease occurred. Interest income from a loan or financing lease does not include repayments of principal.

Except for a taxpayer that is a production credit association or a corporation described on page 1 of these instructions under *Who must file,* item D, a loan or financing lease attributed by the taxpayer to a branch outside New York State is presumed to be properly so attributed, provided that such presumption may be rebutted if the Commissioner of Taxation and Finance demonstrates that the greater portion of income-producing activity related to the loan or financing lease did not occur at such branch. In the case of a loan or financing lease that is recorded on the books of a place outside New York State that is not a branch, it is presumed that the greater portion of income-producing activity related to such loan or financing lease occurred within New York State if the taxpayer had a branch within New York State at the time the loan or financing lease was made. The taxpayer may rebut such presumption by demonstrating that the greater portion of income-producing activity related to the loan or financing lease did not occur within New York State.

In the case of a taxpayer that is a production credit association or a corporation described on page 1 of these instructions under *Who must file,* item D, a loan or financing lease attributed by the taxpayer to a bona fide office outside New York State is presumed to be properly so attributed, provided that such presumption may be rebutted if the

Commissioner of Taxation and Finance demonstrates that the greater portion of income-producing activity related to the loan or financing lease did not occur outside New York State.

Income-producing activity includes such activities as solicitation, investigation, negotiation, approval, and administration of the loan or financing lease. A loan or financing lease is made when such loan or financing lease is approved. The term *loan* means any loan, whether the transaction is represented by a promissory note, security, acknowledgment of advance, due bill, or any other form of credit transaction, if the related asset is properly recorded in the financial accounts of the taxpayer. Loans include the taxpayer's portion of a participation in a loan. The term *financing lease* means a lease where the taxpayer is not treated as the owner of the property for purposes of computing alternative ENI.

Other income from loans and financing leases

Other income from loans and financing leases includes, but is not limited to, arrangement fees, commitment fees, and management fees, but does not include repayments of principal. Other income from loans and financing leases is allocated to New York State when the greater portion of income-producing activity relating to such income is within New York State.

Lease transactions and rents

Receipts from real property and tangible personal property leased or rented from the corporation are allocated to New York State if such property is located in New York State. Receipts from rentals include all amounts received by the corporation for the use of or occupation of property, whether or not such property is owned by the taxpayer. Gross receipts received from real property and tangible personal property that is subleased must be included in the receipts factor.

Interest from bank, credit, travel, entertainment, and other card receivables

Interest, fees in the nature of interest, and penalties in the nature of interest from bank, credit, travel, entertainment, and other card receivables are allocated to New York State if the card holder's domicile is in New York State. It is presumed that the card holder's domicile and billing address are the same.

Service charges and fees from bank, credit, travel, entertainment, and other cards

Service charges and fees from bank, credit, travel, entertainment, and other cards are allocated to New York State if the card is serviced within New York State. A card is serviced at the place where the records pertaining to such account are kept and managed.

Receipts from merchant discounts

Receipts from merchant discounts are allocated to New York State if the merchant is located within New York State. If a merchant has locations both within and outside New York State, only receipts from merchant discounts attributable to sales made from locations within New York State are allocated to New York State. It is presumed that the location of the merchant is the address of the merchant shown on the invoice submitted by the merchant.

Income from trading activities and investment activities

To determine the portion of total net gains and other income from trading activities and investment activities that is attributed within New York State, multiply such total net gains and other income by a fraction, the numerator of which is the average value of trading assets and investment assets attributable to New York State, and the denominator of which is the average value of all trading and investment assets. A trading asset or investment asset is attributable to New York State if the greater portion of income-producing activity related to the trading asset or investment asset occurred within New York State. Trading activities include, but are not limited to, foreign exchange transactions, the purchase and sale of options and financial futures, and, in appropriate cases, interbank fund transfers.

Interbank fund transfers include, but are not limited to, trading in negotiable certificates of deposit, currency swaps, interest rate swaps, Eurodollar transfers (purchases or sales), federal funds (sales, transfers, and purchases), and repurchase agreements representing transfer of funds.

Fees or charges from letters of credit, traveler's checks, and money orders

Fees or charges from the issuance of letters of credit, traveler's checks, and money orders are allocated to New York State if such letters of credit, traveler's checks, or money orders are issued within New York State.

Performance of services

Receipts for services performed by the taxpayer's employees regularly connected with or working out of a New York State office of the taxpayer are allocated to New York State if such services are performed within New York State.

When allocating receipts for services performed, it is immaterial where such receipts are payable or where they are actually received.

When allocating receipts for services to regulated investment companies for tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2001, the amount of receipts received from an investment company (mutual fund) for management, administration, or distribution services, is allocated to New York State based on the domicile of the shareholders of the investment company (Tax Law section 1454(a)(2)(G)). For more information, see TSB-M-88(9)C.

If services are performed both within and outside New York State, determine the portion of the receipts attributable to services performed within New York State on the basis of the relative value of, or amount of time spent in performance of, such services within New York State, or by some other reasonable method. Submit full details with the return.

Royalties

Receipts of royalties from the use of patents, copyrights, and trademarks are allocated to New York State if the taxpayer's actual seat of management or control is located in New York State. Royalties include all amounts received by the taxpayer for the use of patents, copyrights, or trademarks, whether or not such patents, copyrights, or trademarks were issued to the taxpayer.

All other business receipts

Income from securities used to maintain reserves against deposits to meet federal and state reserve requirements are allocated to New York State based upon the ratio that total deposits in New York State bears to total deposits everywhere.

All other business receipts earned by the taxpayer in New York State are allocated to New York State.

A receipt from the sale of a capital asset is not a business receipt and may not be included in the receipts factor. For example, do not include in the receipts factor the receipt from the sale of a capital asset as scrap or at a gain.

Deposits factor

Determine the percentage of the taxpayer's deposits allocated to New York State, by dividing the average value of deposits maintained at branches of the taxpayer within New York State during the period the taxpayer is entitled to allocate, by the average value of all deposits maintained at branches of the taxpayer both within and outside New York State during the period the taxpayer is entitled to allocate.

The term *deposit* means:

- The unpaid balance of money or its equivalent received or held by a bank in the usual course of business and for which it has given or is obligated to give credit, either conditionally or unconditionally, to a commercial, checking, savings, time, or thrift account, or that is evidenced by its certificate of deposit, thrift certificate, investment certificate, certificate of indebtedness, or other similar name, or a check or draft drawn against a deposit account and certified by the bank, or a letter of credit or a traveler's check on which the bank is primarily liable. However, without limiting the generality of the term *money or its equivalent,* any such account or instrument must be regarded as evidencing the receipt of the equivalent of money when credited or issued in exchange for checks or drafts or for a promissory note, upon which the person obtaining any such credit or instrument is primarily or secondarily liable, or for a charge against a deposit account, or in settlement of checks, drafts, or other instruments forwarded to such bank for collection.
- Trust funds received or held by such bank, whether held in the trust department or held or deposited in any other department of such bank.

- Money received or held by a bank, or the credit given for money or its equivalent received or held by a bank, in the usual course of business for a special or specific purpose, regardless of the legal relationship thereby established, including (without being limited to) escrow funds, funds held as security for an obligation due to the bank or others (including funds held as dealers' reserves) or for securities loaned by the bank, funds deposited by a debtor to meet maturing obligations, funds deposited as advanced payment on subscriptions to United States Government securities, funds held for distribution or purchase of securities, funds held to meet its acceptances or letters of credit, and withheld taxes. However, funds that are received by the bank for immediate application to the reduction of an indebtedness to the receiving bank, or under condition that the receipt thereof immediately reduces or extinguishes such an indebtedness are not included.
- Outstanding drafts (including advice or authorization to charge a bank's balance in another bank), cashier's checks, money orders, or other officer's checks issued in the usual course of business for any purpose, but not including those issued in payment for services, dividends, or purchases or other costs or expenses of the bank itself.

A deposit is maintained at the branch of the taxpayer at which it is properly booked.

A deposit, the value of which at all times during the tax year was less than $100,000, that is booked by a taxpayer at a branch outside New York State is presumed to be properly booked, provided that such presumption may be rebutted if the Commissioner of Taxation and Finance demonstrates that the greater portion of contact relating to the deposit did not occur at such branch.

A deposit, the value of which at any time during the tax year was $100,000 or more, is considered to be properly booked at the branch with which it has a greater portion of contact.

In determining whether a deposit has a greater portion of contact with a particular branch, consideration is given to such activities as:

- Whether the deposit account was opened at or transferred to that branch by or at the direction of the depositor or by a broker of deposits, regardless of where subsequent deposits or withdrawals may be made.
- Whether employees regularly connected with that branch are primarily responsible for servicing the depositor's general banking and other financial needs.
- Whether the deposit was solicited by an employee regularly connected with that branch, regardless of where such deposit was actually solicited.
- Whether the terms governing the deposit were negotiated by employees regularly connected with that branch, regardless of where the negotiations were actually conducted.
- Whether essential records relating to the deposit are kept at that branch and whether the deposit is serviced at that branch.

The value of deposits maintained at branches of the taxpayer is the total of the amounts credited to depositors, including the amount of any interest so credited. The average value of deposits should be computed on a daily basis. However, if the taxpayer's usual accounting practices do not permit the computation of average value on a daily basis, a computation on a weekly basis will be permitted. The Commissioner of Taxation and Finance does not permit the computation of average value of deposits on a basis less frequent than weekly, unless the taxpayer demonstrates that requiring it to use a weekly computation would produce an undue hardship.

Allocation percentage for taxpayers with an IBF located in New York State

A corporation with an IBF located in New York State that uses the IBF modification method must, when computing its ENI allocation percentage and its alternative ENI allocation percentage:

- Exclude from the numerator and denominator of the payroll factor the wages, salaries, and other personal service compensation of employees, the expenses of which are attributable to the production of eligible gross income of the IBF.
- Exclude from the numerator and denominator of the receipts factor those receipts that are attributable to the production of eligible gross income of the IBF.
- Exclude from the numerator and denominator of the deposits factor those deposits the expenses of which are attributable to the production of eligible gross income of the IBF.

A corporation that has an IBF located in New York State and that has elected to use the IBF formula allocation method must, when computing its ENI allocation percentage and its alternative ENI allocation percentage, adjust such percentages to:

- Exclude from the numerator of the payroll factor the wages, salaries, and other personal service compensation of employees, the expenses of which are attributable to the production of eligible gross income of the IBF. Include in the denominator of the payroll factor the wages, salaries, and other personal service compensation of employees, (except general executive officers,) the expenses of which are attributable to the production of eligible gross income of the IBF.

  When attributing the IBF wage, salary, and other personal service compensation expenses to the production of eligible gross income of the IBF, only those IBF wages, salaries and other personal service compensation of IBF employees, the expenses of which are attributable to the production of eligible gross income under the IBF formula allocation method are considered. Eligible gross income under the IBF formula allocation method does not include gross income from transactions with branches of the taxpayer (see Regulation section 19-2.3(d)) or gross income that is not eligible gross income under the IBF modification method (including any not effectively connected income of an alien bank's IBF) (see Regulation sections 18-3.3(b) and 18-3.4).
- Exclude from the numerator, but include in the denominator of the receipts factor, those receipts that are attributable to the production of eligible gross income of the IBF.
- Exclude from the numerator, but include in the denominator of the deposits factor, deposits the expenses of which are attributable to the production of eligible gross income of the IBF.

  When an IBF has income not considered eligible gross income under the IBF formula allocation method (as discussed in the payroll factor above) then, due to the fungibility of money, the IBF deposits received from foreign persons serve to fund both eligible and ineligible gross income. As a result, to determine the IBF deposits, the expenses of which are attributable to the production of eligible gross income under the IBF formula allocation method, the taxpayer multiplies the IBF deposits from foreign persons by the following ratio:

  $$\frac{\text{IBF eligible gross income under the IBF formula allocation method}}{\text{IBF gross income (includes both eligible and ineligible income)}}$$

  The product of this multiplication is the portion of the deposits received from foreign persons that may be excluded from the numerator of the deposits factor.

Every corporation that has an IBF located in New York State (whether or not it has elected to use the IBF formula allocation method) must compute its taxable assets allocation percentage as follows:

- Include in the numerator and denominator of the payroll factor wages, salaries, and personal service compensation of employees (except general executive officers), the expenses of which are attributable to the production of eligible gross income of the IBF.
- Include in the numerator and denominator of the receipts factor those receipts that are attributable to the production of eligible gross income of the IBF.
- Include in the numerator and denominator of the deposits factor those deposits and expenses that are attributable to the production of eligible gross income of the IBF.

  A corporation that is not doing business outside New York State and that has elected to use the IBF formula allocation method must allocate taxable assets 100% to New York State.

Schedule F

A corporation with an IBF located in New York State may do **one** of the following:

1. Use the IBF modification method, and deduct from ENI on Schedule B, line 49, the adjusted eligible net income of the IBF computed on Schedule F, line 185. The decision to use the IBF modification method for a tax year is made with the filing of the return for the tax year. Mark an ***X*** in the IBF modification boxes on Schedule E and Schedule F. The decision to use the IBF

modification method may be changed with the filing of an amended return for the tax year. A corporation that uses the IBF modification method must complete Schedule F, lines 162 through 185.

2. Elect the IBF formula allocation method, and do not modify ENI. The election to use the IBF formula allocation method for a tax year is made with the filing of the return for the tax year. Mark an ***X*** in the IBF formula allocation method boxes on Schedule E and Schedule F. The election to use the IBF formula allocation method may be changed with the filing of an amended return for the tax year. A corporation that elects to use the IBF formula allocation method must complete Schedule F, lines 162 through 166.

   If any corporation included in the combined return makes the IBF modification or formula allocation election, then **all** corporations included in the combined return with an IBF must use the same method in computing ENI and alternative ENI.

For the effect of the IBF modification method and the IBF formula allocation method on allocation percentages, see *Allocation percentage for taxpayers with an IBF located in New York State* above.

Schedule G

Each corporation included in the combined return, if applicable, must complete a separate Schedule G when the computation of New York depreciation on property differs from federal depreciation. However, do not include depreciation adjustments required on Form CT-399.

Part I

The taxpayer may elect to deduct up to double the amount of federal depreciation on qualified tangible property (except personal property leased to others) in lieu of the amount of normal depreciation. The original use of such property must commence with the taxpayer and the property must be (1) depreciable tangible property as defined by IRC section 167, (2) constructed or acquired after December 31, 1963, and on or before December 31, 1967, and (3) be located in New York State. The total deduction of all years, including years covered by Articles 9-B or 9-C for any unit of property, may not exceed the cost of such property. Any unused optional depreciation may be carried forward to succeeding years. Determine the amount of carryover by limiting allocated ENI (Schedule B, line 57b) to zero.

Part II

Include property on which the method of depreciation under Article 9-B or 9-C was different from that used for federal purposes.

Schedule H

Each corporation included in the combined return, if applicable, must complete a separate Schedule H when the computation of New York gain or loss on disposition of property differs from federal gain or loss (do not include disposition adjustments required to be included on Form CT-399).

In computing gain, enter the higher of cost or fair market price or value at applicable date. In computing loss, enter the lower of cost or fair market price or value at the applicable date.

Upon sale or disposition, compute the net gain or loss thereon by adjusting the federal basis of such property to reflect the total deductions allowed for all years, including years covered by Articles 9-B or 9-C.

If more than one corporation in the combined return must complete Schedule F, G, or H, photocopy the applicable schedule, include the name and employer identification number of the corporation, and attach the completed schedule to Form CT-32-A.

Schedule I

Computation of the issuer's allocation percentage

The parent corporation must compute its issuer's allocation percentage on Form CT-32-A, page 8, Schedule I. Each member corporation computes its issuer's allocation percentage on Form CT-32-A/C. See the instructions for Form CT-32-A/C for details.

Compute the issuer's allocation percentage using one of the three following methods. Determine which one of the three methods applies and compute the issuer's allocation percentage on the appropriate form. Section 1085(o) of the Tax Law provides for a penalty of $500 for failure to provide the information necessary to compute the issuer's allocation percentage.

Method I. A banking corporation (excluding corporations described in *Who must file,* item D) organized under the laws of the United States, New York State, or any other state enters as its issuer's allocation percentage the alternative ENI allocation percentage from Form CT-32-A, Schedule E, line 121, column A.

Method II. A banking corporation (excluding corporations described in *Who must file,* item D) organized under the laws of a country other than the United States enters as its issuer's allocation percentage the percentage determined by dividing gross income within New York State by worldwide gross income.

- Enter as gross income within New York State total receipts as shown in Form CT-32-A, Schedule E, line 90, column A.
- Enter as worldwide gross income total receipts as shown on Form CT-32-A, Schedule E, line 102, column A, plus all receipts as defined on lines 91 through 101, from sources outside the United States that were not taken into account in computing federal taxable income.
- A corporation with an IBF located in New York State (whether or not it has made the IBF election) must include in the numerator and denominator of the issuer's allocation percentage receipts as defined on Form CT-32-A, Schedule E, Part I, Column A, lines 79 through 89 and lines 91 through 101, that are attributable to the production of eligible gross income of the IBF.
- When the receipts shown in the computation of the issuer's allocation percentage are different from the receipts shown on Form CT-32-A, Schedule E, Part I, attach an explanation.

Method III. A corporation that is filing under Article 32 solely as a result of item D, *Who must file,* and every bank holding company that is included in a combined return, enters as its issuer's allocation percentage the percentage determined by dividing business and subsidiary capital allocated to New York State by total worldwide capital.

Method III — Computation of subsidiary capital allocated to New York State

Column A

Enter the full name and federal employer identification number of each subsidiary. *Subsidiary corporation* is defined by section 1450(d) of the Tax Law and instructions for Form CT-32-A, line 45.

Column C

Enter the average value of each subsidiary. Compute the average value on a quarterly, monthly, weekly, or daily basis. Use the same basis of averaging subsidiary capital as was used to average total assets on Form CT-32-A, line 69. *Subsidiary capital* is defined by section 1450(e) of the Tax Law and instructions for Form CT-32-A, line 45.

Column D

Enter the average value of current liabilities attributable to each subsidiary. Compute the average value on a quarterly, monthly, weekly, or daily basis. Use the same basis of averaging current liabilities as was used to average subsidiary capital in column C.

Column F

Enter the issuer's allocation percentage for each subsidiary. The issuer's allocation percentage is obtained from the New York State corporation franchise tax return filed by the subsidiary corporation for the preceding year.

You may obtain up to three issuer's allocation percentages by calling toll free 1 800 972-1233. From areas outside the U.S. and outside Canada, call (518) 485-6800. Issuer's allocation percentages are also available from the Department's Web site: *www.nystax.gov* or other online or printed tax services.

Method III — Computation of business capital allocated to New York State

Line 196 — Deduct the total average value of current liabilities that are properly reflected on a balance sheet. Compute the average value on a quarterly, monthly, weekly, or daily basis.

Use the same basis of averaging current liabilities as used to average total assets on Form CT-32-A, line 69. Current liabilities are any liabilities maturing in one year or less from the date originally incurred.

Method III — Computation of the issuer's allocation percentage

Line 202 — Enter as total worldwide capital the average value of total assets as computed on Form CT-32-A, Schedule D, line 69, plus the average value of all assets from sources outside the United States that were **not** taken into account in computing federal taxable income.

When valuing assets from sources outside the United States, compute the average value of such assets in the same manner as the average value of total assets on Form CT-32-A, Schedule D, line 69.

Deduct from total assets the total average value of current liabilities maturing in one year or less from the date originally incurred. Compute the average value of such current liabilities in the same manner as the average value of total assets.

If the assets shown in the computation of the issuer's allocation percentage are different from the assets shown on Form CT-32-A, Schedule D, line 69, attach an explanation.

Composition of prepayments

Line 207 — Include overpayments credited from prior years. You may also include from last year's return any amount of refundable tax credits you chose to be credited as an overpayment.

Federal changes and amended returns

A banking corporation is required to file an amended return with New York State if its federal taxable income or federal alternative minimum taxable income is changed as a result of:

- a final federal determination, or
- the filing of an amended federal return with the IRS.

If you are filing an amended return, mark an ***X*** in the *Amended return* box on the front of Form CT-32-A, and attach a copy of the federal revenue agent's report or the amended federal return to the amended Form CT-32-A.

A banking corporation that files Form CT-32-A on a combined basis must file an amended return on Form CT-32-A:

- within 90 days, or
- within 120 days (if the final federal determination or the filing of an amended federal return was made after November 30, 1993).

A banking corporation that files Form CT-32 on a separate basis must file an amended return on Form CT-32 within 90 days after the final federal determination or the filing of an amended federal return.

If you are required to file a federal change or amended return with New York State, attach amended Form CT-32-A or amended Form CT-32 to New York State Form CT-3360, *Federal Changes to Corporate Taxable Income.*

The Corporate Tax Procedure and Administration provisions of Article 27 and Article 32 Regulation sections 21-1.3, 21-1.4, and 21-4.2 that existed prior to the above 120-day amendment, remain in effect to the extent these laws and regulations are not inconsistent with the 120-day amendment.

Privacy notification

The Commissioner of Taxation and Finance may collect and maintain personal information pursuant to the New York State Tax Law, including but not limited to, sections 171, 171-a, 287, 308, 429, 475, 505, 697, 1096, 1142, and 1415 of that Law; and may require disclosure of social security numbers pursuant to 42 USC 405(c)(2)(C)(i).

This information will be used to determine and administer tax liabilities and, when authorized by law, for certain tax offset and exchange of tax information programs as well as for any other lawful purpose.

Information concerning quarterly wages paid to employees is provided to certain state agencies for purposes of fraud prevention, support enforcement, evaluation of the effectiveness of certain employment and training programs and other purposes authorized by law.

Failure to provide the required information may subject you to civil or criminal penalties, or both, under the Tax Law.

This information is maintained by the Director of Records Management and Data Entry, NYS Tax Department, W A Harriman Campus, Albany NY 12227; telephone 1 800 225-5829. From areas outside the United States and outside Canada, call (518) 485-6800.

Need help?

Internet access: *www.nystax.gov* (for information, forms, and publications)

Fax-on-demand forms: Forms are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. 1 800 748-3676

Telephone assistance is available from 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. (eastern time), Monday through Friday.

To order forms and publications:	1 800 462-8100
Business Tax Information Center:	1 800 972-1233
From areas outside the U.S. and outside Canada:	(518) 485-6800

Hotline for the hearing and speech impaired: If you have access to a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD), contact us at 1 800 634-2110. If you do not own a TDD, check with independent living centers or community action programs to find out where machines are available for public use.

Persons with disabilities: In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, we will ensure that our lobbies, offices, meeting rooms, and other facilities are accessible to persons with disabilities. If you have questions about special accommodations for persons with disabilities, please call 1 800 972-1233.