



Instructions for Form CT-639

Minimum Wage Reimbursement Credit

Tax Law – Article 1, Section 38; Article 9, Section 187-s; Article 9-A, Section 210-B.40; and Article 33, Section 1511(cc)

General information

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, and before January 1, 2019, the New York State Tax Law provides a credit to taxpayers who meet the eligibility requirements.

Eligibility

To be eligible for this credit, you must meet **all** of the following requirements:

- you are subject to tax under Tax Law Article 9 (section 185), 9-A (including former Article 32 taxpayers), 22, or 33;
- you are an eligible employer or an owner of an eligible employer; and
- you employ eligible employees.

Definitions

An *eligible employer* is a corporation (including an S corporation), a sole proprietorship, a limited liability company, or a partnership.

The credit may be claimed by an eligible employer or an owner of an eligible employer (for example, a partner in a partnership or a shareholder of an S corporation) who is subject to tax under Tax Law Article 9 (section 185), 9-A, 22, or 33.

An *eligible employee* is an employee who is:

- employed by an eligible employer in New York State (NYS);
- paid at the NYS minimum wage rate, as defined in Labor Law Article 19, during some part of the tax year by the eligible employer;
- at least 16 but not yet 20 years of age; and
- a student during the period he or she is paid at the NYS minimum wage rate by the eligible employer.

For purposes of this credit:

A *student* is an individual who is currently enrolled full-time or part-time in an eligible educational institution located inside or outside NYS.

An *eligible educational institution* is one that maintains a regular faculty and curriculum, and has a regularly enrolled body of students in attendance at the place where its educational activities are regularly carried on. Examples of eligible educational institutions include secondary schools, colleges and universities, and any institution that offers a program of training to prepare students for gainful employment in a recognized occupation such as trade, technical, and vocational schools. Eligible educational institutions do not include correspondence schools, schools offering courses only through the Internet, or on-the-job training courses.

Hours worked by a student during scheduled school breaks will qualify for the credit provided the student is enrolled at an eligible educational institution and has not completed or discontinued his or her education.

An employer must obtain documentation to verify that the individual is currently enrolled as a student at an eligible educational institution. The employer must retain a copy of the student's documentation for their records and make it available to the Tax Department upon request. For examples of acceptable documentation, visit our Web site (see *Need help?*).

A *food service worker*, as defined by the NYS Department of Labor, is an employee primarily engaged in the serving of food and beverages to guests, patrons, or customers in the

hospitality industry. They include, but are not limited to, wait staff, bartenders, captains, and busing personnel. They regularly receive tips from guests, patrons, or customers.

An *employer tip credit* is the amount of tips earned by an employee that the Labor Law allows his or her employer to take against the minimum wage requirement for that industry.

Credit information

The amount of the credit is equal to the total number of hours worked by eligible employees during the tax year, for which they are paid the NYS minimum wage, multiplied by the applicable tax credit rate for that tax year, as follows:

Tax years	Tax credit rate
Tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, and before January 1, 2015	\$0.75
Tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2015, and before January 1, 2016	\$1.31
Tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2016, and before January 1, 2019	\$1.35

If the federal minimum wage is increased to more than 85% of the NYS minimum wage, the above tax credit rates will be reduced to an amount equal to the difference between the NYS minimum wage and the federal minimum wage. The reduction will be effective on the first day that the eligible employer is required to pay the increased federal minimum wage.

Unless otherwise noted, references in these instructions to the NYS minimum wage rate are to the rate in effect for the period December 31, 2014, through December 30, 2015. The NYS minimum wage rate increased effective December 31, 2015.

For information about the NYS minimum wage rates currently in effect, see the NYS Department of Labor Web site at www.labor.ny.gov.

For information about the federal minimum wage rates currently in effect, see the U.S. Department of Labor Web site at www.dol.gov.

Note: If an employee is paid the NYS minimum wage for part of a year and is paid a higher wage for the remainder of the year, the taxpayer can only receive the credit for the number of hours worked by eligible employees for which they were paid at the NYS minimum wage rate.

An eligible employer who discharges an ineligible employee and replaces that employee with an eligible employee solely for the purpose of qualifying for the credit does not qualify to claim the credit for any eligible employee. In addition, an eligible employee who is used as the basis for this credit may not be used as the basis for any other credit allowed under the Tax Law.

An employer may claim the minimum wage reimbursement credit for tipped food service worker employees under the following two circumstances:

- An employee is paid the statutory minimum cash wage rate for tipped employees (\$5.00 per hour, the rate increased to \$7.50 on December 31, 2015), provided that the employer tip credit, when added to the cash wage, equals the minimum wage in effect under Labor Law section 652.1; or

- An employee is paid at an hourly cash wage rate greater than the statutory minimum cash wage rate for tipped food service worker employees (\$5.00 per hour, the rate increased to \$7.50 on December 31, 2015), but not more than the basic minimum wage rate (\$8.75 per hour, the rate increased to \$9.00 on December 31, 2015) because the total cash wages plus tips received by the employee did not meet the basic minimum wage required for all workers, provided that the employer tip credit, when added to the cash wage, equals the minimum wage in effect under Labor Law section 652.1.

For more information regarding the current statutory minimum cash wage rate for tipped employees, see the New York State Department of Labor Web site at www.labor.ny.gov.

Example 1: A bartender who is a tipped employee earns \$7.75 per hour in cash wages from his employer and \$4.00 per hour in tips. The employer may not claim the credit for this employee because his cash wage rate plus tips exceeds the minimum wage rate of \$8.75 per hour.

Example 2: A waitress who is a tipped employee earns less than \$8.75 per hour in wages and tips. The employer must pay a cash wage greater than \$5.00 per hour (the current minimum cash wage) to bring the waitress's total hourly rate to \$8.75 per hour required for all employees. The employer may claim the credit for those hours he is required to pay more than \$5.00 per hour to bring the employee's wages up to the statutory minimum wage of \$8.75 per hour.

If the amount of the eligible employee's base pay per hour on which overtime pay is calculated equals the statutory minimum wage per hour, then the hours of overtime work qualify to be counted for calculation of the minimum wage reimbursement credit. Commissions and bonuses are not structured as payment for an hourly wage and would not become part of the calculation of the credit.

If the federal minimum wage exceeds the NYS minimum wage, no credit may be claimed for the hours eligible employees work at the higher federal minimum wage rate.

The amount of credit allowed cannot reduce the tax due to less than the minimum tax due under Article 9 (section 185), or 33, or the fixed dollar minimum under Article 9-A.

The credit is **not** allowed against the metropolitan transportation business tax (MTA surcharge) under Article 9, 9-A, or 33.

Any unused amount of credit for the current tax year will be treated as a refund or overpayment of tax to be credited to next year's tax. Interest will not be paid on the refund or overpayment.

Line instructions

Line A – If you are claiming a credit passed through to you from a partnership, mark an **X** in the box.

Schedule A – Computation of credit

Line 4 – S corporations: Enter this amount on Form CT-34-SH, *New York S Corporation Shareholders' Information Schedule*, and provide your shareholders with their pro rata share of this line. The shareholders will file their own Form IT-639, *Minimum Wage Reimbursement Credit*, to claim the credit on their NYS personal income tax returns.

All others: Complete Schedule B.

Schedule B – Computation of credit used, refunded, or credited as an overpayment to the next tax year (S corporations do not complete this schedule)

Lines 5 and 8 entries table		
If you filed	Enter on line 5 any net recapture of other tax credits, plus the amount from	Enter on line 8 the minimum tax below
Form CT-185	Line 6	10
Form CT-3	Part 2, line 2	Part 2, line 1c
Form CT-3-A	Part 2, line 2	Part 2, line 1c
Form CT-33	Line 11	250
Form CT-33-A	Line 15	Line 4 plus line 12
Form CT-33-NL	Line 5	250

Line 5 – Enter your tax due before credits using the *Lines 5 and 8 entries table* above.

Line 6 – If you are claiming more than one tax credit for this year, enter the total amount of credits claimed before applying this credit. Otherwise, enter **0**. You must apply certain credits before this credit. See the instructions for your franchise tax return to determine the order of credits that applies.

Article 9-A filers: See Form CT-600-I, *Instructions for Form CT-600, Ordering of Corporation Tax Credits*, for the correct order of credits.

If you are included in a combined return, include any amount of tax credit(s) being claimed by other members of the combined group, including the minimum wage reimbursement credit, that you wish to apply before the credit claimed on this form.

CT-33 and CT-33-A filers, including unauthorized insurance corporations: Do not enter on this line any empire zone (EZ) wage tax credit, zone equivalent area (ZEA) wage tax credit, or EZ capital tax credit you may be claiming. If you are included in a combined return, do not include any amount of these credits being claimed by other members of the combined group.

Line 8 – Enter your minimum tax using the *Lines 5 and 8 entries table* above.

Schedule C – Partnership information

Complete this schedule only if you were a partner in a partnership and received a pro rata share of the minimum wage reimbursement credit from that entity. Enter the name, employer identification number (EIN), and credit amount passed through to you from each partnership. Obtain this information from the partnership(s) allocating the credit to you.

If you need more space, attach a separate schedule. Include your name and EIN on any separate sheets you file with your return.

Schedule D – Credit for hours worked when the federal minimum wage does not exceed 85% of the NYS minimum wage

Complete this schedule for hours worked when the federal minimum wage rate does not exceed 85% of the NYS minimum wage.

Example 3: The federal minimum wage rate does not exceed 85% of the NYS basic minimum wage of \$8.75 (\$7.44). Qualified employee A was paid the NYS basic minimum wage of \$8.75 per hour. The employer should complete Schedule D.

If you need more space, attach a separate schedule. Include your name and EIN on any separate sheets you file with your return.

Column C – Enter the total number of hours (including partial hours) worked by an eligible employee during the tax year for which they are paid the NYS minimum wage rate.

Do not enter any hours for which the employee was paid at a rate greater than the NYS minimum wage. No credit is allowed for those hours.

Example 4: *Employee A worked 300 hours during 2015 for which she was paid the NYS minimum wage of \$8.75 per hour. She received an increase in pay to \$9.25 per hour and worked 100 hours during 2015 earning that rate. Her employer should enter 300 hours in column C. Credit cannot be claimed for the 100 hours for which her regular pay rate exceeded the NYS minimum wage rate.*

Example 5: *A food service worker worked 600 hours during 2015 for which he was paid \$5.00 per hour in cash wages and his employer took a tip credit of \$3.75 per hour. His employer should enter 600 hours in column C since the worker's hourly cash wage rate and employer tip credit equals the NYS basic minimum hourly cash wage rate for food service workers.*

Example 6: *Employee B worked 500 hours during 2015 for which she was paid the NYS minimum wage of \$8.75 per hour. She also received overtime pay for 30 hours and a \$100 bonus. Since she received the NYS minimum wage as her regular rate, her employer should enter 530 hours (500 regular hours + 30 over time hours) in column C. The \$100 bonus is not considered in the computation of the credit.*

Schedule E – Credit for hours worked when the federal minimum wage exceeds 85% of the NYS minimum wage

If the federal minimum wage rate is increased to an amount greater than 85% of the NYS minimum wage, complete this schedule to calculate the credit for any hours worked after the increase in the federal rate goes into effect.

Example 7: *The federal minimum wage rate is increased to \$8.25 which exceeds 85% of the basic NYS minimum wage rate of \$8.75 (\$7.44). Qualified employee B was paid the NYS basic minimum wage rate of \$8.75 per hour. The employer should complete Schedule E for any hours worked after the increased federal minimum wage rate went into effect.*

If you need more space, attach a separate schedule. Include your name and EIN on any separate sheets you file with your return.

Column C – Enter the total number of hours (including partial hours) worked by an eligible employee during the tax year for which they are paid the NYS minimum wage rate.

Do not enter any hours for which the employee was paid at a rate greater than the NYS minimum wage. No credit is allowed for those hours (see *Example 4*).

Do not make any entries for hours worked if the federal minimum wage exceeds the NYS minimum wage. No credit is allowed for those hours.

Column D – Enter the NYS minimum hourly wage rate.

For food service workers, enter the NYS basic minimum hourly rate for cash wage and tip credits per hour (currently \$5.00 plus \$3.75 tip credit, for a total of \$8.75 to be entered in column D).

Note: The NYS minimum wage and the cash wage rate for tipped food service workers increased effective December 31, 2015.

Current NYS minimum hourly rates may be found at the NYS Department of Labor's Web site (www.labor.ny.gov).

Column E – Enter the federal minimum hourly wage rate.

For food service workers, enter the federal basic combined cash and tip minimum wage rate.

Current federal minimum hourly rates may be found at the U.S. Department of Labor Web site (www.dol.gov).

Example 8: *Employee C worked 200 hours during 2015 for which he was paid the NYS minimum wage of \$8.75 per hour. The federal minimum wage was increased to \$8.50. Employee C worked 100 hours after the federal rate increase went into effect. His pay rate remained at \$8.75 per hour. His employer should complete Schedule D and enter 200 hours in column C for the hours worked before the federal rate increased. The employer should also complete Schedule E and enter 100 hours in column C for the hours worked after the federal rate increased, \$8.75 in column D and \$8.50 in column E.*

The credit in Schedule D is calculated at \$1.31 per hour for the first 200 hours (\$262 total for Schedule D). The credit in Schedule E is calculated at \$.25 per hour (\$8.75 - \$8.50) for the last 100 hours (\$25 total in Schedule E). The total credit for this employee for 2015 is \$287.

Example 9: *Employee D worked 500 hours during 2015 for which he received the NYS minimum wage of \$8.75 per hour. He also received overtime pay for 30 hours and a \$100 bonus. Since he received the NYS minimum wage as his regular rate, his employer should enter 530 hours (500 regular hours + 30 overtime hours) in column C. The employer should enter \$8.75 in column D and the federal minimum wage rate in column E. The \$100 bonus is not considered in the computation of the credit.*

Example 10: *The federal minimum wage rate increased to \$8.25 on August 1, and then to \$9.00 on November 1. Employee E received \$8.75 per hour for 200 hours worked during August 1 to October 31. She received \$9.00 per hour for 100 hours worked from November 1 to December 15. Her employer should enter 200 hours in Schedule E, column C, \$8.75 in column D, and \$8.25 in column E. No credit may be claimed for the 100 hours she worked from November 1 to December 15 since the federal minimum wage rate exceeded the NYS minimum wage.*

Column F – This amount cannot exceed the current tax credit rate of \$1.31.

Need help? and Privacy notification

See Form CT-1, *Supplement to Corporation Tax Instructions*.
