



# Instructions for Form IT-205

## Fiduciary Income Tax Return

New York State • City of New York • City of Yonkers

### Changes for 1996

The New York State maximum tax rate on income is reduced to 7.125%.

Some tax rates within the New York City tax rate schedule have been changed.

A check off box has been added to indicate if Form IT-205 is an amended return.

Space is provided on Form IT-205 for the total distribution and the number of beneficiaries of the estate or trust.

The real property transfer gains tax is repealed, effective June 15, 1996.

### General Instructions

#### Who Must File

The fiduciary of a **New York State resident** estate or trust must file a return on Form IT-205 if the estate or trust:

- is required to file a federal income tax return for the taxable year;
- had any New York taxable income for the taxable year;
- had tax preference items for minimum income tax purposes in excess of the specific deduction; or
- is subject to a separate tax on lump-sum distributions.

If the fiduciary of a **New York City resident** estate or trust is required to file a New York State fiduciary return, the New York City income tax liability is based on the same taxable income as for New York State tax purposes and must be reported on the state return as explained in the New York City instructions on page 9.

If the fiduciary of a **Yonkers resident** estate or trust is required to file a New York State return, the Yonkers tax liability is based upon the New York State tax liability and must be reported on the state return as explained in the Yonkers instructions on page 9.

The fiduciary of a **New York nonresident** estate or trust or part-year resident trust must file a return on Form IT-205 if the estate or trust:

- had income derived from New York State sources and had New York adjusted gross income;
- had tax preference items for minimum income tax purposes derived from or connected with New York State sources in excess of the specific deduction;
- is subject to a separate tax on lump-sum distributions; or
- incurred a net operating loss for New York State income tax purposes for the taxable year without incurring a net operating loss for federal income tax purposes.

Income from New York State sources includes income or gains from:

- real or tangible personal property located in New York State;
- a business, trade, profession or occupation carried on in New York State; and
- services performed in New York State.

It does not include:

- annuities, interest, dividends or gains from the sale or exchange of intangible personal property, unless they are part of the income from a business, trade, profession or occupation carried on in New York State; or
- compensation received in respect of a nonresident decedent for active service in the military forces of the United States.

**Form IT-205-A, Fiduciary Allocation**, must be completed and attached to a Form IT-205 that is filed for (1) a nonresident estate or trust having income derived from New York State sources, (2) a part-year resident or (3) a resident estate or trust with a New York State nonresident beneficiary (except as noted below under *New York State Forms to be Filed*). You can get Form IT-205-A at any office of the New York State Tax Department. You can also get forms by calling toll free, 1 800 462-8100. From areas outside the U.S. and Canada, call (518) 485-6800.

If a **New York City or Yonkers nonresident estate** or trust has income from wages earned or net earnings from self-employment in either or both cities, the fiduciary of the estate or trust must complete Form NYC-206, *City of New York Nonresident Fiduciary Earnings Tax Return*, and/or Form Y-206, *City of Yonkers Nonresident Fiduciary Earnings Tax Return*, and attach the form(s) to the New York State fiduciary return, Form IT-205.

### New York State Resident and Nonresident Estate and Trust and Part-Year Resident Trust Defined

For purposes of the **New York State** income tax, an estate is either (a) a resident estate or (b) a nonresident estate. A trust is either a resident trust, nonresident trust or part-year resident trust. If a decedent was domiciled in New York State at the time of his or her death, his or her estate is a **resident estate** and any trust created by his or her will is a **resident trust**. If an irrevocable trust consists of property of a person domiciled in New York State when such property was transferred to the trust, it is a **resident trust**.

A resident trust meeting the following three conditions is **considered** a nonresident trust not required to file a New York State fiduciary return:

1. all the trustees are domiciled in a state other than New York;
2. the entire corpus of the trust, including real and tangible personal property, is located outside of New York State (it is the Tax Department's position that intangibles located in the state but that are not employed in a business carried on in the state are not deemed to be located in the state for purposes of this rule); and
3. all income and gains of the trust are derived from, or connected with, sources outside of New York State.

The term *resident trust* also includes (1) any revocable trust consisting of property of a person domiciled in New York State at the time such property was transferred to the trust if it has not later become irrevocable and (2) any revocable trust that has later become irrevocable if the trust consists of property of a person domiciled in New York State when it became irrevocable. For this purpose, a trust is revocable if it is subject to a power, exercisable immediately or at any future time, to revert title in the person whose property constitutes the trust. A trust becomes irrevocable when the possibility that such power may be exercised has ended.

A nonresident estate or trust means an estate or trust that is not a resident for any part of the year.

A part-year resident trust is a trust that meets the definition of resident or nonresident for only part of the year.

The residence of the fiduciary does not affect the status of an estate or trust as resident or nonresident.

### Change of New York State Residence of Trust

If the person whose property constitutes a revocable trust has changed his or her domicile from or to New York State, between the time of transfer of the property to the trust and the time it becomes irrevocable, the residence of the trust will be deemed to have been changed at the date it ceases to be revocable. In that case the fiduciary must, for the taxable year in which the change of status of the trust occurs, file Form IT-205-A, *Fiduciary Allocation*.

The New York source income of a part-year resident trust is the sum of the following with adjustments for special accruals:

- the fiduciary's share of federal adjusted gross income for the period of residence, computed as if the taxable year for federal income tax purposes were limited to the period of residence, and
- the fiduciary's share of New York source income for the period of nonresidence determined as if the taxable year for federal income tax purposes were limited to the period of nonresidence.

### New York State Forms to be Filed

Complete Forms IT-205 and IT-205-A for **New York State** resident and nonresident estates and trusts and part-year resident trusts, as follows:

1. **Resident estate or trust with resident beneficiaries only** — Complete all of Form IT-205 and attach a copy of federal Schedule K-1 for each beneficiary.
2. **Resident estate or trust with any nonresident beneficiaries**
  - Complete all of Form IT-205 and attach a copy of federal Schedule K-1 for each beneficiary.
  - Report in Schedule C of Form IT-205 the names and addresses of all beneficiaries, both resident and nonresident, to whom income is distributable, whether or not the income is taxable to the nonresident beneficiaries.
  - Complete Schedules 2, 3 and 4 of Form IT-205-A and any of Schedules 5, 6, 7, and 8 of Form IT-205-A that apply, unless **none** of the income distributable to the nonresident beneficiaries is derived from **New York State** sources. In this case, Form IT-205-A need not be completed even though **other** income is distributable to nonresident beneficiaries.
  - If Form IT-205-A is not required because of the above, include a statement with Form IT-205 to the effect that the distributable income of the nonresident beneficiaries consists only of income that is not taxable to nonresident individuals.
3. **Nonresident estate or trust and part-year resident trust with resident or nonresident beneficiaries**
  - Complete items A, B and C, line 1 and lines 9 through 37 on the front page, and Schedules B and C on the back page of Form IT-205.
  - Complete Schedules 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Form IT-205-A.
  - Complete any of Schedules 5, 6, 7 and 8 of Form IT-205-A that apply.
4. **Special rule if entire income is taxable to fiduciary** — If **all** of the income of the estate or trust is taxable to the fiduciary for the 1996 taxable year, no entries are required in Schedule C of Form IT-205.

**Form IT-220, Minimum Income Tax** — This is a tax on tax preference items. If the estate or trust has total tax preference items in excess of the allowable specific deduction, Form IT-220 is to be filed with Form IT-205. Items of tax preference that fiduciaries report on Form IT-220 are to be taken from federal Form 1041, Schedule I, *Alternative Minimum Tax*. The specific deduction is that percentage of \$5,000 (not to exceed \$5,000) which the total tax preference items (and related modifications) apportioned to the estate or trust is to the total tax preference items (and related modifications) of the estate or trust but without any apportionment between the estate or trust and the beneficiaries.

**Form IT-230, Separate Tax on Lump-Sum Distributions** — If the estate or trust is a recipient of a lump-sum distribution from a qualified retirement plan, compute this separate tax on the ordinary income portion using the New York forward averaging method on Form IT-230.

**New York State tax returns for individuals** — Every fiduciary in charge of an individual's entire income (for example, a guardian or committee for an incompetent person) must file a return (1) for a resident individual, on the appropriate individual resident form (Form IT-100 **cannot** be filed), if a federal income tax return is required to be filed for the taxable year or if the individual has federal adjusted gross income for the taxable year, increased by the modifications under section 612(b), in excess of \$4,000 or (2) for a nonresident individual on Form IT-203, *Nonresident and Part-Year Resident Income Tax Return*, if the individual has income from New York sources and the sum of the nonresident individual's federal adjusted gross income and New York addition modifications is more than his or her New York standard deduction. In these cases, the fiduciary must pay the tax due. Returns are also required if, for minimum income tax purposes, a resident individual has tax preference items in excess of the specific deduction or if a nonresident individual has tax preference items derived from or connected with New York State sources in excess of the specific deduction, or is subject to a separate tax on the ordinary income portion of a lump-sum distribution.

**Tax returns for decedents** — A return must be filed by the executor, administrator or other representative of a taxpayer who died during the taxable year. Use the form that would have been appropriate had the taxpayer lived. However, Form IT-100 **cannot** be filed. (See *New York State tax returns for individuals*, above, for requirements for filing.)

**Form ET-90, New York State Estate Tax Return** — **New York Residents** — The estate of every individual who was a resident of New York State at the time of death (including a person who is deemed to be a United States citizen when determining resident status for New York estate tax purposes) must file a New York State estate tax return with the Tax Department if the New York adjusted gross estate and New York adjusted taxable gifts are \$115,000 (\$108,333 for decedents dying on or before June 9, 1994) or more, in aggregate.

**New York Nonresidents** — The estate of every individual who was not a resident of New York State at the time of death (including a nonresident who is not a citizen of the United States) must file a New York State estate tax return with the Tax Department if the New York adjusted gross estate, computed as if a resident (all property, wherever located), and the New York adjusted taxable gifts are \$115,000 (\$108,333 for decedents dying on or before June 9, 1994) or more, in aggregate, and the estate includes real property or tangible personal property having an actual situs in New York State.

**Form TP-400, New York State Gift Tax Return** — You must file a gift tax return if the total value of the gift or gifts you gave to any one donee during the calendar year exceeds \$10,000.

## Exempt Trusts

A trust that is taxable as a corporation for federal income tax purposes is exempt from New York State personal income tax under Article 22. A trust that, by reason of its purposes or activities, is exempt from federal income tax is exempt from tax under

Article 22 (regardless of whether it is subject to federal and state income tax on unrelated business taxable income).

## When to File

The filing deadline is April 15, 1997, for returns filed for the calendar year 1996; for returns filed for a period other than the calendar year, the due date is the 15th day of the fourth month following the close of the taxable year.

**Note:** The 1996 Form IT-205 may also be used for a tax year beginning in 1997 if:

1. the estate or trust has a tax year of less than 12 months that begins and ends in 1997; and
2. the 1997 Form IT-205 is not available by the time the estate or trust is required to file its tax return. However, the estate or trust must show its 1997 tax year on the 1996 Form IT-205 and incorporate any tax law changes that are effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 1996.

## Extension of Time to File

If the estate or trust cannot meet the filing deadline, ask for an extension of time by filing Form IT-370-PF, *Application for Automatic Extension of Time to File for Partnerships and Fiduciaries*. The time to file will be automatically extended for three months if the estate or trust files Form IT-370-PF on time and, if required, pays the tax the estate or trust owes with Form IT-370-PF.

If the trust expects to receive a refund or anticipates having no amount of New York State, New York City or Yonkers income tax remaining unpaid as of the due date of the return and is filing federal Form 8736 to extend the time to file its federal return, the trust can also use a copy of its Form 8736 to extend the time to file its New York State return instead of filing Form IT-370-PF. Write **NY State Copy** in the top margin and mail to: Extension Request - NR, Box 15105, Albany NY 12212-5105.

We will not accept a copy of federal Form 2758 for automatic extension of time to file because of the difference in time of extensions. Estates filing federal Form 2758 must request an extension of time to file the New York State return on Form IT-370-PF.

However, the estate or trust may file Form IT-372-PF, *Application for Additional Extension of Time to File for Partnerships and Fiduciaries*, on or before the expiration of the automatic 3-month extension of time to file to ask for an additional extension of time to file Form IT-205, or upon the timely filing of an approved federal Form 2758 granting an additional extension of time to file for federal purposes, an additional extension of time to file the New York fiduciary income tax return will be allowed to the date on the approved federal Form 2758.

## Where to File

Mail all returns to: NYS Income Tax, Fiduciary Return Unit, W A Harriman Campus, Albany NY 12227-0125.

## Estimated Income Tax Payments

Generally, a trust or estate must pay estimated income tax if it expects to owe, after subtracting any withholding and credits, at least \$100 in income tax for 1997 and it expects the withholding to be less than:

1. 90% of the tax shown on the 1997 tax return, or
2. 100% of the tax shown on the 1996 tax return (110% of that amount if the estate's or trust's New York adjusted gross income on that return is more than \$150,000, and less than  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the total federal gross income for 1996 or 1997 is from farming or fishing).

However, if the estate or trust did not file a 1996 tax return or that return did not cover all 12 months, item 2 above does not apply.

Estates (and any trusts that were treated as owned by the decedent and that received the residue of a decedent's estate under the will, or if no will is admitted to probate, were primarily responsible for paying debts, taxes, and other expenses of

administration) are exempt from paying estimated income tax payments for the tax year of the decedent's death and the following tax year.

**Exceptions** — Generally, the estate or trust will not have to pay estimated tax if its 1997 income tax return will show (1) a tax refund, or (2) a tax balance due of less than \$100.

Use Form IT-2105, *Estimated Income Tax Payment Voucher*, and instructions, Form IT-2105-I-F, to determine and pay any amount of estimated tax required.

## Payments of estimated tax treated as paid by beneficiary (section 685(c)(6)(D) election)

— Fiduciaries of both estates and trusts that pay estimated tax may elect to have any portion of estimated tax payments allocated to any of the beneficiaries. Fiduciaries making this election must file Form IT-205-T to show the allocation of any estimated tax payment among the beneficiaries.

**Note:** The fiduciary of an estate may make a section 685(c)(6)(D) election only for the last tax year of the estate. Amounts applied to each beneficiary should be reported on Form IT-205-T. Be sure to copy the name, address, and employer identification number of the estate or trust exactly as reported on Form IT-205. Amounts applied to each beneficiary are treated as paid or credited to the beneficiary on the last day of the fiduciary's tax year and treated as a payment of estimated tax made by the beneficiary that would otherwise be due January 15, 1997. The fiduciary may make the election only if the Form IT-205-T is filed on or before the 65th day after the close of the fiduciary's tax year.

## Signature Area

**Sign and date Form IT-205 at the bottom. The return cannot be processed if it is not signed.**

**Enter the daytime telephone number including the area code.** While this telephone number is not required, this voluntary entry will enable the Tax Department to correct minor errors or omissions by calling rather than writing or sending back the return.

Keep a copy of the return and any attachments for future reference. If someone prepares the return for the estate or trust, be sure to get a copy for the estate or trust records.

**Paid Preparers** — Anyone you pay to prepare your return must sign it and fill in the other blanks in the paid preparer's area of your return. The preparer required to sign your return must sign it by hand; signature stamps or labels are not acceptable. If someone prepares your return and does not charge you, that person should not sign it.

Paid preparers may be subject to a penalty for failure to conform to certain requirements.

## Special Depreciation – Section 612(g) of the Tax Law

The estate or trust may elect to deduct depreciation not in excess of twice that allowed for federal purposes on certain property acquired before 1969. (See Form IT-211-I for instructions.)

## Payments for Charitable Purposes - Effect on Fiduciary Adjustment

The fiduciary adjustment determined as required in Schedule B of Form IT-205 does not include the modifications under paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 612(b) and paragraphs (1), (2), (4), (5), (6) and (7) of section 612(c) of the Tax Law with respect to any amount paid or set aside for a charitable purpose during the taxable year. (See instructions for Schedule B on page 6.)

## Accumulation Distribution Credit

A beneficiary whose New York source income includes an accumulation distribution from a trust is allowed a tax credit on his or her New York State individual income tax return for the income tax previously paid by the trust attributable to such accumulation distribution. The credit may not reduce the beneficiary's tax to an amount less than would have been due if the accumulation distribution were excluded from New York adjusted gross income. (See Tax Law sections 621 and 635.)

If an accumulation distribution has been made, attach to the return of the trust a copy of federal Schedule J (Form 1041) and a statement showing the computation of the credit claimed with respect to each beneficiary involved.

## Use of Federal Figures

Income and deductions are to be entered as reportable for federal income tax purposes.

However, all items reported on Form IT-205 or on statements or schedules attached are subject to audit and revision by the Department of Taxation and Finance.

## Whole Dollar Amounts

You may round all money items on your return to the nearest dollar. For example, round \$10.49 to \$10; round \$10.50 to \$11. If you round to the nearest dollar, round for all amounts.

## Penalties

The law imposes penalties for failing to file a return or pay any tax when due, for making a false or fraudulent return or for making a false certification. A penalty may be charged for not paying enough estimated tax or for not making the payments on time.

## Failure of Paid Preparers to Conform to Certain Requirements

A penalty of \$50 per return or claim for refund will be assessed a paid preparer for failure to conform to any of the following requirements:

- failure to sign the tax return or claim for refund;
- failure to include the identifying number of the paid preparer (if an individual paid preparer is an employee of an employer or a partner in a partnership that is a paid preparer, the return or claim for refund must also include the identifying number of the employer or partnership);
- failure to furnish a completed copy of the tax return to the taxpayer not later than the time the return is presented for the taxpayer's signature;
- failure to keep a completed copy of the return prepared for each taxpayer, or to keep the name and identification number of each taxpayer for whom a return was prepared on a list and to make the copy or list available for inspection upon request.

The period for keeping a completed copy of the return or information on the list is three years after the due date of the return (without regard to extensions) or three years after the date the return was presented to the taxpayer for signature, whichever is later.

For each of the requirements listed above, a paid preparer may be subject to a maximum penalty of \$25,000.

## Accounting Periods and Methods

The accounting period for which Form IT-205 is filed and the method of accounting used are the same as for federal income tax purposes. If the taxable year or method of accounting is changed for federal income tax purposes, the change applies similarly to the New York State fiduciary return.

## Short Taxable Year

If a return for a period of less than 12 months is filed for federal income tax purposes, you must also file a short period return for New York State income tax purposes.

## Specific Instructions

All information on Form IT-205 should be for the calendar year January 1 through December 31,

1996, or for the fiscal year of the estate. If filing for a fiscal year, enter the month and day the tax year began, and the month, day and year that it ended at the top of the front page.

## Name and Address Box

Use the preprinted mailing label. If you do not have a label, enter in the spaces at the top of the return the name of the estate or trust and the address of fiduciary (including the name and title of the fiduciary). This is the mailing address for subsequent mailings from the Tax Department (e.g., refund checks, forms, etc.). Also enter the employer identification number of the estate or trust in the space provided to the right of the address box. **Estates only** - enter the decedent's social security number.

## Initial Return

Check this box if this is the initial return for the estate or trust.

## Final Return

Check this box if this is a final return because the estate or trust has terminated.

## Amended Returns or Federal Changes

Generally, an amended return claiming credit for, or a refund of, an overpayment must be filed within three years from the date that the original return was filed, or within two years of the date the tax was paid, whichever is later.

However, if the fiduciary files an amended federal return showing a change in its taxable income, tax preference items, total taxable amount or capital gain or ordinary income portion of a lump-sum distribution or the shares of income distributable to the beneficiaries, the fiduciary must also file Form IT-205 (amended) within 90 days of the date the fiduciary amends its federal return.

To amend the fiduciary's original Form IT-205, mark an "X" in the *Amended return* box on the front page. The fiduciary must also file an amended return to correct any error on its original state return and to report changes made by the Internal Revenue Service. Attach a signed statement indicating you concede the federal audit changes. If you do not concede the federal audit changes, attach a signed statement explaining why.

**Note:** If the federal changes affect the distributable net income of the estate or trust, each beneficiary's share of any New York fiduciary adjustment that applies to the federal changes must be reported on Form IT-201-X.

## Total Distribution

Enter the total distribution of the estate or trust.

## Number of Beneficiaries

Enter the number of beneficiaries of the estate of trust.

## Do You Need a Tax Packet?

If you use photocopied or computer-produced returns, or if for any other reason you do not need a tax packet mailed to you next year, please check the box to the right of the label area. By checking this box, you will help us reduce printing and mailing costs.

## Items A, B and C on Front Page

Complete lines 1-37, if applicable, before completing items A, B and C.

**Item A Resident estates and trusts** — Enter the total income from Form IT-205, back page, Schedule A, line 46. **Nonresident estates and trusts and part-year resident trusts** — Enter the total income

from Form IT-205-A, page 2, Schedule 4, line 22, column(a).

**Item B Resident estates and trusts** — Enter your New York adjusted gross income from page 5, NYAGI worksheet, line 5. **Nonresident estates and trusts and part-year resident trusts** — Enter your New York adjusted gross income from Form IT-205-A-I, page 1, NYAGI worksheet, line 5.

**Item C Nonresident estates and trusts and part-year residents trusts only** — Enter the amount from Form IT-205-A, *Schedule 1*, line 10, column(a).

## Line Instructions

**Line 1 Federal taxable income of fiduciary — Resident estates and trusts** — Enter the amount of the taxable income of fiduciary as reported on Form IT-205, back page, Schedule A, line 59. **Nonresident estates and trusts and part-year resident trusts** — Enter the amount of the taxable income of fiduciary as reported on Form IT-205-A, Schedule 1, line 6, column (a).

**Line 2 New York modifications relating to amounts allocated to principal** — The following amounts are to be added or subtracted on this line to the extent they are attributable to amounts that are not includable in federal distributable net income of the estate or trust (attach a statement giving full details):

**A Sales or dispositions of assets acquired before 1960 with greater state than federal bases** — When federally taxable gains are realized from the sale of certain assets that have higher adjusted bases for state tax purposes, subtraction adjustments must be made to reduce the gain for state tax purposes. State income tax laws prior to 1960 and currently existing state income tax laws about depletion can cause these differences in adjusted bases.

If federal taxable income included gain that was from **either**:

- property that had a higher adjusted basis for New York State income tax purposes than for federal tax purposes on December 31, 1959 (or on the last day of a fiscal year ending during 1960); **or**
- property that was held in connection with mines, oil or gas wells, and other natural deposits and that had a higher adjusted basis for New York State income tax purposes than for federal tax purposes when sold;

**then** include as a subtraction on line 2, the **lesser of**:

- the gain itself; **or**
- the difference in the adjusted bases.

**B Income earned before 1960 and previously reported to New York State** — Due to a different set of state income tax laws for any tax year ending before 1960 (and any fiscal tax year ending during 1960), income that is reportable for federal purposes for 1996 that was reported for New York State tax purposes then, is not subject to New York State tax again.

If any income (including annuity income) or gain was included in the 1996 federal taxable income that was properly reported as income to New York State prior to 1960 (or during a fiscal year ending in 1960) by **either**:

- the estate or trust; **or**
- the decedent or estate or trust from whom the fiduciary acquired that income or gain;

**then** include that income or gain as a subtraction on line 2.

**C Wage and salary expenses allowed as federal credits but not as federal expenses** — The federal government allows certain wage and salary payments to others to be taken as credits against taxes instead of as expenses against income. New York State does not have comparable credits, but does allow the expenses.

If the estate or trust is entitled to take either a federal

Indian employment credit, a targeted jobs credit, or an empowerment zone employment credit for wages and salaries paid in 1996 to one or more persons in certain groups, **and if** those 1996 wages were not deducted in determining federal taxable income (as they should not have been), **then** include those wage payments as a subtraction on line 2.

**D Gain to be subtracted from the sale of a new business investment reported on your federal income tax return** — If the estate or trust reported a capital gain on its federal income tax return from the sale of a new business investment that was issued before 1988 and was held at least four years but less than five years, **then** the estate or trust must include as a subtraction on line 2 twenty-five percent (25%) of that federal gain. If the investment was held at least five years but less than six years, include fifty percent (50%) of that federal gain. If the investment was held at least six years include one-hundred percent (100%) of that federal gain.

**E Percentage depletion** — If the estate or trust claimed a deduction on its federal return for percentage depletion on mines, oil and gas wells, and other natural deposits, **then** include as an addition on line 2 the amount deducted in figuring the federal taxable income of the estate or trust.

**Cost Depletion** — New York State does not allow percentage depletion of natural resource holdings but does allow cost depletion.

If the estate or trust is making a New York addition for any percentage depletion deducted for property in determining the federal taxable income, **then**:

- compute the cost depletion that would be allowed on that property by section 611 of the Internal Revenue Code without any reference to either section 613 or 613-a of that code; **and**
- include that amount as a subtraction on line 2.

**F Special additional mortgage recording tax deducted** — If the estate or trust excluded or deducted special additional mortgage recording tax in figuring federal taxable income, and you were previously allowed a New York State personal income tax credit for that tax, **then** include as an addition on line 2 the amount excluded or deducted.

**G Special additional mortgage recording tax basis adjustment** — If the estate or trust paid a special additional mortgage recording tax when they sold or disposed of property, **then** include as a subtraction on line 2 the amount of the basis that was not adjusted for the special additional mortgage recording tax credit.

**H Sales or dispositions of assets acquired from decedents** — In certain cases involving assets of decedents, the assets can acquire different bases for state and federal tax purposes. In those cases, adjustments in the gains or losses on the sales or disposition of those assets must eventually be made.

If, during the tax year, there was a sale or other disposition of any stocks, bonds, property or other assets that had been either inherited or sold or disposed of directly by the estate of a decedent, **and if** the estate of the decedent who left behind those assets was not large enough to require the filing of a federal estate tax return, **and if** the executor or administrator of that estate had valued those assets for New York State purposes at less than their value for federal purposes, **then** include as an addition on line 2 the **difference between** (a) the gain or loss on that sale or disposition that you figured into the federal taxable income of the estate or trust for the tax year and (b) the gain or loss that would have resulted if the executor or administrator had valued the assets for federal purposes at the same value that he or she valued them for New York State purposes.

**Loss from the sale or disposition of property that would have been realized if a federal estate tax return had been required** — If the estate or trust acquired property from a decedent and the property was valued by the executor of the estate in such a manner where the estate was insufficient to require

the filing of a federal estate tax return, **and** a loss on the sale would have been realized if a federal estate tax return had been required, **then** include as a subtraction on line 2 the amount of the loss that would have been realized.

**I Special depreciation** — If the estate or trust made an election for tax years beginning before 1987 for special depreciation for:

- research and development expenditures,
- waste treatment facility expenditures,
- air pollution control equipment expenditures, **or**
- acid deposition control equipment,

**then** include as an addition on line 2 any amount that was added to federal taxable income.

**Special depreciation expenditures** — The excess expenditures incurred in taxable years beginning before 1987 in connection with depreciable, tangible business property located in New York State may be carried over to the following taxable year or years and subtracted from federal taxable income for that year(s) if those expenses exceeded the New York taxable income of the estate or trust before the allowance of those expenditures.

If the estate or trust incurred such expenditures, **then** complete Form IT-211, *Special Depreciation Schedule*, to figure the amount to include as a subtraction on line 2.

**J New business investment; deferral recognition** — If in any tax year beginning on or after January 1, 1982, and before 1988, the estate or trust chose to subtract all or a portion of a long term capital gain from federal taxable income because that amount had been reinvested in a new New York business, **and if** that reinvestment was sold in 1996, **then** include as an addition on line 2 the amount that had previously been subtracted.

**K Deductions attributable to safe harbor leases** (such a lease is a financial arrangement between either a corporation, partnership, or certain grantor trusts and a person, firm, estate, or trust to acquire and use an asset; the arrangement is allowed for federal tax purposes, but is not allowed for state tax purposes unless it involves mass transit vehicles) — If in figuring the federal taxable income of the estate or trust, they took deductions attributable to a safe harbor lease (except for mass transit vehicles) made under an election provided for by section 168(f)(8) of the Internal Revenue Code as it was in effect for agreements entered into prior to January 1, 1984, **then** include those deductions as an addition on line 2 **and** see L below.

**Amount that was included in federal income because the IRC 168(f)(8) election was made** — If an amount was included in federal taxable income (except for mass transit vehicles) solely because the safe harbor election was made on the federal return of the estate or trust for agreements entered into before January 1, 1984, **then** include that amount as a subtraction on line 2.

**L Safe harbor leases; election for qualified leased property** (see K above for a definition of safe harbor leases) — If the estate's or trust's financial matters in 1996 involved a safe harbor lease (except for mass transit vehicles) made under an election provided for by section 168(f)(8) of the Internal Revenue Code as it was in effect for agreements entered into prior to January 1, 1984, **then** the estate or trust must include as an addition on line 2 the income that they would have included in their federal taxable income if such an election had not been made.

**Amount that could have been excluded from federal taxable income had the IRC 168(f)(8) election not been made** — If an amount could have been excluded from federal taxable income (except for mass transit vehicles) had the safe harbor election not been made on the federal return of the estate or trust for agreements entered into before January 1, 1984, **then** the estate or trust must include that amount as a subtraction on line 2.

**M Accelerated cost recovery system (ACRS) deduction** — New York State does not allow ACRS depreciation for property placed in service in certain tax years. The estate or trust must figure their New York State depreciation by using one of the methods provided for in section 167 of the Internal Revenue Code as it was in effect on December 1, 1980 (e.g., straight line, declining balance, etc.).

If the estate or trust claimed ACRS depreciation on their federal return for property not classified as IRC section 280F property (such as luxury automobiles), and:

- that property was placed in service inside or outside New York state during tax years 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984; **or**
- that property was placed in service outside New York State in tax years beginning after December 31, 1984, but before January 1, 1994 (including property on which ACRS depreciation was figured in accordance with the Federal Tax Reform Act of 1986);

**then** include as an addition on line 2 the amount that was deducted in figuring the federal taxable income. The estate or trust must complete and attach Form IT-399, *New York State Depreciation Schedule*.

**Alternate depreciation allowed for New York State** — New York does not allow ACRS depreciation for property placed in service inside or outside New York State during tax years 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984, or for property placed in service outside New York State in tax years beginning after December 31, 1984, but before January 1, 1994. Instead, the estate or trust must compute New York State depreciation by using one of the methods provided for in section 167 of the Internal Revenue Code as it was in effect on December 31, 1980 (e.g., straight line, declining balance, etc.).

If the estate or trust had this type of property, **then** include as a subtraction on line 2 the amount of the New York depreciation.

If you are required to make this New York addition and subtraction, you must complete Form IT-399, *New York State Depreciation Schedule*.

**N Accelerated cost recovery property; year of disposition adjustment** — If the estate or trust disposed of property during 1996 that it depreciated for federal purposes using ACRS and the total New York depreciation claimed exceeds the total federal ACRS deductions claimed, **then** the estate or trust must complete Part II of Form IT-399, *New York State Depreciation Schedule*, to figure the amount to include as an addition on line 2.

If the estate or trust disposed of property during 1996 that it depreciated for federal purposes using ACRS and the total federal ACRS deduction is more than their New York depreciation deduction for that property, **then** complete Part II of Form IT-399 to figure the amount to include as a subtraction on line 2.

**O Gain on property transferred to trust at less than fair market value** — If a trust sells or exchanges property at a gain not more than 2 years after the date of the initial transfer of the property in trust by the transferor, and the fair market value of the property at the time of the initial transfer in trust by the transferor exceeds the adjusted basis of such property immediately after the transfer, **then** include as an addition on line 2 the amount of any includable gain, reduced by any allowable deductions to that gain, where tax was imposed by section 644 of the Internal Revenue Code.

**S Corporation shareholders:** If the estate or trust is a shareholder in an S corporation, use the S corporation information in the Schedule B instructions to determine the modification to be included on line 2 where S corporation income, loss or deduction has been allocated to principal.

**Line 4 Fiduciary's share of New York fiduciary adjustment** — Enter on this line the total of the fiduciary's share of New York fiduciary adjustment from the back page, Schedule C, column 5.

**New York State Tax Rate Schedule**

If the amount on line 5 is:

over	but not over	Enter on line 6		
\$ 0	\$ 5,500	4%	of amount on line 5	
5,500	8,000	\$220 plus 5%	of amount over \$5,500	
8,000	11,000	345 plus 6%	"	"
11,000	13,000	525 plus 7%	"	"
13,000		665 plus 7.125%	"	"

**Line 6 New York State Tax**

**Complete New York adjusted gross income (NYAGI) worksheet as follows:**

1. Enter federal adjusted gross income (as computed using federal Form 1041, line 15b instructions) . . . . . 1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Enter amount from Form IT-205, line 2. . . . . 2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Enter the net amount of the fiduciary share of additions and subtractions from Form IT-205, Schedule B, lines 60 through 66, that relate to the income reported on Form IT-205, Schedule A, lines 38 through 45 . . . . . 3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Add lines 2 and 3 . . . . . 4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. New York adjusted gross income (line 1 and add or subtract line 4; enter here and on Form IT-205, front page, Item B) . . . . . 5. \_\_\_\_\_

**Tax Computation**

- If line 5 above is \$100,000 or less, find your New York State tax on the amount on Form IT-205, page 1, line 5, using the *New York State Tax Rate Schedule* above. Enter the tax amount on Form IT-205, line 6.
- If line 5 above is more than \$100,000 but not more than \$150,000, you must compute your tax using *Tax Computation Worksheet I* below.
- If line 5 above is more than \$150,000, you must compute your tax using *Tax Computation Worksheet II* below.

**Tax Computation Worksheet I**

1. Enter the amount from line 5 above . . . . . 1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Enter your taxable income from Form IT-205, line 5 . . . . . 2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Multiply line 2 by 7.125% (.07125) . . . . . 3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Enter your New York State tax on the line 2 amount using the *New York State Tax Rate Schedule* above . . . . . 4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Subtract line 4 from line 3. . . . . 5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Enter the excess of line 1 over \$100,000 (cannot exceed \$50,000). . . . . 6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Divide line 6 by \$50,000 and carry the result to four decimal places (cannot exceed 1.0000) . . . . . 7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Multiply line 5 by line 7 . . . . . 8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Add lines 4 and 8 (enter here and on Form IT-205, line 6) . . . . . 9. \_\_\_\_\_

**Tax Computation Worksheet II**

1. Enter your taxable income from Form IT-205, line 5 . . . . . 1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Multiply line 1 by 7.125% (.07125) (enter here and on Form IT-205, line 6) . . . . . 2. \_\_\_\_\_

**Line 7** — Enter on line 7 the amount of New York State tax on the capital gain portion of the estate's or trust's lump-sum distribution from Form IT-230, Part II, line 2. Attach Form IT-230 to the fiduciary return (Form IT-205).

**Line 9 Allocated New York State tax** — Enter the amount from Form IT-205-A, Schedule 1, line 13 if a nonresident estate or trust or a part-year resident trust.

If the estate or trust used Form IT-230, Part II, to figure the tax on the capital gain portion of the estate's or trust's lump-sum distribution, check the box at line 9. Attach Form IT-230 to the fiduciary return.

**Line 10 State credits** — Enter on this line the total of state credits allowable under sections 606 (except for the household credit, earned income credit and real property tax credit), 620, 621 and 635 of the Tax Law, except for the investment credit refund. See the instructions for Form IT-212 and

include the investment credit refund on line 29. The credit provided for under section 620-A is allowed only against the state separate tax on lump-sum distributions entered on line 12.

**Line 11 Resident estate or trust** — Subtract line 10 from line 8. Enter the result on line 11.  
**Nonresident estate or trust or part-year resident trust:** Subtract line 10 from line 9. Enter the result on line 11.

**Line 12 State separate tax on lump-sum distributions and other add-backs** — Enter the amount of any separate tax on lump-sum distributions due from Form IT-230 (attach form). If the credit under section 620-A is claimed, enter the amount of separate tax on lump-sum distributions due after allowance of the credit and attach Form IT-112.1. Also enter on this line any amount of add-back of investment credit on early dispositions and add-back of resident credit for taxes paid to a province of Canada.

**Line 13 State minimum income tax** — Enter the amount of any minimum income tax due from Form IT-220 and attach form. Items of tax preference that fiduciaries report on Form IT-220 are to be taken from federal Form 1041, Schedule I, *Alternative Minimum Tax*.

**Lines 15 through 21 City of New York taxes and credits** — These lines refer only to New York City taxes and credits. General and specific instructions for these lines are on pages 9 and 10.

**Lines 22, 23 and 24 City of Yonkers taxes** — These lines refer only to Yonkers tax. Specific instructions for these lines are on pages 9 and 10.

**Line 26** — Enter estimated tax payments. Also enter the amount you paid with Form IT-370-PF, *Application for Automatic Extension of Time to File for Partnerships and Fiduciaries*. If the amount does not agree with the account statement included in your estimated tax packet, complete Form IT-2105.1, *Reconciliation of Estimated Income Tax Account*, and mail it **immediately** to the address shown in its instructions.

**Line 27** — If the fiduciary makes the election under section 685(c)(6)(D) to have any portion of an estimated tax payment treated as a payment of estimated tax made by a beneficiary or beneficiaries, enter the amount on line 27.

The estimated tax payment allocated to beneficiaries is treated as having been distributed on the last day of the preceding tax year. If the election is made, Form IT-205-T must be filed on or before the 65th day after the close of the fiduciary's tax year.

Form IT-205-T, *Allocation of Estimated Tax Payments to Beneficiaries*, shows the amounts to be allocated to each beneficiary. Failure to file Form IT-205-T on or before March 6, 1997, will result in an invalid election. Attach Form IT-205-T to your return only if you are making the section 685(c)(6)(D) election with Form IT-205. If you have already filed Form IT-205-T, **do not** attach a copy to your return.

**Line 29 New York State tax withheld** — Enter any amount of New York State tax withheld as shown on a decedent's wage and tax statement(s), Form IT-2102 or federal Form W-2, received by the estate or trust. Staple any wage and tax statement(s), New York State Form IT-2102 (Copy 1) or federal Form W-2 (Copy 2), to this return. If New York State tax was withheld from New York State lottery distributions, staple Copy 1 of New York State Form IT-2102-G or Copy 2 of federal Form W-2G to this return. Include any investment credit refund for new businesses, the EDZ wage tax credit refund from Form DTF-601, the ZEA wage tax credit refund from Form DTF-601.1, or the EDZ investment tax credit refund from Form DTF-603. On a separate schedule, identify the credit refund(s) claimed and show the amount(s).

**Line 30 City of New York tax withheld** — Enter any amount of New York City tax withheld on a decedent's wage and tax statement(s), Form IT-2102 or federal Form W-2, received by the estate or trust. Staple any wage and tax statement(s), New York State Form IT-2102 (Copy 1) or federal Form W-2 (Copy 2), to this return. If New York City tax was withheld from New York State lottery distributions, staple Copy 1 of New York State Form IT-2102-G or Copy 2 of federal Form W-2G to this return.

**Line 31 City of Yonkers tax withheld** — Enter any amount of Yonkers tax withheld on a decedent's wage and tax statement(s), Form IT-2102 or federal Form W-2, received by the estate or trust. Staple any wage and tax statement(s), New York State Form IT-2102 (Copy 1) or federal Form W-2 (Copy 2), to this return. If Yonkers tax was withheld from New York State lottery distributions, staple Copy 1 of New York State Form IT-2102-G or Copy 2 of federal Form W-2G to this return.

**Lines 33 through 36** — The New York State, New York City and Yonkers income tax liabilities are combined into a single amount of tax due or

overpayment on Form IT-205. One check will be issued for the amount of a refund due, or the overpayment (or part of it) may be credited to the estate's or trust's 1997 estimated income taxes. If it is credited to 1997 estimated taxes, the credit may not be changed after April 15, 1997.

If the combined amount of state and city tax liability results in a balance due, attach one check or money order payable to **NY State Income Tax** to the fiduciary return when filed. A balance due of more than one dollar must be paid with your return. It is not necessary to pay a balance due of one dollar or less.

An overpayment of more than one dollar will be refunded automatically. An overpayment of one dollar or less will be refunded only if requested in a separate signed statement attached to the return.

**Line 37 Estimated tax penalty** — If line 36 is at least \$100 and represents more than 10% of the tax shown on the fiduciary return, or the fiduciary underpaid its estimated tax liability for any payment period, the fiduciary may owe a penalty. However, the fiduciary may not be subject to a penalty if its 1996 prepayments equal at least 100% of its 1995 tax, 110% of the amount if the estate's or trust's New York adjusted gross income on that return is more than \$150,000, and less than 2/3 of the total federal gross income for 1995 or 1996 is from farming or fishing (based upon a return covering 12 months). Get Form IT-2105.9, *Underpayment of Estimated Tax by Individuals and Fiduciaries*, to see if the estate or trust owes a penalty and to figure the amount. If the estate or trust owes a penalty, enter the amount on line 37 and attach Form IT-2105.9 to the fiduciary return. This penalty will either reduce the overpayment or increase the amount you owe. For more information, see the instructions for Form IT-2105.9.

Do not include any other penalty or interest amounts on line 37. If the estate or trust includes penalties or interest with the payment, identify and enter these amounts in the right margin of the front page, Form IT-205.

## Schedule A

### Federal Taxable Income of Fiduciary

Lines 38 through 59 of Schedule A are similar to the lines of the schedule on page 1 of federal Form 1041. Enter on each applicable line of Schedule A the amount reported on the federal schedule. If a capital gain or loss is reported on line 41, attach a copy of federal Schedule D and any related schedules. Instead of completing Schedule A, a copy of federal Form 1041 may be attached to Form IT-205.

Attach a copy of federal Schedule K-1 (Form 1041) for each beneficiary.

## Schedule B

### New York Fiduciary Adjustment

This schedule is used for computing the New York fiduciary adjustment, which is then allocated among the estate or trust and its beneficiaries in Schedule C. The additions and subtractions enumerated in Schedule B of Form IT-205 and in the instructions for lines 61, 62 and 65, that relate to items of income, gain, loss or deduction of the estate or trust, constitute the fiduciary adjustment under section 619 of the Tax Law. However, the additions and subtractions for lines 60 and 64 of Schedule B and those described for line 62, item A-1 and for line 65, items S-2, S-4, S-5, S-13 (part a) and S-15 need not be made with respect to any amount paid or set aside for charitable purposes. (See *Payments for Charitable Purposes - Effect on Fiduciary Adjustment* on page 2.)

### S Corporation Shareholders

If the estate or trust is a shareholder of a federal S corporation for which the election to be a New York

S corporation was in effect for the taxable year, include any of the following additions and subtractions that apply to the estate's or trust's share of S corporation items of income, loss or deduction, plus the addition required by section 612(b)(18) of the Tax Law. If the election to treat the corporation as a New York S corporation terminated during the taxable year, the estate or trust must allocate the additions and subtractions. Obtain the estate's or trust's share of S corporation items of income, loss and deduction from the S corporation return, Form CT-3-S or Form CT-4-S.

If the estate or trust is a shareholder of a federal S corporation for which the election to be a New York S corporation was not in effect for the taxable year, include only those additions required by sections 612(b)(19) and 612(b)(20) and the subtraction required by section 612(c)(22) of the Tax Law.

If the estate or trust was not eligible to make the election to treat its corporation as a New York S corporation because the corporation was not subject to Article 9-A franchise tax, include any of the following additions and subtractions that apply to estate's or trust's pro rata share of S corporation items of income, loss or deduction.

If gain or loss is recognized on the estate's or trust's federal income tax return due to the disposition of stock or indebtedness of an S corporation that did not have an election to be a New York S corporation in effect for any taxable year after December 31, 1980, make the addition required by section 612(b)(21) and the subtraction required by section 612(c)(21) of the Tax Law.

### Member of Partnership

If the estate or trust has income as a member of a partnership, any of the additions or subtractions that apply to the income should be included in Schedule B of Form IT-205. The estate's or trust's share of the partnership items may be obtained from the New York partnership return on Form IT-204.

### Beneficiary of Another Estate or Trust

If the estate or trust is a beneficiary of another estate or trust, the share of the fiduciary adjustment of the other estate or trust to be included in Schedule B of Form IT-205 may generally be obtained from its fiduciary. Attach a schedule showing how the fiduciary adjustment was figured.

The estate or trust must make the additions and subtractions for the taxable year of the S corporation, partnership or estate or trust that ends within the estate's or trust's taxable year.

**Line 60 Interest income on state and local bonds and obligations (but not those of New York State or its local governments)** — Enter any interest income on obligations of other states or political subdivisions of those states that the fiduciary received or that was credited to the fiduciary during 1996 that was not included in the fiduciary's federal adjusted gross income. This includes interest income on state and local bonds (but not those of New York State and local governments within the state), interest and dividend income on tax-exempt bond mutual funds and tax-exempt money market funds that invest in obligations of states other than New York (section 612(b)(1) of the Tax Law).

**Line 61 State, local and foreign income taxes including unincorporated business taxes deducted on federal fiduciary return** — All state, local and foreign income taxes including unincorporated business taxes deducted on the federal fiduciary return are to be added back on line 61 with the exception of state income taxes imposed upon or paid by the S corporation to another state, political subdivision of another state or the District of Columbia and the New York City nonresident earnings tax to the extent that the tax exceeds the tax computed as if the rates were 0.25% of wages subject to tax and 0.375% of net earnings from self-employment subject to tax.

**Line 62** Some additions that are not as common as those identified individually on Form IT-205 are reported on line 62 as other additions. The requirement for these additions to federal taxable income are provided for in New York Tax Law section 612(b).

Identify any of the following additions (below and on page 7) that apply to the estate or trust by writing an item number (A-1 through A-15) and the amount of each addition in the white area on line 62. Enter the total amount of these other additions on line 62.

### A-1 Investment income from certain obligations of U.S. government agencies or affiliations

— Federal laws specifically exempt investment income from certain obligations of U.S. government agencies or affiliations from federal taxation but not from state taxation. If, during 1996, the estate or trust received or was credited with any interest or dividend income from any United States authority, commission or instrumentality that federal laws exempt from federal income tax but do not exempt state income tax, and if the estate or trust did not include that income in figuring its federal taxable income (as it should not have), then include that income on line 62. If the estate or trust is uncertain whether a particular federal bond or obligation is subject to state income tax, contact the New York State Tax Department at the number on the back cover of these instructions.

### A-2 Interest expense on loans used to buy obligations exempt from New York State tax, amortized bond premium on bonds that are exempt from New York State tax and other expenses relating to the production of income exempt from New York State tax

— If the estate's or trust's federal taxable income includes a deduction for interest expense used to buy bonds, obligations or securities whose interest income is taxable for federal purposes but is exempt from New York State tax, then include that interest expense on line 62.

If the estate's or trust's federal taxable income includes a deduction for the amortization of bond premiums on bonds whose interest income is taxable for federal purposes but exempt from New York State tax, then include that amortized premium on line 62.

**A-3 Percentage depletion** — If the estate or trust claimed a deduction on their federal return for percentage depletion on mines, oil and gas wells, and other natural deposits, then include on line 62 the amount deducted in figuring their federal taxable income. Also see subtraction S-12 on page 8.

**A-4 Special depreciation** — If the estate or trust made an election for tax years beginning before 1987 for:

- research and development expenditures,
- waste treatment facility expenditures,
- air pollution control equipment expenditures, or
- acid deposition control equipment;

then include on line 62 the amount of depreciation or expenditures relating to these items that was deducted in determining their federal taxable income. Also see subtraction S-17 on page 8.

**A-5 Individual or partner operating an insurance business** — If the estate or trust is a resident estate or trust or partner of a partnership doing business as a member of the New York Insurance Exchange, then include on line 62 its share of any item of loss or deduction claimed for federal tax purposes; and the allocated entire net income from the business' New York State Corporation Tax Form CT-33-X.

**A-6 Sales or dispositions of assets acquired from decedents** — In certain cases involving assets of decedents, the assets can acquire different bases for state and federal tax purposes. In those cases, adjustments in the gains or losses on the sales or disposition of those assets must eventually be made.

If, during the tax year, there was a sale or other disposition of any stocks, bonds, property or other assets that had been either inherited or sold or disposed of directly by the estate of a decedent, and if the estate of the decedent who left behind

those assets was not large enough to require the filing of a federal estate tax return, **and if** the executor or administrator of that estate had valued those assets for New York State purposes at less than their value for federal purposes, **then** include on line 62 the **difference between** (a) the gain or loss on that sale or disposition that was figured into the estate or trust federal taxable income for the tax year and (b) the gain or loss that would have resulted if the executor or administrator had valued the assets for federal purposes at the same value that he or she valued them for New York State purposes.

**A-7 New business investment; deferral recognition** — If in any tax year beginning on or after January 1, 1982, and before 1988, the estate or trust chose to subtract all or a portion of a long term capital gain from its federal income because that amount had been reinvested in a new New York business, **and if** that reinvestment was sold in 1996, **then** include on line 62 the amount that had previously been subtracted.

**A-8 Deductions attributable to safe harbor leases** (such a lease is a financial arrangement between either a corporation, partnership, or certain grantor trusts and a person, firm, estate, or trust to acquire and use an asset; the arrangement is allowed for federal tax purposes, but is not allowed for state tax purposes unless it involves mass transit vehicles) —

**If**, in figuring your federal taxable income, the estate or trust took deductions attributable to a safe harbor lease (except for mass transit vehicles) made under an election provided for by section 168(f)(8) of the Internal Revenue Code as it was in effect for agreements entered into prior to January 1, 1984, **then** include those deductions on line 62, **and** see A-9, S-18, and S-19.

**A-9 Safe harbor leases; election for qualified leased property** (see A-8 above for a definition of safe harbor leases) — If the estate's or trust's financial matters in 1996 involved a safe harbor lease (except for mass transit vehicles) made under an election provided for by section 168(f)(8) of the Internal Revenue Code as it was in effect for agreements entered into prior to January 1, 1984, **then** the estate or trust must include on line 62 the income that they would have included in federal taxable income if such an election had not been made. **Also see A-8, S-18, and S-19.**

**A-10 Accelerated cost recovery system (ACRS) deduction** — New York State does not allow ACRS depreciation for property placed in service in certain tax years. The estate or trust must figure their New York State depreciation by using one of the methods provided for in section 167 of the Internal Revenue Code as it was in effect on December 31, 1980 (e.g., straight line, declining balance, etc.). See subtraction S-20 on page 9.

**If** the estate or trust claimed ACRS depreciation on their federal return for property not classified as IRC section 280F property (such as luxury automobiles), and

- that property was placed in service inside or outside New York State during tax years 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984; **or**
- that property was placed in service outside New York State in tax years beginning after December 31, 1984, but before January 1, 1994 (including property on which ACRS depreciation was figured in accordance with the Federal Tax Reform Act of 1986);

**then** include on line 62 the amount that was deducted in figuring federal taxable income. The estate or trust must complete and attach Form IT-399, *New York State Depreciation Schedule*.

**A-11 Accelerated cost recovery property; year of disposition adjustment** — If the estate or trust disposed of property that was depreciated for federal purposes using ACRS, and if ACRS depreciation was not allowed for state purposes, **then** the estate or trust must complete Part II of Form IT-399, *New York State Depreciation Schedule*, to figure the amount to include on line 62.

**A-12 Interest related to a corporate acquisition** — New York State Law specifically requires that, in some cases, up to 5% of interest that is related to a corporate acquisition and that is deducted in figuring New York taxable income (without regard to this modification) be added to federal taxable income.

**If** the estate or trust figured in a deduction for interest expense relating to a corporate acquisition when figuring **either** their federal taxable income or a subtraction modification used to determine their New York taxable income, **then** include this interest expense on line 62. Attach a separate schedule to their return showing the computation. For more information, see TSB-M-89-(10)I, *Mergers and Acquisitions*, dated February 20, 1990.

**A-13 414(h) Retirement contributions** — If the estate or trust has an amount shown on a decedent's wage and tax statement(s), New York State Form IT-2102 (copy 1) or federal Form W-2 (copy 2), that was deducted from their salary as a retirement contribution, **then** include this amount on line 62.

**Note:** These are retirement contributions made by:

- a Tier III or Tier IV member of the New York State and Local Retirement Systems, which include the New York State Employees' Retirement System and the New York State Policemen's and Firemen's Retirement System; or
- a Tier III or Tier IV member of the New York State Teachers' Retirement System; or
- an employee of the State or City University of New York who belongs to the Optional Retirement Program; or
- any tier member of the New York City Employees' Retirement System, the New York City Teachers' Retirement System, the New York City Board of Education Retirement System, the New York City Police Pension Fund or the New York City Fire Department Pension Fund.

Do not enter on line 62 contributions to a section 401(k) deferred arrangement, section 403(b) annuity or section 457 deferred compensation plan.

**A-14 New York City flexible benefits program (IRC 125)** — If the estate or trust has an amount shown on a decedent's wage and tax statement(s), New York State Form IT-2102 (Copy 1, box 8) or federal Form W-2 (Copy 2, box 14), that was deducted or deferred from their salary under a flexible benefits program established by the city of New York or certain other New York City public employers on a decedent's behalf, **then** include this amount on line 62.

**Note:** For purposes of this addition, certain other New York City public employers include:

- City University of New York;
- New York City Health and Hospitals Corporation;
- New York City Transit Authority;
- New York City Housing Authority;
- New York City Off-Track Betting Corporation;
- New York City Board of Education;
- New York City School Construction Authority;
- Manhattan and Bronx Surface Transit Operating Authority; and
- Staten Island Rapid Transit Authority.

**A-15 Health insurance and the Welfare Benefit Fund surcharge** — If the decedent was a career pension plan member of the New York City Employees' Retirement System or the New York City Board of Education Retirement System, **and if** the decedent has an amount shown on his or her wage and tax statement(s), New York State Form IT-2102 (Copy 1) or federal Form W-2 (Copy 2) that was deducted from the decedent's salary for health insurance and the welfare benefit fund surcharge, **then** include this amount on line 62.

**Line 64 Interest income on United States government bonds** — Enter the amount of interest income from U.S. government bonds or other government obligations that the estate or trust included in the amount the estate or trust reported on line 38. This may be all or part of the line 38 amount or it may be zero. Check the estate's or trust's interest income records to determine the correct amount to enter on line 64. Interest income on bonds or other obligations of the U.S. government is not taxed in New York State. Dividends received from a regulated investment company (mutual fund) that invests in obligations of the U.S. government and meets the 50% asset requirement each quarter qualify for the subtraction at line 64. Once this requirement is met, the portion of the dividends received that may be subtracted is based upon the portion of taxable income received by the mutual fund that is derived from federal obligations.

Further information relating to meeting the 50% asset requirement and figuring the allowable subtraction (if any) can be obtained from the mutual fund.

If you include an amount on line 64 from more than one line above, attach a schedule showing the breakdown from each line.

Do not list the same interest more than once; see the instructions for line 65, subtractions S-2 and S-4 below and on page 8.

**Line 65 Other subtractions** — Some subtractions that are not as common as those identified individually on Form IT-205 are reported on line 65 as other subtractions. The requirement for these subtractions from federal taxable income are provided for in New York State Tax Law section 612(c).

Identify any of the following subtractions (below and on pages 8 and 9) that apply to the estate or trust by writing the item number (S-1 through S-24) and the amount of each subtraction in the white area on line 65. Enter the total amount of these other subtractions on line 65.

**S-1 Pension and annuity income exclusion** — New York State Law allows for a pension and annuity income exclusion, but not more than \$20,000, for pension and annuity income included in federal taxable income of the estate or trust.

**If** the estate or trust had pension and annuity income included in the federal taxable income of a decedent who, at the time of his or her death, was 59½ years of age or older, **then** include this amount, up to a maximum of \$20,000, on line 65.

**Note:** Do not enter any pension received from New York State or its political subdivisions. Qualifying pension and annuity income includes;

- periodic payment for services performed as an employee before retirement;
- periodic and lump-sum payments from an IRA or from an HR-10 (Keogh) plan, but **not** payments derived from contributions made after retirement;
- lump-sum payment from an HR-10 (Keogh) plan, but only if the federal Form 4972 is not used. Do **not** include the part of the payment that was derived from contributions made after retirement;
- distributions of benefits from a cafeteria plan (IRC section 125) or a qualified cash or deferred profit sharing or stock bonus plan (IRC section 401(k)) but not distributions derived from contributions made after you retired.

**S-2 Certain investment income from U.S. government agencies** — If the estate or trust included in its federal taxable income any interest or dividend income on bonds or securities of any United States authority, commission or instrumentality that is exempt from state income taxes under federal laws, **then** include that income on line 65. If the estate or trust is uncertain whether a particular federal bond or security is exempt from state income tax, contact the New York State Tax Department at the number on the back cover of these instructions.



**S-3 Pensions of New York State and local governments and federal government** — If a decedent received any pension or distributions from a pension plan that represents a return of contributions in a year prior to retirement, as an officer, employee, or beneficiary of an officer or employee of:

- New York State (including State and City University of New York and New York State Education Department employees who belong to the Optional Retirement Program) and local governments within the state that was included in the estate or trusts federal taxable income;
- The United States, its territories or possessions, political subdivisions of these territories or possessions, the District of Columbia or any agency or instrumentality of any of the above (including the military) that was included in federal taxable income;

then include this amount on line 65.

**S-4 Certain investment income exempted by other New York State laws** — If the estate or trust included in its federal taxable income any interest or dividend income from any obligations or securities authorized to be issued by the laws of New York State, and if that income is exempt from state taxation by those laws (such as income received from bonds, mortgages, and income debenture certificates of limited dividend housing corporations organized under the Private Housing Finance Law), then include that income on line 65. If you are uncertain whether a particular obligation or security is exempt from state income tax, contact the New York State Tax Department. See *Need Help?* on the back page of these instructions.

**S-5 Taxable refunds, credits, or offsets of state and local income taxes** — If during 1996 the estate or trust received any refunds, credits, or offsets of state and local income taxes that were included in figuring its federal taxable income, then include that income on line 65.

**S-6 Trade or business interest expense on loans used to buy federally tax exempt obligations that are taxable to New York State** — If investment income from an obligation is taxable to a trade or business, then interest expense incurred to buy that obligation is deductible when determining New York taxable income.

If the estate or trust included, on either line 60 or line 62, interest income from bonds or other obligations that are federally tax exempt but taxable to New York State, and if the estate or trust reduced their federal taxable income by deducting interest expense on money borrowed to purchase or carry those obligations, and if that interest expense is attributable to a trade or business carried on by the estate or trust (as opposed to personal investments), then include that interest expense on line 65.

**S-7 Trade or business expenses (other than interest expense) connected with federally tax exempt income that is taxable to New York State** — If income from an obligation is taxable to a trade or business, then expenses incurred to acquire or maintain that income is deductible when determining New York taxable income.

If the estate or trust is including, on either line 60 or line 62, income that is federally tax exempt but taxable to New York State, and if in figuring its federal taxable income, the estate or trust deducted expenses, other than those in item S-6 above or S-8 below, used to either produce or collect that income or manage, conserve or protect the assets that produce that income, and if those expenses are attributable to a trade or business carried on by the estate or trust (as opposed to personal investments), then include that expense on line 65.

**S-8 Amortizable bond premiums on bonds that are owned by a trade or business and the interest on which is federally tax exempt income but taxable to New York State** — If investment income from an obligation is taxable to a trade or business, then expenses incurred to buy that obligation are

deductible when determining New York taxable income.

If the estate or trust is including, on either line 60 or line 62, interest income that is federally tax exempt but taxable to New York State, and if those bonds were bought for more than their face value (i.e., at a premium), and if the estate or trust did not reduce their federal taxable income by deducting the amortization of that premium attributable to 1996, and if those bonds were owned by a trade or business carried on by the estate or trust in 1996 (as opposed to personal investments), then include that amortization on line 65.

**S-9 Certain railroad retirement income and railroad unemployment insurance benefits** — If the estate or trust included in its 1996 federal taxable income either:

- supplemental annuity or tier 2 benefits received under the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974, or
- benefits received under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act,

and if those benefits are exempt from state income taxes under Title 45 of the United States Code, then include that income on line 65.

**S-10 Professional service corporation shareholders** — Between 1969 and 1988, New York State did not allow certain expenses of professional service corporations that were deductible on federal returns. When income attributable to those expenses is eventually received, it is not taxable to New York State.

If the estate or trust received or was credited with pension or annuity income or other income or gain from a plan acquired through a professional service corporation (PSC) that was both:

- based on membership in that PSC, and
- included in its federal taxable income for 1996,

and if, in a taxable year ending after 1969 and beginning before 1988, the estate or trust included deductions made by that PSC for contributions to plans that produced that pension, annuity or other income, then include on line 65 the portion of those previously added deductions that can be allocated to the income the estate or trust included in their 1996 federal taxable income.

**S-11 The estate's or trust's share of income or gain from an insurance business operating as a member of the New York insurance exchange** — If the estate or trust is a resident estate or trust or partner of a partnership operating an insurance business as a member of the New York Insurance Exchange, then the estate or trust must include on line 65, any item of income or gain that is their distributive share for federal income tax purposes (section 617-a of the Tax Law).

**Note:** The following subtractions (S-12 through S-16) may be made only to the extent that they relate to items included in the federal distributable net income of the estate or trust:

**S-12 Cost depletion** — New York State does not allow percentage depletion of natural resource holdings (see A-3 on page 6) but does allow cost depletion.

If the estate or trust is making addition number A-3 for any percentage depletion deducted for property in determining your federal taxable income, then:

- compute the cost depletion that would be allowed on that property by section 611 of the Internal Revenue Code without any reference to either section 613 or 613-a of that code, and
- include that amount on line 65 of the estate or trust return.

**S-13 Sales or dispositions of assets acquired before 1960 with greater state than federal bases** — When federally taxable gains are realized from the sale of certain assets that have higher adjusted bases for state tax purposes, subtraction adjustments must be made to reduce the gain for state tax purposes. State tax laws prior to 1960 and currently

existing state tax laws about depletion can cause these differences in adjusted basis.

If the estate's or trust's federal taxable income included gain that was from either:

- property that had a higher adjusted basis for New York State income tax purposes than for federal tax purposes on December 31, 1959 (or on the last day of a fiscal year ending during 1960), or
- property that was held in connection with mines, oil or gas wells, and other natural deposits and that had a higher adjusted basis for New York State income tax purposes than for federal tax purposes when sold,

then include on line 65 the lesser of:

- the gain itself, or
- the difference in the adjusted basis.

**S-14 Income earned before 1960 and previously reported to New York State** — Due to a different set of state income tax laws for any tax year ending before 1960 (and any fiscal tax year ending during 1960), income that is reportable for federal purposes for 1996 that was reported for New York State tax purposes then, is not subject to New York State tax again.

If the estate or trust included any income (including annuity income) or gain in its 1996 federal taxable income that was properly reported as income to New York State prior to 1960 (or during a fiscal year ending in 1960) by either:

- the estate or trust, or
- a decedent or estate or trust from whom the fiduciary acquired that income or gain, then include that income or gain on line 65.

**S-15 Loss from the sale or disposition of property that would have been realized if a federal estate tax return had been required** — If the estate or trust acquired property from a decedent and the property was valued by the executor of the estate in such a manner where the estate was insufficient to require the filing of a federal estate tax return, and a loss on the sale would have been realized if a federal estate tax return had been required, then include on line 65 the amount of the loss that would have been realized.

**S-16 Gain to be subtracted from the sale of a new business investment reported on your federal income tax return** — If the estate or trust reported a capital gain on its federal income tax return from the sale of a new business investment that was issued before 1988 and was held at least four years but less than five years, then the estate or trust must include on line 65 twenty-five percent (25%) of that federal gain. If the investment was held at least five years but less than six years, include fifty percent (50%) of that federal gain. If the investment was held at least six years include one-hundred (100%) of that federal gain.

**S-17 Special depreciation expenditures** — The excess expenditures incurred in taxable years beginning before 1987 in connection with depreciable, tangible business property located in New York State may be carried over to the following taxable year or years and subtracted from federal taxable income for that year(s) if those expenses exceeded your New York taxable income before the allowance of those expenditures.

If the estate or trust incurred such expenditures, then complete Form IT-211, *Special Depreciation Schedule*, to figure the amount to include on line 65.

**S-18 Amount that was included in federal taxable income because the IRC 168(f)(8) election was made** (see A-8 for a definition of safe harbor leases) — If an amount was included in federal taxable income (except for mass transit vehicles) solely because the estate or trust made the safe harbor election on their federal return for agreements entered into before January 1, 1984, then the estate or trust must include that amount on line 65.



**S-19 Amount that could have been excluded from federal taxable income had the IRC 168(f)(8) election not been made** (see A-8 for a definition of safe harbor leases) — If an amount could have been excluded from federal taxable income (except for mass transit vehicles) had the safe harbor election not been made on the estate's or trust's federal return for agreements entered into before January 1, 1984, then the estate or trust must include that amount on line 65.

**S-20 New York depreciation allowed** — New York does not allow ACRS depreciation for property placed in service inside or outside New York State during tax years 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984 or for property placed in service outside New York State in tax years beginning after December 31, 1984, but before January 1, 1994. Instead, the estate or trust must compute New York State depreciation by using one of the methods provided for in section 167 of the Internal Revenue Code as it was in effect on December 31, 1980 (e.g., straight line, declining balance, etc.). See addition A-10 on page 7.

If the estate or trust had this type of property, then complete Part I of Form IT-399, *New York State Depreciation Schedule*, to figure the amount of New York depreciation to include on line 65.

**S-21 Amount of ACRS deduction that is greater than depreciation claimed for New York State (year of disposition adjustment)** — If the estate or trust disposed of property that was placed in service inside or outside New York State after December 31, 1980, but before January 1, 1985, or property that was placed in service outside New York State after December 31, 1984, but before January 1, 1994 (except for section 280F property), and the estate's or trust's total federal ACRS deduction is more than their New York depreciation deduction for that property, then complete Part II of Form IT-399, *New York State Depreciation Schedule*, to figure the amount of the adjustment to enter on line 65. See addition A-11 on page 7.

**S-22 Accelerated death benefits received that were includable in federal gross income** — If the estate or trust included in their federal taxable income an amount received by any person as an accelerated payment or payments of part or all of the death benefit or special surrender value under a life insurance policy or a payment received as a viatical settlement as a result of terminal illness defined as life expectancy of 12 months or less, or of a medical condition requiring extraordinary medical care or treatment regardless of less expectancy, then include that amount on line 65.

**S-23 Contributions for Executive Mansion, natural & historical resources, not deducted elsewhere** — If the estate or trust made contributions for the purpose of the preservation, improvement, and promotion of the Executive Mansion as an historical and cultural resource of the state of New York; or if the estate or trust made contributions for the purpose of the preservation and improvements of the natural and historical resources constituting the natural heritage of the people of the state of New York in furtherance of their welfare and prosperity, and the estate or trust did not deduct the amounts in determining federal taxable income, then include that amount on line 65 (sections 54.15 and 55.15 of the Arts and Cultural Affairs Law).

**S-24 Long-term care insurance** — Eligible long-term care insurance means a policy approved by the superintendent of insurance pursuant to section 1117(g) of the Insurance Law.

If the decedent was at least 55 years old as of December 31, 1996, and paid premiums for eligible long-term care insurance, then include on line 65 the amount of premiums paid, up to the limitation shown below.

**Limitation**

If the decedent's age as of the end of the tax year is:	The estate or trust cannot claim more than:
at least 55 but not more than 60 . . . . .	\$ 750
at least 61 but not more than 70 . . . . .	2,000
71 or older . . . . .	2,500

**Schedule C**

**Shares of New York Fiduciary Adjustment**

The purpose of this schedule is to show the distribution of the New York fiduciary adjustment among the beneficiaries and the fiduciary of the estate or trust. The shares of the beneficiaries and of the fiduciary in the New York fiduciary adjustment (line 67 of Schedule B) are in proportion to their respective shares of the federal distributable net income of the estate or trust.

Enter in columns 1 and 2 the name, address and identifying number of each beneficiary of the estate or trust. If the mailing address differs from the home address, give both. If a beneficiary is a New York State, New York City or Yonkers nonresident, check the appropriate box to the right of his or her name. If space is needed to list additional beneficiaries, attach a separate sheet of paper to the return.

**Column 3** — Enter the respective share of the federal distributable net income of each beneficiary and of the fiduciary on the appropriate lines of column 3. Entries must be made in Schedule C for all beneficiaries, both resident and nonresident.

**Column 4** — Determine the percentage interest of each beneficiary and of the fiduciary in the federal distributable net income of the estate or trust, based upon amounts in column 3, and enter that percentage on the appropriate line of column 4.

**Column 5** — Enter the amount of the New York fiduciary adjustment (from line 67 of Schedule B) on the total line of column 5. The share of each beneficiary and of the fiduciary in the total amount is determined by multiplying the total fiduciary adjustment by the column 4 percentage.

If the estate or trust has no federal distributable net income, the share of each beneficiary in the fiduciary adjustment must be in proportion to his or her share of the estate or trust income for the taxable year, under local law or the governing instrument, that is required to be distributed currently and any other amounts of the income distributed in such year. Any balance of the fiduciary adjustment not allocable to beneficiaries must be allocated to the estate or trust. If the shares in the New York fiduciary adjustment are apportioned in accordance with this paragraph, do not complete Schedule C. Instead show the apportionment in a schedule attached to the return.

If an item of income, gain, loss or deduction is attributable to corpus or principal, or the beneficiaries do not share pro rata, and the applicable method set out above for apportioning the fiduciary adjustment results in an inequity, as defined in the Personal Income Tax Regulations regarding alternate methods of attributing modifications, a fiduciary may, at his or her discretion, use the applicable method set forth in the regulations. If an alternate method is used, the fiduciary, in lieu of completing Schedule C, should attach to the return a schedule containing the information required under the applicable regulations.

If the New York fiduciary adjustment is a **plus** amount, **add** the fiduciary's share for a full-year resident estate or trust at line 4, on the front of Form IT-205, and **add** a resident beneficiary's share to the total federal income on his or her New York return. If the fiduciary adjustment is a **minus** amount, **subtract** their respective shares. For a nonresident estate or trust or a part-year resident trust, enter this amount on Form IT-205-A, Schedule 1, line 9, column a.

**City of New York and City of Yonkers Fiduciary Taxes**

**General Instructions**

**City Resident Fiduciary Tax**

The fiduciary of a New York City or Yonkers resident estate or trust or part-year resident trust who is required to file a New York State fiduciary return must file a New York City or Yonkers fiduciary return for the estate or trust on the same New York State form on which the New York State tax liability is reported. If forms are required to be filed reporting a state minimum income tax or a state separate tax on lump-sum distributions, the respective New York City separate tax is also required to be computed on the same state forms.

**City Nonresident Fiduciary Earnings Tax**

The fiduciary of a nonresident estate or trust must file a New York City and/or Yonkers nonresident fiduciary earnings tax return on Form NYC-206 or Form Y-206 if the estate or trust has income from wages earned or net earnings from self-employment in New York City and/or Yonkers.

The fiduciary of a part-year resident trust must also file Form NYC-206 or Form Y-206 if the part-year resident trust has income from wages earned or net earnings from self-employment in New York City and/or Yonkers from the part-year nonresident period.

*Wages* as defined under section 3401(a) of the IRC include all payments and the cash value of all payments made in any form other than cash for services performed by a decedent employee for an employer.

Wages also include the amount of member or employee contributions to a retirement system or pension fund picked up by the employer pursuant to sections 517(f) or 613(d) of the Retirement and Social Security Law, or sections 13-225.1, 13-327.1, 13-125.1, 13-125.2 or 13-521.1 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York or section 2575.19 of the Education Law, and the amount deducted or deferred from an employee's salary under a New York City flexible benefits program (IRC section 125 plan) established by the city of New York and certain other New York City public employers pursuant to section 23 of the general municipal law or section 1210-a of the public authorities law, and the salary reduction for the health insurance and welfare benefits fund surcharge of former fractional plan members of the New York City Employees or Board of Education Employees Retirement System pursuant to section 12-126.1 of the New York City Administrative Code, and of certain correction and sanitation workers pursuant to section 12-126.2 of the New York City Administrative Code.

Wages do not include unemployment compensation, fees paid to a public officer or payment for active service as a member of the armed forces of the United States, or income of a nonresident individual or partner doing an insurance business as a member of the New York Insurance Exchange.

*Other employee compensation* includes but is not limited to salaries, fees, bonuses, tips, commissions on sales or on insurance premiums, vacation allowances and severance pay subject to withholding under section 3401(a) of the IRC.

*Net earnings from self-employment*, as defined under section 1402(a) of the IRC, consist of gross income from any trade or business less trade or business deductions allowed under the IRC, plus the taxpayer's distributive share (whether or not distributed) of income or loss from a trade or business carried on by a partnership of which the taxpayer is a member. **Limited partners** are only considered to receive net earnings from self-employment if the income received represents guaranteed payments for services rendered. The deduction for wages and salaries paid or incurred for the taxable year, that was disallowed according to

section 280C of the IRC regarding the federal Indian employment credit, targeted jobs credit and employment zone employment credit, is allowed in computing your net earnings from self-employment.

Net earnings from self-employment **do not** include any of the following:

- rental income from real estate and from personal property leased with the real estate, together with the deductions attributed to it, unless received in the course of a trade or business as a real estate dealer;
- dividends and interest, unless received in the ordinary course of a trade or business as a dealer in stocks or securities;
- gain or loss from the sale or exchange of capital assets, or from the sale, exchange or involuntary conversion of property other than stock in trade;
- any deduction for net operating losses;
- retirement payments received by a partner according to a written plan and excluded under IRC section 1402(a)(10); **or**
- income, gain, loss or deduction resulting from activities as a dealer or partner doing an insurance business as a member of the New York Insurance Exchange.

A nonresident estate or trust is deemed to have net earnings from self-employment determined in the same manner as if it were an individual subject to the federal tax on self-employment income, reduced by deductions allowed under the IRC for (a) amounts paid or permanently set aside for charitable purposes, and (b) income distributed or required to be distributed currently and corpus credited or required to be distributed to the extent that they represent distributions or payments to a resident of the city. (See instructions on Form NYC-206 for lines 6 and 8 or Form Y-206 for lines 2 and 4.

For the definition of a **city** resident and nonresident estate or trust and part-year resident trust, refer to the definitions of a New York State resident and nonresident estate or trust on page 1 of these instructions and substitute the word *City* in place of the word *State*.

**City Forms to Be Filed**

Forms IT-205, IT-200, IT-230, NYC-206 and Y-206 should be completed for estates and trusts as follows:

- 1. New York City resident estate or trust.**  
Complete the required New York City areas on the same state Form IT-205 filed for New York State purposes.  
  
**Form IT-220, Minimum Income Tax** — The New York City minimum taxable income is the same as the New York State minimum taxable income. (See *Form IT-220, Minimum Income Tax*, on page 1 of these instructions.)  
  
**Form IT-230, City of New York Separate Tax on Lump-Sum Distributions** — The New York City taxable income on lump-sum distributions of an estate or trust is the same as the New York State taxable income on lump-sum distributions on Form IT-230. (See *Form IT-230, Separate Tax on Lump-Sum Distributions*, on page 2 of these instructions).
- 2. New York City nonresident estate or trust and part-year resident trust.** Complete Form NYC-206 and transfer the total on line 13 to state Form IT-205, line 19.
- 3. Yonkers resident estate or trust.** Complete the Yonkers line on the same state Form IT-205 filed for New York State purposes.
- 4. New York City or Yonkers part-year resident trust.** Complete the part-year city of New York or city of Yonkers worksheet on page 2 of the instructions for Form IT-205-A and transfer the total to state Form IT-205, line 18 or line 23.

- 5. Yonkers nonresident estate or trust and part-year resident trust.** Complete Form Y-206 and transfer the amount on line 10 to state Form IT-205, line 24.

**City tax returns for individuals** — Every fiduciary who acts for a nonresident individual whose entire income is in the fiduciary's charge (for example, a guardian or committee for an incompetent person) must make a return for the nonresident individual on the appropriate individual nonresident form (if that individual is subject to the tax) and pay the tax due.

Forms NYC-206 and Y-206 are due at the same time as the New York State fiduciary return and must be attached to it.

**Change of City Residence or Trust**

If the person whose property constitutes a revocable trust has changed his or her domicile from or to New York City or Yonkers between the time of transfer of the property to the trust and the time it becomes irrevocable, the residence of the trust will be deemed to have been changed at the date it ceases to be revocable. In this case the fiduciary must, for the taxable year in which the change of status of trust occurs, include on Form IT-205-A, Schedule 4, column (c) or column (d), any item of income, gain, loss or deduction the trust received or accrued up to the time the trust changed its residence and complete a return as a nonresident trust (on Form NYC-206 or Form Y-206) for the portion of the year during which the trust is a nonresident trust. Income, gain, loss or deduction for the year of change is subject to the applicable special accruals permitted or required by law to the extent they affect the taxable income of the fiduciary. In addition, the exemption of the trust must be prorated according to the period of residence.

The *General Instructions* on pages 2 and 3 regarding tax returns for individuals and decedents, exempt trust — special depreciation, payments for charitable purposes, use of federal figures, whole dollar amounts, penalties, accounting periods and federal changes also apply for purposes of the New York City and Yonkers resident and nonresident estates and trusts and part-year resident trust, if applicable.

**Specific Instructions**

**City of New York Resident Tax**

The New York City taxable income is the same as the New York State taxable income shown on Form IT-205, line 5.

**Line 15 City of New York resident tax** — Compute the New York City income tax on the amount on line 5 using the following *City of New York Resident Tax Rate Schedule*. Enter the amount of New York City income tax on line 15.

**New York City Tax Rate Schedule**

If the amount on page 1, line 5 is:

but		Enter on line 15	
over	not over		
\$ 0	\$ 8,000	2.96%	of amount on line 5
8,000	8,400	\$ 237 plus 3.42%	of amount over \$8,000
8,400	15,000	251 plus 4%	" " " 8,400
15,000	25,000	515 plus 4.39%	" " " 15,000
25,000	60,000	954 plus 4.40%	" " " 25,000
60,000		2,494 plus 4.46%	" " " 60,000

- Line 16** — Enter on line 16 the amount of city of New York tax on the capital gain portion of the estate's or trust's lump-sum distribution from Form IT-230, Part II, line 2. Attach Form IT-230 to the fiduciary return (Form IT-205).
- Line 18 City of New York part-year resident tax** Enter on line 18 the amount of New York City part-year resident tax from the instructions for Form IT-205-A, Worksheet A, line b.
- Line 20 City of New York minimum income tax** Enter the amount of any New York City minimum income tax due from Form IT-220. Items of tax preference that fiduciaries report on Form IT-220 are to be taken from federal Form 1041, Schedule I,

*Alternative Minimum Tax*. Attach Form IT-220 to Form IT-205.

**Line 21 City of New York separate tax on lump-sum distributions** — Enter the amount of any New York City separate tax on lump-sum distributions from Form IT-230. Attach Form IT-230 to Form IT-205.

**Line 23 City of Yonkers part-year resident tax** Enter on line 23 the amount of Yonkers part-year resident tax from the instructions for Form IT-205-A, page 4, Worksheet C, line 11.

**Accumulation Distribution Credit**

A resident beneficiary whose New York City adjusted gross income includes an accumulation distribution from a trust is allowed a tax credit for the city income tax previously paid by the trust attributable to such accumulation distribution. The credit may not reduce the beneficiary's tax to an amount less than would have been due if the accumulation distribution were excluded from his or her New York City taxable income.

If an accumulation distribution has been made, attach to the return of the trust a copy of federal Schedule J (Form 1041) and a statement showing the computation of the credit claimed with respect to each beneficiary involved. The credit should be combined with other New York City prepayments and the total should be entered on Form IT-205, line 30.

**City of New York Nonresident Fiduciary Earnings Tax**

Compute the New York City nonresident fiduciary earnings tax on Form NYC-206 and enter the tax on Form IT-205, line 19. Attach Form NYC-206 to Form IT-205.

**City of Yonkers Resident Fiduciary Income Tax Surcharge**

To figure your Yonkers resident fiduciary income tax surcharge, multiply the amount on line 14, Form IT-205 by 15% (.15). Enter the result on Form IT-205, line 22.

**City of Yonkers Nonresident Fiduciary Earnings Tax**

Compute the Yonkers nonresident fiduciary earnings tax on Form Y-206 and enter the tax on Form IT-205, line 24. Attach Form Y-206 to Form IT-205.

**Privacy Notification**

The right of the Commissioner of Taxation and Finance and the Department of Taxation and Finance to collect and maintain personal information, including mandatory disclosure of social security numbers in the manner required by tax regulations, instructions and forms, is found in Articles 22, 26, 26-A, 26-B, 30, 30-A and 30-B of the Tax Law, Article 2-E of the General City Law and 42 USC 405(c)(2)(C)(i).

The Tax Department will use this information primarily to determine and administer tax liabilities due the state and city of New York and the city of Yonkers. We will also use this information for certain tax offset and exchange of tax information programs authorized by law, and for any other purpose authorized by law.

Information concerning quarterly wages paid to employees and identified by unique random identifying code numbers to preserve the privacy of the employees' names and social security numbers will be provided to certain state agencies for research purposes to evaluate the effectiveness of certain employment and training programs.

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

This information will be maintained by the Director of the Data Management Services Bureau, NYS Tax Department, Building 8 Room 905, W A Harriman Campus, Albany NY 12227; telephone 1 800 225-5829; from areas outside the U.S. and Canada, call (518) 485-6800.