

**Instructions for Form CT-46****CT-46-I****Claim for Investment Tax Credit**

Tax Law — Section 210.12 and 210.12-D

Instructions are included for the following schedules:

Schedule A — Investment tax credit**Schedule B — Eligibility for employment incentive credit****Schedule C — Employment incentive credit computation****Schedule D — Recapture of investment tax credit
(including rehabilitation expenditures for retail enterprises and historic barns)****Other forms that may apply**

Form CT-46-ATT, *Credit for Rehabilitation Expenses for Retail Enterprises and Historic Barns*

Form CT-44, *Claim for Investment Tax Credit for the Financial Services Industry*

Form CT-603, *Claim for EZ Investment Tax Credit and EZ Employment Incentive Credit*

Form CT-605, *Claim for EZ Investment Tax Credit for the Financial Services Industry*

Relief for property destroyed as a direct result of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 — The Tax Law has been amended to provide the following ITC relief for property that was destroyed or ceased to be in qualified use as a direct result of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001.

- Qualifying taxpayers may defer ITC recapture to the next tax year. The amount required to be recaptured in the next succeeding year will be augmented with interest computed at a rate equal to two times the underpayment rate applicable to the tax year in which the recapture occurs. However, qualifying taxpayers that elect deferral and retain 75% of their employees are not required to recapture. Additionally, if 50% or more of an electing taxpayer's employees died as a direct result of the attacks, the employer is not required to recapture any ITC with respect to the qualifying property.
- Taxpayers may elect not to defer the ITC recapture. For these taxpayers that purchase replacement property, the ITC base of the replacement property is determined without regard to the normal required basis reduction. For purposes of this election, it does not matter when the destroyed property was placed in service, or whether an ITC was claimed on the destroyed property.

For more information, see TSB-M-02(3)C.

Investment tax credit

General business corporations may claim an investment tax credit under section 210.12 against the tax imposed by Article 9-A, for the tax year during which they placed qualified property in service. Compute the investment tax credit on the investment credit base. The *investment credit base* is the cost, or other basis when placed in service in New York State for federal income tax purposes, of qualified tangible property, including buildings and structural components of buildings, less the amount of nonqualified nonrecourse financing with respect to such property. Do not include in the investment credit base any amount that was expensed under section 179(a) of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC).

Section 210.12-D allows an employment incentive tax credit for property where the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, or erection began on or after January 1, 1987. For details, see instructions for completing Schedule C of Form CT-46.

These credits may not reduce the tax liability to less than the greater of the tax on minimum taxable income or the fixed dollar minimum tax.

Any portion of these credits you cannot use to reduce current year tax liability may be carried over to following years. An investment tax credit or additional investment tax credit allowed for tax years beginning before January 1, 1987, may be carried forward to any tax year beginning before January 1, 2002. An investment tax credit or employment incentive credit allowed for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1987, may be carried forward for up to 15 tax years (10 tax years for a New York S corporation).

Qualified property for the investment tax credit is tangible property, including buildings and structural components of buildings, that:

- was acquired, constructed, reconstructed, or erected by the taxpayer after December 31, 1968;
- is depreciable under section 167 or 168 of the IRC;
- has a useful life of four years or more;
- was acquired by the taxpayer by purchase under section 179(d) of the IRC;
- is located in New York State; and
 - is principally used by the taxpayer in producing goods by manufacturing, processing, assembling, refining, mining, extracting, farming, agriculture, horticulture, floriculture, viticulture, or commercial fishing; or
 - is an industrial waste treatment facility or air pollution control facility, used in the taxpayer's trade or business; or
 - is research and development property.

If qualified property is acquired to replace other insured property that was stolen or was destroyed by fire, storm, shipwreck, or other casualty, the basis of the replacement property is its cost reduced by any amount of gain not recognized for federal income tax purposes because the insurance proceeds were invested in the replacement.

If qualified property is acquired to replace property destroyed as a direct result of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, and you did not elect to defer recapture, or escape recapture because you met the employment test, you may compute the investment credit base of the replacement property without regard to any basis reduction required by IRC section 1033.

You must compute the recapture of investment tax credit previously allowed if the property was stolen, destroyed, or disposed of prior to the end of its useful life, or if there is an increase in nonqualified nonrecourse financing.

Types of property that do not qualify for the investment tax credit include:

- Property leased to others (except qualified property in a safe harbor lease or production property which is beneficially owned by the lessee).
- Retail equipment, office furniture, and office equipment.
- Excavating and road building equipment.
- Public warehouses used to store the taxpayer's goods.
- Electricity-generating equipment.

Definitions

Nonqualified nonrecourse financing is any amount for which you are protected against loss and, generally, any amount borrowed from a person who has an interest (other than as a creditor) in the activity in which the property is used, or from someone related to a person (other than you) who has an interest in the activity. Nonrecourse financing is nonqualified where it is not qualified commercial financing, as defined in section 49(a)(1) of the IRC. The reduction in computing the investment credit base, in the amount of nonqualified nonrecourse financing, is required only to the extent that such an exclusion would be warranted under section 49(a)(1) of the IRC. Thus, the subtraction is required in the case of a corporation meeting the personal holding company stock ownership criteria contained in section 542(a)(2) of the IRC, for property used in connection with an activity in which any loss is subject to limitation under section 465 of the IRC.

Manufacturing is the process of working raw materials into wares suitable for use, or giving new shapes, new qualities, or new combinations to matter that already has gone through some artificial process by the use of machinery, tools, appliances, and other similar equipment.

Property used in the production of goods includes machinery, equipment, or other tangible property principally used in the repair and service of other machinery, equipment, or other tangible property used principally in the production of goods.

Life or useful life (of property) means the depreciable life provided by section 167 or 168 of the IRC.

Industrial waste treatment facilities are facilities for the treatment, neutralization, or stabilization of industrial waste and other wastes (as defined in section 17-0105 of the Environmental Conservation Law) from a point immediately preceding such treatment, neutralization, or stabilization, to the point of disposal. Such property includes the necessary pumping and transmitting facilities, but excludes facilities installed for the primary purpose of salvaging materials that are usable in the manufacturing process or are otherwise marketable. Attach the certificate of compliance concerning industrial waste treatment facilities and industrial waste treatment controlled process facilities (section 17-0707 of the Environmental Conservation Law).

Air pollution control facilities are facilities that remove, reduce, or render less noxious, air contaminants emitted from an air contamination source (as defined in section 19-0107 of the Environmental Conservation Law) from a point immediately preceding such removal, reduction, or rendering, to the point of discharge of air meeting emission standards as established by the Department of Environmental

Conservation. Also included are flue gas desulfurization equipment and attendant sludge disposal facilities, fluidized bed boilers, precombustion coal cleaning facilities, or other facilities. Not included are facilities installed primarily to salvage materials that are usable in the manufacturing process, or that are otherwise marketable; or facilities that rely for their effectiveness on dilution, dispersion, or assimilation of air contaminants into the surrounding air after emission. Attach the certificate of compliance concerning air pollution control facilities and air pollution controlled process facilities (section 19-0309 of the Environmental Conservation Law).

Research and development property is used for research and development in the experimental or laboratory sense, but not for the ordinary testing or inspection of materials or products for quality control, efficiency surveys, management studies, consumer surveys, advertising, promotions, or for research in connection with literary, historical, or similar projects.

Summary of tax credit(s)

Complete Schedules A through D, as appropriate, before completing this section.

Line 10 — This is the net investment tax credit available for use this period. If the amount on line 9 is greater than line 8, you have a net recaptured tax credit. Add the recaptured tax credit back to the tax on Form CT-3, line 78, or Form CT-3-A, line 77, for this tax year. S corporations report this amount on Form CT-34-SH.

Computation of investment tax credit used, refunded, or carried forward

Line 12 — If you are claiming more than one credit, see the instructions for Form CT-3 or CT-3-A for a listing of the credits and the order that the credits are applied. Then enter the amount of the credit(s) being claimed before the investment tax credit. Otherwise, enter "0."

Line 18 — A corporation that is eligible to claim an investment tax credit and is also a new business as defined in Article 9-A, section 210.12(j), may elect to receive a refund of its unused investment tax credit instead of carrying the credit forward. We will not pay interest on a refund of the investment tax credit. Section 210.12(j) defines a new business as any corporation except:

- A corporation in which over 50% of the number of shares of stock entitling their holders to vote for the election of directors or trustees is owned by a taxpayer subject to the tax under Article 9-A; sections 183, 184, 185, or 186 of Article 9; Article 32; or Article 33 of the Tax Law.
- A corporation that is substantially similar in operation and in ownership to a business entity or entities taxable or previously taxable under Article 9-A; section 183, 184, 185, or 186 of Article 9; or Article 32; or Article 33; or that would have been subject to the tax under Article 23 as it was in effect on January 1, 1980; or the income (or losses) of which is (or was) includable under Article 22 of the Tax Law.
- A corporation that has been subject to tax under Article 9-A for more than five tax years (excluding short periods).

Transfer the refund amount to Form CT-3, line 99, or Form CT-3-A, line 100.

To avoid the unnecessary exchange of funds, we will apply this refund against the minimum tax due and refund any balance.

Schedule A — Investment tax credit

Columns A and B — Describe qualified property placed in service during this tax period. List individual items of machinery and equipment separately; do not list them as one general category such as *machinery*. Describe the property in terms that a layman will understand. Attach additional pages if necessary.

Column D — Enter the useful life of each item claimed. See the definition of *life* or *useful life* on page 2. **Do not** use the recovery period for depreciation under the Accelerated Cost Recovery System (ACRS) or the Modified Accelerated Cost Recovery System (MACRS).

Schedule B — Eligibility for employment incentive credit

When you are allowed an investment tax credit, other than at the optional rate applicable to research and development property, you may be eligible for an employment incentive credit for the two succeeding years. However, the credit is not allowed for those years if your average number of employees in New York State is not at least 101% of the average number of employees in New York State during the employment base year. Complete Schedule B to see if you qualify for the employment incentive credit.

Section 210.12-D(b) defines the *average number of employees* as the total number of employees that are employed within New York State on March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31 (unless you have a short tax year and one or more of the dates do not occur), divided by the number of these dates occurring during the tax period. Employees must be located in New York State. Do not include general executive officers.

Complete Schedule B for each period listed in Schedule C for which you are claiming an employment incentive credit.

Exclude from lines 23 and 25 any employee for whom you claimed an EZ wage tax credit, based on employment within a zone equivalent area. However, **include** such employees for the employment base year on lines 22 and 24.

For the purposes of these instructions, the term *employment base year* means the calendar year or fiscal year immediately preceding the investment tax credit year, or, if you were not taxable in New York State in such preceding year, the year in which the investment tax credit was allowed.

Column A — Enter the credit year and the base year. The *credit year* is the first or second tax year after the year in which you claimed the original investment credit.

Columns B, C, D, and E — Enter the total number of employees employed within New York State on each of the dates listed that occurred during your tax year.

Example:

A taxpayer filing for a fiscal year beginning September 1, 2002, and ending August 31, 2003, would enter the number of employees employed in New York State on the following dates: September 30, 2002, December 31, 2002, March 31, 2003, and June 30, 2003.

Column G — Unless you have a short tax year, divide the amount in column F by **four**. If you have a short tax year (a tax year of less than 12 months), divide the amount in column F by the number of dates shown in columns B through E that occur during the short tax year.

Column H — Divide the average number of employees covered by this claim by the average number of employees in the base year (column G), and carry the result to two decimal places. If the percentage in column H is at least 101% (1.01), complete Schedule C. If the percentage in column H is less than 101%, **stop**. You do not qualify for the employment incentive tax credit for this year.

Schedule C — Employment incentive credit computation

General

The amount of employment incentive credit is a percentage of the original investment credit base on which the investment tax credit was allowed for each of the two years immediately following the year the investment tax credit was allowed. The percentage for computing the employment incentive credit will vary depending on the year the investment tax credit was claimed and on the level of employment (see *Rate schedule 2*, Form CT-46).

New York C corporations — The employment incentive credit may not reduce the tax liability to an amount less than the higher of the tax on minimum taxable income or the fixed dollar minimum tax.

You may carry the credit forward for up to 15 tax years or until completely used. A New York C corporation may not claim a refund of the employment incentive credit.

New York S corporations — The shareholders of a New York S corporation may claim an employment incentive credit. The employment incentive credit applies to any investment tax credit computed on property placed in service on or after January 1, 1997, whether or not deductible in the year placed in service.

You may carry forward any excess employment incentive credit that cannot be used to reduce a shareholder's current year's tax liability for up to **ten** tax years. However, a shareholder that qualifies as an owner of a new business may elect to have the excess employment incentive credit refunded.

Schedules B and C — Example

Your corporation was allowed an investment tax credit (ITC) for calendar year 2000. The investment credit base was \$450,000,000. The following year, 2001, your corporation was also allowed an ITC. The investment credit base was \$200,000,000.

Based on your ITC for the tax year **2000**, you may be eligible for an employment incentive credit (EIC) in 2001 (first succeeding tax year after the 2000 ITC), and 2002 (second succeeding tax year after the 2000 ITC). Based on your ITC for the tax year **2001**, you may be eligible for an EIC in 2002 (first succeeding tax year after the 2001 ITC), and 2003 (second succeeding tax year after the 2001 ITC).

Your average number of New York employees was 200 for 1999 (employment base year for the 2000 ITC); 204 for 2000 (employment base year for the 2001 ITC); and 208 for 2002 (current year, the period covered by this claim).

In 2002, (current year, the period covered by this claim), you would fill out Schedules B and C as follows. Lines 26, 22, and 23 would be completed based on the ITC allowed for **2001**; its employment base year is 2000 and its first succeeding year is 2002, the current year. Lines 27, 24, and 25, would be completed based on the ITC allowed for **2000**; its employment base year is 1999 and the current year, 2002, would be its second succeeding year. The correct way to complete Schedules B and C is illustrated below:

Schedule B — Example

A. Use with Schedule C, line 26, first succeeding year		A Year	B March 31	C June 30	D September 30	E December 31	F Total B+C+D+E	G Average	H* Percent
22	Number of New York State employees in employment base year	2000	204	204	204	204	816	204	
23	Number of New York State employees in period covered by this claim	2002	208	208	208	208	832	208	101%
B. Use with Schedule C, line 27, second succeeding year		A Year	B March 31	C June 30	D September 30	E December 31	F Total B+C+D+E	G Average	H Percent
24	Number of New York State employees in employment base year	1999	200	200	200	200	800	200	
25	Number of New York State employees in period covered by this claim	2002	208	208	208	208	832	208	104%

* Divide the average number of employees covered by this claim by the average number of employees in base year (Column G)

Schedule C — Example

		A Tax year in which investment tax credit was allowed	B Amount of investment credit base upon which original investment tax credit was allowed (excluding R & D property at optional rate)	C Employment incentive credit (multiply column B by the appropriate rate from Rate schedule 2 on Form CT-46)
26	Information for first succeeding year	2001	\$200,000,000	\$3,000,000 (\$200,000,000 × 1.5%)
27	Information for second succeeding year	2000	\$450,000,000	\$11,250,000 (\$450,000,000 × 2.5%)

Schedule D — Recapture of investment tax credit (including rehabilitation expenditures for retail enterprises and historic barns)

If property on which an investment tax credit, retail enterprise credit, or rehabilitation credit has been allowed is disposed of or ceases to be in qualified use prior to the end of its useful life, you must add the difference between the original credit allowed and the credit allowed for actual use back to the tax otherwise due in the year of disposition or disqualification.

Property destroyed as a direct result of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks may not require recapture, or may be allowed a deferred recapture. If you have property that was destroyed as a direct result of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, please refer to TSB-M-02(3)C before completing Schedule D.

Section 210.12(g) provides different formulas for computing the amount of recaptured investment tax credit for property depreciated under IRC sections 167 and 168.

1. For property depreciated solely under IRC section 167, the formula is:

$$\frac{\text{months of unused life}}{\text{months of useful life}} \times \text{investment tax credit allowed}$$

2. For three-year property depreciated under IRC section 168, the formula is:

$$\frac{36 \text{ minus the number of months of qualified use}}{36} \times \text{investment tax credit allowed}$$

Recapture is only required if the property is disposed of or ceases to be in qualified use prior to the end of 36 months.

3. For property depreciated under IRC section 168, other than three-year property or buildings or structural components of buildings, the formula is:

$$\frac{60 \text{ minus the number of months of qualified use}}{60} \times \text{investment tax credit allowed}$$

Recapture is only required if the property is disposed of or ceases to be in qualified use prior to the end of 60 months.

4. For a building or structural component of a building placed in service after December 31, 1980, and depreciated under IRC section 168, the formula is:

$$\frac{\text{months of unused life}}{\text{number of months allowed by IRC and used by taxpayer}} \times \text{investment tax credit allowed}$$

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1987, property that is depreciated under IRC section 168 for federal tax, but that is required to be depreciated under IRC section 167 alone for New York State tax (*decoupled property*), is subject to the first recapture formula set out above.

For tax years beginning in 1987, property that is disposed of, or ceases to be in qualified use, is recaptured as follows:

- If the property was depreciated for New York State franchise tax under IRC section 167, use the life of the property as depreciated under IRC section 167;
- or
- If the property was depreciated for New York State franchise tax under IRC section 168, use the life of the property as depreciated under IRC section 168.

If qualified property has a useful life of more than 12 years, and has been in use for more than 12 consecutive years, no recapture is necessary.

If an air pollution control facility was allowed an investment tax credit on the basis of a certificate of compliance, issued under the Environmental Conservation Law, and that certificate is revoked under subdivision 3 of section 19-0309 of the Environmental Conservation Law, the revocation will constitute a disposal or cessation of qualified use, and a recapture of investment tax credit is required (unless the property otherwise qualifies).

Recapture of investment tax credit will be increased by an additional recapture amount, equal to the original recapture amount multiplied by the interest rate for underpayments in effect (without compounding) on the last day of the tax year.

Taxpayers who elected to defer their recapture (see *Relief for property destroyed as a direct result of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001*, on page 1) must compute an additional recapture amount equal to the original recapture amount multiplied by two times the interest rate for underpayments in effect on the last day of the tax year.

If, at the end of any tax year, there is a net increase in nonqualified nonrecourse financing, recapture the decrease in the investment tax credit that would have resulted from the net increase in nonqualified nonrecourse financing.

Line 29 — If you have additional property, attach a list and enter the total amount(s) of the recaptured investment tax credit for that property.

Line 31 — The additional recapture you must add back is equal to the recaptured investment tax credit multiplied by the interest rate for underpayments in effect on the last day of the tax year. Call 1 800 972-1233 for the applicable rate.

Example:

\$1000 recaptured investment tax credit × 6% interest rate for 2002 = \$60 additional recapture.

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.