



Instructions for Form CT-606

Claim for QEZE Credit for Real Property Taxes

CT-606-I

New for 2005

Form CT-606 is new for 2005. Those business entities that formerly filed Form CT-604, *Claim for QEZE Credit for Real Property Taxes and QEZE Tax Reduction Credit*, to claim the qualified empire zone enterprise (QEZE) credit for real property taxes must now claim this credit on Form CT-606. Form CT-604 is still used to claim the QEZE tax reduction credit.

Form CT-606 is divided into two sections. It is very important that you only complete the appropriate section.

- Only QEZEs **first certified** prior to April 1, 2005, file Section I, Schedules A through G.
- Only QEZEs **first certified** on or after April 1, 2005, file Section II, Schedules H through Q.

Note: If you are certified in multiple zones, you must file **only** Section I (pages 1 through 4) **or** Section II (pages 5 through 8) based on the effective date of the first *Certificate of Eligibility* issued by Empire State Development (ESD). **Do not file both.**

Example: Corporation A was certified in the Albany County Empire Zone on February 1, 2001. On October 15, 2005, the corporation was also certified in the Buffalo Empire Zone. Because Corporation A was first certified on February 1, 2001, it must complete **only** Section I to compute its QEZE credit for real property taxes.

General information for all QEZEs

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2001, the Empire Zones Program Act provides a QEZE credit for real property taxes. This credit is available to taxpayers subject to tax under Tax Law, Article 9, section 185 (agricultural cooperatives); Article 9-A (general business corporations); Article 22 (personal income tax, see Form IT-606, *Claim for QEZE Credit for Real Property Taxes*); Article 32 (banking corporations); and Article 33 (insurance corporations). Taxpayers who are not subject to tax under these articles are not eligible to claim the QEZE credit for real property taxes. This credit may not be applied against the metropolitan transportation business tax (MTA surcharge) or Article 13 (unrelated business income tax).

The QEZE credit for real property taxes is a credit against New York State corporate franchise and personal income taxes. The credit is computed on eligible real property taxes paid or incurred on real property owned by the QEZE that is located in an empire zone (EZ) in which the QEZE is certified.

If the QEZE's eligible real property taxes, which were the basis for a QEZE credit for real property taxes, are subsequently reduced as a result of a final order in any proceeding under the Real Property Tax Law Article 7 or other provision of law, the QEZE must recapture a portion of the credit allowed in the year the final order is issued. The recapture amount is equal to the amount of credit originally taken, less the amount of credit recalculated using the reduced property taxes. If the taxes are reduced for more than one year, the QEZE must determine how much of the reduction is attributable to each year covered by the final order and calculate the amount of credit required to be recaptured for each year based on the reduction.

The QEZE credit for real property taxes may not reduce the tax to less than

- \$10 for tax computed under Article 9, section 185,
- the larger of the tax on minimum taxable income or the fixed dollar minimum tax as computed under Article 9-A, **or**
- \$250 for Article 32 or 33 filers.

Any amount of the QEZE credit for real property taxes not deductible in the current tax year may be refunded without interest or applied as an overpayment against the tax liability for the next tax year.

If your business wants to make purchases **exempt from sales tax** under the QEZE program, you must file Form DTF-80, *Application for Qualified Empire Zone Enterprise (QEZE) Sales Tax Certification*. This application is available on our Web site (see *Need help?* on page 8).

Definitions for all QEZEs

A *qualified empire zone enterprise (QEZE)* is a business enterprise that is certified as eligible to receive benefits under General Municipal Law Article 18-B prior to July 1, 2011, and that annually meets the employment test.

Tax year means the tax year of the business enterprise under the Tax Law, Article 9, section 183, 184, 185, or former section 186; or Article 9-A, 22, 32, or 33.

Employment number means the average number of individuals, excluding general executive officers, employed full-time by the business enterprise for at least one-half of the tax year. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2005, all QEZEs will exclude from the employment number any individual employed within New York State in the immediately preceding 60 months by a related person to the QEZE (as related person is defined in Internal Revenue Code (IRC) section 465(b)(3)(C)). For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2002, but prior to January 1, 2005, QEZEs are required to exclude all employees as described above, whether they were employed within or outside New York State.

The information below represents the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) interpretation of the definition of related persons in the IRC section 465(b)(3)(C) as contained in IRS Publication 925, *Passive Activity and At-Risk Rules*. When preparing your tax return, you should refer to section 465(b)(3)(C) to see if the definition of related persons has been amended.

Related persons include the following:

- Members of a family, but only brothers and sisters, half-brothers and half-sisters, a spouse, ancestors (parents, grandparents, etc.), and lineal descendants (children, grandchildren, etc.)
- Two corporations that are members of the same controlled group of corporations determined by applying a 10% ownership test
- The fiduciaries of two different trusts, or the fiduciary and beneficiary of two different trusts, if the same person is the grantor of both trusts
- A tax-exempt educational or charitable organization and a person who directly or indirectly controls it (or a member of whose family controls it)
- A corporation and an individual who owns directly or indirectly more than 10% of the value of the outstanding stock of the corporation
- A trust fiduciary and a corporation of which more than 10% in value of the outstanding stock is owned directly or indirectly by or for the trust or by or for the grantor of the trust
- The grantor and fiduciary, or the fiduciary and beneficiary, of any trust
- A corporation and a partnership if the same persons own over 10% in value of the outstanding stock of the corporation and more than 10% of the capital interest or the profits interest in the partnership
- Two S corporations if the same persons own more than 10% in value of the outstanding stock of each corporation
- An S corporation and a regular corporation if the same persons own more than 10% in value of the outstanding stock of each corporation
- A partnership and a person who owns directly or indirectly more than 10% of the capital or profits of the partnership

- Two partnerships if the same persons directly or indirectly own more than 10% of the capital or profits of each
- Two persons who are engaged in business under common control
- An executor of an estate and a beneficiary of that estate

To determine the direct or indirect ownership of the outstanding stock of a corporation, apply the following rules:

1. Stock owned directly or indirectly by or for a corporation, partnership, estate, or trust is considered owned proportionately by or for its shareholders, partners, or beneficiaries.
2. Stock owned directly or indirectly by or for an individual's family is considered owned by the individual. The family of an individual includes only brothers and sisters, half-brothers and half-sisters, a spouse, ancestors, and lineal descendants.
3. Any stock in a corporation owned by an individual (other than by applying rule 2) is considered owned directly or indirectly by the individual's partner.

When applying rule 1, 2, or 3, stock considered owned by a person under rule 1 is treated as actually owned by that person. However, if a person constructively owns stock because of rule 2 or 3, he or she does not own the stock for purposes of applying either rule 2 or 3 to make another person the constructive owner of the same stock.

General executive officers are the chairman, president, vice president, secretary, assistant secretary, treasurer, assistant treasurer, comptroller, and any other officer charged with the general affairs of the corporation. A *general executive officer* is, therefore, an appointed or elected officer of the corporation having company-wide authority with respect to assigned functions or responsibility for an entire division of the company.

Full-time employment means a job consisting of at least 35 hours per week or two or more jobs that together constitute the equivalent of a job of at least 35 hours per week. A seasonal business (a business that regularly operates for less than an entire tax year, such as a ski resort) that employs individuals full-time for at least three months of continuous duration may include these individuals in the employment number if they are working in a job consisting of at least 35 hours per week.

Value of real and tangible personal property is the federal adjusted basis of your property (except rental property, which is eight times your gross yearly rent).

Eligible real property taxes refers to taxes for the current tax year imposed on real property located in an EZ in which the QEZE is certified, provided that

- the property is owned by the QEZE,
- the taxes are imposed in a tax year in which the owner is certified and qualifies as a QEZE, and
- the owner paid the real property taxes, or a tenant paid the real property taxes. If a tenant paid the real property taxes, the owner may take the credit for those taxes paid by the tenant if the tenant does not qualify as a QEZE or if the taxes do not constitute eligible real property taxes for the tenant (see lessees below).

Lessees — Eligible real property taxes include taxes paid by a QEZE that is a lessee if

- the taxes are paid under a written lease agreement executed or amended on or after June 1, 2005;
- the taxes become a lien on the property during a tax year in which the lessee is both certified and a QEZE; and
- the lessee made direct payment to the taxing authority and has received a receipt for the payment from the authority.

PILOT payments — Eligible real property taxes include PILOT payments made by the QEZE to the state, a municipal corporation, or a public benefit corporation. PILOT payments made by the QEZE under a written agreement executed or amended on or after January 1, 2001,

but prior to January 1, 2005, are not eligible real property taxes unless both the Department of Economic Development (DED) and the Office of Real Property Services (ORPS) approve the written agreement. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2005, PILOT payments are not eligible real property taxes in any tax year to the extent that the payment exceeds the product of

- the greater of the basis for federal income tax purposes on the certification date of real property (including buildings and structural components of buildings) owned by the QEZE and located in EZs for which it is certified or the basis on the last day of the tax year; and
- the county's full-value tax rate (see *Full-value tax rates by county* below for these rates).

Note: The basis is calculated without regard to depreciation. If the basis is adjusted or reduced pursuant to any IRC provisions, the QEZE may petition the Tax Department, DED, and ORPS to disregard the adjustment or reduction for purposes of this calculation.

Full-value tax rates by county

County	Overall tax rate	County	Overall tax rate	County	Overall tax rate
Albany	29.90	Hamilton	18.70	Rockland	27.00
Allegany	47.00	Herkimer	32.20	St. Lawrence	35.10
Broome	42.20	Jefferson	30.50	Saratoga	26.20
Cattaraugus	36.80	Lewis	33.30	Schenectady	41.90
Cayuga	37.60	Livingston	36.00	Schoharie	34.90
Chautauqua	36.60	Madison	35.20	Schuyler	35.40
Chemung	35.30	Monroe	39.60	Seneca	34.80
Chenango	44.10	Montgomery	47.10	Steuben	37.30
Clinton	30.80	Nassau	26.50	Suffolk	20.30
Columbia	26.70	Niagara	41.60	Sullivan	35.80
Cortland	42.50	Oneida	37.70	Tioga	36.20
Delaware	29.40	Onondaga	38.50	Tompkins	35.30
Dutchess	22.50	Ontario	31.20	Ulster	29.60
Erie	34.30	Orange	29.10	Warren	21.80
Essex	26.00	Orleans	41.50	Washington	36.20
Franklin	29.40	Oswego	39.70	Wayne	38.30
Fulton	41.30	Otsego	30.10	Westchester	22.90
Genesee	38.40	Putnam	23.60	Wyoming	33.00
Greene	27.40	Rensselaer	38.10	Yates	28.40
New York City by class *					7.77
1.....					49.19
2.....					55.88
3.....					47.04
4.....					

* New York City has a four-class property tax system (class 1: 1-3 family residential; class 2: apartment; class 3: utility equipment; and class 4: all other property).

Instructions for corporations (other than New York S corporations)

If you are a corporation (other than a New York S corporation) that is eligible for the QEZE credit for real property taxes, and you are not claiming any other QEZE tax credits from pass-through entities (such as partnerships), complete Form CT-606, Section I if first certified prior to April 1, 2005, or Section II if first certified on or after April 1, 2005, and transfer the amount of credit to your corporation franchise tax return.

If you are a corporation that is a QEZE and eligible for this credit, and you also have QEZE credits for real property taxes from a partnership that is a QEZE, complete Form CT-606 as instructed above, and complete Form CT-604-CP, *Claim for QEZE Credit for Real Property Taxes and QEZE Tax Reduction Credit for Corporate Partners*, to compute the credits from the partnership. Add the total QEZE credit for real property taxes from both forms, and enter the result in the Form CT-606 credit box on your franchise tax return.

Instructions for corporate partners

Use Form CT-604-CP if you are receiving pass-through credits from a partnership. Your partnership will provide you with the information you need to calculate these credits.

Instructions for New York S corporations

If you are a New York S corporation, compute the QEZE credit for real property taxes using either Section I or Section II, and provide your shareholders with their pro rata share of the credit.

Complete Form CT-606 as follows:

1. Complete **either** Section I **or** Section II, whichever is applicable. If Section I is applicable, **do not** complete Schedule E. If Section II is applicable, **do not** complete Schedule O.
2. Transfer the amount of the QEZE credit for real property taxes from either Section I, line 17, or Section II, line 53, to Form CT-34-SH, *New York S Corporation Shareholders' Information Schedule*, and provide your shareholders with their pro rata share of this amount.

Instructions for shareholders of New York S corporations

Shareholders of New York S corporations **do not** complete this form. Use Form IT-606 to claim your credit if you are an individual, estate, or trust. Your S corporation will provide you with your pro rata share of the real property tax credit.

Section I — For QEZE first certified prior to April 1, 2005

Complete Section I **only** if the QEZE was first certified **prior to April 1, 2005**. Do not complete Section II.

Eligibility for QEZE first certified prior to April 1, 2005

A business enterprise that is first certified as eligible to receive benefits under General Municipal Law Article 18-B prior to April 1, 2005, is a QEZE during its business tax benefit period if in those tax years the business enterprise meets the annual employment test.

The amount of the credit is the product of

- the benefit period factor,
- the employment increase factor, and
- the eligible real property taxes paid or incurred by the QEZE during the current tax year.

Taxpayers first certified under General Municipal Law Article 18-B on or after August 1, 2002, are subject to a limitation on the amount of QEZE real property tax credit which may be claimed.

The credit limitation is the greater of the employment increase limitation or the capital investment limitation. Any taxpayer first certified before August 1, 2002, is not subject to this limitation in any year of the business tax benefit period. **The limitation is computed on Worksheet B on page 5.**

Schedule A — Employment test for QEZE first certified prior to April 1, 2005

Complete Schedule A to determine if you meet the annual employment test. If you marked *No* on either line 3 or line 6, you do **not** qualify for the QEZE credit for real property taxes for the current tax year. **Do not** complete the rest of this form **unless** you are required to recapture QEZE real property tax credit from a prior year. To compute a recapture, complete Worksheet A.

Refer to *Definitions for all QEZEs* on the front page when computing the employment test.

The *employment test* will be met for a tax year if the business enterprise's employment number in all EZs, whether the business enterprise is certified there or not, equals or exceeds its employment number in all EZs in the base period; and the business enterprise's employment number in New York State outside all EZs in the tax year equals or exceeds its employment number in New York State outside all EZs in the base period. For information as to whether your business enterprise has employees in an EZ in which your business enterprise is not certified, you may contact ESD.

Additional employment test requirements for businesses with a base period of zero years or zero employment in the base period

For a business enterprise first **certified prior to August 1, 2002**, if the base period is zero years or the base period employment is zero, and the enterprise is substantially similar in ownership and operation to an existing or previously existing taxpayer, it can continue to access QEZE benefits only if the enterprise was formed for a valid business purpose and not solely to gain empire zone benefits.

Valid business purpose means one or more business purposes, other than the avoidance or reduction of taxation, which alone or combined are the primary motivation for some business activity or transaction that changes the economic position of the taxpayer in a meaningful way (apart from tax effects). The economic position of the taxpayer includes an increase in the market share of the taxpayer, or the entry by the taxpayer into new business markets.

For a business enterprise first **certified on or after August 1, 2002, and before April 1, 2005**, if the base period is zero years and the employment number in the zone is greater than zero in a tax year, then the enterprise meets the employment test **only** if it qualifies as a new business.

New business means any business entity, except one that is substantially similar in operation and in ownership to a business entity taxable, or previously taxable, under Tax Law, Article 9, section 183, 184, 185, or 186; Article 9-A, 32, or 33; Article 23 (or that would have been subject to Article 23 as this article was in effect January 1, 1980); or the income (or losses) of which is (or was) included under Article 22.

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2005, a business that is identical in ownership and operation to an existing taxpayer will meet the new business test if the businesses are operating in different counties in the state. The new business **must use the remaining business tax benefit period** of the existing identical taxpayer.

If there is a change in zone boundaries or if the QEZE is in a newly designated zone, the QEZE will compute its employment test as if the boundaries of the revised or newly designated zone existed during its base period and test year. If a business moves to a location that later becomes part of an EZ, the employment number is computed as if the business was located in the zone during its base period and test year.

If a business relocates to an EZ from a business incubator facility operated by a municipality or by a public or private not-for-profit entity, the QEZE will compute its employment test as if it were located in the EZ during the base period. A *business incubator facility* provides business support services or space, or both, to newly established enterprises.

Test date is the later of July 1, 2000, or the date prior to July 1, 2011, on which the business enterprise was **first certified** under General Municipal Law Article 18-B. Subsequent certifications will not change the test date.

Test year is the last tax year **ending before the test date**. If a business enterprise does not have a tax year that ends before the test date, the enterprise will be deemed to have a test year that will be either the last calendar year ending before its test date, or, if the enterprise is a fiscal filer, the test year will be the fiscal year ending before its test date.

Base period is the five tax years immediately preceding the test year. If your QEZE has fewer than five years preceding the test year, then your base period is the smaller set of years. If you are a business enterprise in your first tax year of doing business in New York State, your base period is zero years.

Employment increase factor is an amount that cannot exceed 1.0, but that is the greater of the following:

1. the excess of the QEZE's employment number in EZs in which the QEZE is certified for the current tax year over the QEZE's test year employment number in those zones, divided by the QEZE's test year employment number in those zones; **or**
2. the excess of the QEZE's employment number in the EZs in which it is certified for the current tax year over the QEZE's test year employment number in those zones, divided by 100.

Business tax benefit period means either the first 15 tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2001 (if your test date occurred on or before December 31, 2001), or the 15 tax years after your test year (if your test date occurred on or after January 1, 2002). See new business definition on page 3 for exception.

Benefit period factor is a number from zero to one, based on the tax year of the business tax benefit period, that is designed to phase out the benefit in the last five years of the business tax benefit period. (See Form CT-606, page 2, *Benefit period factor table*.)

Part 1 — Empire zone (EZ) employment — Compute your employment number within all EZs, whether certified in all zones or not, for the current tax year and the five-year base period. When computing this number, first exclude all employees who were not employed by the QEZE for at least one-half of the tax year.

For purposes of these instructions, all references to *current tax year* mean the tax year covered by this claim.

Line 1 — For each date specified of the current tax year, enter the number of full-time employees, excluding general executive officers, located within any EZ whether the QEZE is certified in the EZ or not. Divide the total number of full-time EZ employees for the current tax year by the number of the dates occurring during the current tax year (even if you had no employees on those dates) to obtain the employment number for the current tax year. Make no entries for any dates that did not occur during your tax year. Do not include those dates in the calculation.

Line 2 — For each date specified of the base period, enter the number of full-time employees, excluding general executive officers, located within any EZ whether the QEZE is certified in the EZ or not. Divide the total number of full-time EZ employees for each date specified of the five-year base period by the number of dates occurring during the five-year base period (even if you had no employees on those dates) to obtain the employment number for the base period. Make no entries for any dates prior to the date you began business in New York, and do not include those dates in the calculation.

Example: A QEZE that is a calendar-year filer begins business in New York on April 1, 2001, and is certified on January 1, 2003. The QEZE's test date is January 1, 2003. The test year is the tax year ending December 31, 2002. The base period is April 1, 2001 - December 31, 2001, a short tax year. Since March 31, 2001, does not occur during this enterprise's base period, no entry is made for this date. The QEZE has no employees on June 30, 2001. It hires three

employees on July 1, 2001. The QEZE will compute its total number of full-time employees within all EZs in the base period as follows:

Base period employment number	Tax year ending (mm/yy)	Mar 31	June 30	Sept 30	Dec 31	Total
a	Number in base year 1	12/01	0	3	3	6
b	Number in base year 2					
c	Number in base year 3					
d	Number in base year 4					
e	Number in base year 5					
f	Total number of full-time employees within all EZs in the base period					6

In this example, the employment number within all EZs in the base period is 2 (six divided by three) because the QEZE divides the total number of full-time EZ employees by the number of dates that occurred in the QEZE's base period. The base period in this instance was one short tax year.

Line 3 — The EZ employment number for the current tax year (line 1) must equal or exceed the EZ employment number in the base period (line 2) to qualify for the QEZE credit for real property taxes. If you marked *No*, you **do not** qualify for this credit. **Do not** complete the rest of this form **unless** you are required to recapture QEZE real property tax credit from a prior year. To compute a recapture, complete Worksheet A.

Part 2 — New York State employment outside all EZs

Complete Part 2 in the same manner as you completed Part 1; however, include only those employees who are located outside all EZs but within New York State. When computing this number, first exclude all employees who were not employed by the QEZE for at least one-half of the tax year.

Line 6 — The employment number in New York State outside all EZs for the current tax year (line 4) must equal or exceed the employment number in New York State outside all EZs in the base period (line 5) to qualify for the QEZE credit for real property taxes. If you marked *No*, you **do not** qualify for this credit. **Do not** complete the rest of this form **unless** you are required to recapture the QEZE credit for real property taxes from a prior year. To compute a recapture, complete Worksheet A.

Schedule B — Computation of employment number within the EZs in which you are certified for the test year

Line 7 — Divide the total number of full-time employees within the EZs for your test year by the number of the dates occurring during the year (even if you had no employees on those dates) to obtain your employment number for your test year. Make no entries for any dates that did not occur during your test year. Do not include those dates in the calculation. Include only the employees working within EZs in which you are certified that were employed by the QEZE for at least one-half of the tax year.

Schedule C — Employment increase factor

The employment increase factor (see *Employment test for QEZEs first certified prior to April 1, 2005* on page 3) cannot exceed 1.0. If your test year employment number is zero, and your current tax year employment number is greater than zero, your employment increase factor is 1.0.

Line 8 — Include on this line the current tax year employment number in the EZs in which you are certified.

Note: If you have employment in an EZ in which you are not certified, your current tax year employment number will not be the same as the number computed on line 1. For purposes of this calculation, you will include only those employees working in EZs in which you are certified.

Schedule D — Computation of QEZE credit for real property taxes for QEZE's first certified prior to April 1, 2005

Line 16 — See page 2 for a definition of eligible real property taxes. **Attach copies of all real property tax bills (including school tax bills) that are the basis for your QEZE credit.** If the real property taxes include PILOT payments, attach a copy of the PILOT agreement.

Line 18 — If the QEZE's eligible real property taxes, which were the basis for a credit previously claimed, are subsequently reduced, the QEZE must add back a recapture amount computed in Worksheet A below:

Worksheet A

- a. The amount of credit originally allowed..... a. _____
- b. The amount of credit calculated using the reduced tax amount b. _____
- c. Recapture amount (subtract line b from line a; enter result on line 18) c. _____

Note: If property taxes are reduced for more than one tax year, you must determine how much of the reduction is attributable to each year and recapture the apportioned amount for each year.

New York S corporations: Transfer the recapture amount to Form CT-34-SH.

Line 19 — New York C corporations: If the amount to be recaptured exceeds any credit to be claimed in this year (line 19 is a negative number), you have a net recapture. Enter this negative amount in the credit section of your franchise tax return.

Line 20 — New York S corporations: Make no entry on line 20.

New York C corporations: The credit limitation is the greater of the employment increase limitation or the capital investment limitation.

QEZE's first certified under General Municipal Law Article 18-B prior to August 1, 2002: You do not have a credit limitation in any year of your business tax benefit period. **Do not make an entry on this line.**

QEZE's certified on or after August 1, 2002: Complete Worksheet B and enter the greater of Worksheet B, line 2 or Worksheet B, line 8 on line 20.

Worksheet B instructions

Worksheet B, line 2, the employment increase limitation is calculated by multiplying the excess of the QEZE's employment number in the zones in which the QEZE is certified for the tax year over the QEZE test year employment number by \$10,000 (see definition of employment number on the front page).

Worksheet B, line 8, the capital investment limitation is calculated at 10% of the cost or other basis of the real property multiplied by the greater of

- the percentage of the property that is physically occupied and used by the QEZE or by a related person to the QEZE, as *related person* is defined in IRC section 465(b)(3)(C) (see *Definitions for all QEZE's* on the front page); **or**
- the percentage of the cost or other basis attributable to the construction, expansion, or rehabilitation of the real property (as opposed to the acquisition). If 50% or more of the cost or other basis is attributable to the construction, expansion, or rehabilitation of the real property (as opposed to the acquisition), then this percentage will be 100%.

The *cost or other basis* of the real property is the greater of

- the cost or other basis of the real property for federal income tax purposes on the later of January 1, 2001, or the effective date of certification under General Municipal Law Article 18-B; **or**
- the cost or other basis of the real property for federal income tax purposes on the last day of the tax year.

Worksheet B

Employment increase limitation

- 1. Enter the amount shown on Form CT-606, line 10 1. _____
- 2. Multiply line 1 by \$10,000 2. _____

Capital investment limitation

- 3. Cost or other basis of real property 3. _____
- 4. Multiply line 3 by 10% (.1) 4. _____
- 5. The percentage of the QEZE's (and related person's) physical occupancy and use of the building 5. _____ %
- 6. Percentage of line 3 attributable to the construction, rehabilitation, or expansion of building for which the credit is claimed (if 50% or more, enter **100**) 6. _____ %
- 7. Enter the greater of line 5 or 6 7. _____ %
- 8. Multiply line 4 by line 7 (enter the greater of the line 2 or the line 8 amount of this worksheet on line 20) 8. _____

Line instructions for worksheet

Line 3 — Enter the greater of the cost or other basis of real property on the later of January 1, 2001, or the date of the QEZE certification, or the cost or other basis on the last day of the current tax year for real property, including buildings and structural components of buildings owned by the QEZE and located in the EZ.

Line 5 — Enter the percentage of the QEZE's (and any related person's, as related person is defined on the front page) physical occupancy and use of the real property, as measured in square feet.

Line 21 — New York S corporations: Make no entry on line 21.

New York C corporations: If you are not subject to the credit limitation on line 20, enter the amount from line 19. If you are subject to the credit limitation on line 20, enter the lesser of line 19 or 20.

Schedule E — Application of QEZE credit for real property taxes

(New York S corporations do not complete Schedule E.)

Line 23 — If you are applying multiple credits, see your franchise tax return instructions to determine the order in which the credits should be applied. Article 9-A taxpayers should refer to Form CT-600-I, *Instructions for Form CT-600, Ordering of Corporation Tax Credits*, to determine the proper order of application for the tax credits claimed. Enter the amount of any other credits you are applying before this credit.

Life insurance corporations: **Do not** include EZ wage tax credit, EZ capital tax credit, or zone equivalent area (ZEA) wage tax credit on this line.

Line 30 — Any amount of credit not being utilized or refunded may be claimed as an overpayment of tax to be applied against next year's tax liability. Enter this amount on the appropriate line of your franchise tax return.

Schedule G — Valid business purpose for QEZE's first certified prior to August 1, 2002

If the QEZE was first certified prior to August 1, 2002, and the base period is zero years or the employment number is zero in the base period, and the QEZE is substantially similar in ownership and operation to an existing or previously existing New York State taxpayer, the QEZE must have been formed for a valid business purpose to continue qualifying for QEZE benefits. If applicable, mark an **X** in the box and attach a notarized statement describing how your QEZE meets this test.

Section II — For QEZE's first certified on or after April 1, 2005

Complete Section II **only** if the QEZE is first certified **on or after April 1, 2005**. Do not complete Section I.

Eligibility for QEZE's first certified on or after April 1, 2005

A business enterprise that has been certified as eligible to receive benefits under General Municipal Law Article 18-B on or after April 1, 2005 and prior to July 1, 2011, is a QEZE for each of the 10 tax years during its business tax benefit period if in those tax years the business enterprise meets the annual employment test.

Schedule H — Employment test for QEZE's first certified on or after April 1, 2005

Complete Schedule H to determine if you meet the annual employment test. If you marked *No* on either line 33 or line 36, you **do not** qualify for the QEZE credit for real property taxes for the current tax year. **Do not** complete the rest of this form **unless** you are required to recapture QEZE real property tax credit from a prior year.

Refer to *Definitions for all QEZE's* on the front page when computing the employment test.

The *employment test* will be met for a tax year if the business enterprise's employment number in all EZs, whether the business enterprise is certified there or not, exceeds its employment number in all EZs in the base period; and the business enterprise's employment number in New York State for the tax year exceeds its employment number in New York State in the base period. For information as to whether your business enterprise has employees in an EZ in which your business enterprise is not certified, you may contact ESD.

Additional employment test requirements for businesses with a base period of zero years or zero employment in the base period

For a business enterprise first **certified on or after April 1, 2005**, if the base period is zero years or the base period employment is zero and the employment number in the zone is greater than zero in a tax year, the enterprise meets the employment test **only** if the enterprise qualifies as a new business.

New business means any business entity, except one that is substantially similar in operation and in ownership to a business entity taxable, or previously taxable, under Tax Law, Article 9, section 183, 184, 185, or 186; Article 9-A, 32, or 33; Article 23 (or that would have been subject to Article 23 as this article was in effect January 1, 1980); or the income (or losses) of which is (or was) included under Article 22.

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2005, a business that is identical in ownership and operation to an existing taxpayer will meet the new business test if the businesses are operating in different counties in the state. The new business **must use the remaining business tax benefit period** of the existing identical taxpayer.

If there is a change in zone boundaries or if the QEZE is in a newly designated zone, the QEZE will compute its employment test as if the

boundaries of the revised or newly designated zone existed during its base period and test year. If a business moves to a location that later becomes part of an EZ, the employment number is computed as if the business were located in the zone during its base period and test year.

If a business relocates to an EZ from a business incubator facility operated by a municipality or by a public or private not-for-profit entity, the QEZE will compute its employment test as if it were located in the EZ during the base period. A *business incubator facility* provides business support services or space, or both, to newly established enterprises.

Base period is the four tax years immediately preceding the tax year in which the QEZE was first certified under General Municipal Law Article 18-B. If your QEZE has fewer than the four years preceding the test year, then your base period is the smaller set of years. If you are a business enterprise in your first tax year of doing business in New York State, your base period is zero years.

Development zone (DZ) employment increase factor (see Form CT-606, Schedule J) is an amount that cannot exceed 1.0, based on the QEZE's net new employees.

Business tax benefit period means the 10 tax years beginning with the tax year in which the QEZE's first date of certification occurs.

Benefit period factor is 1.0.

A *development zone (DZ)* is an EZ, usually located within a county, as designated by ESD.

An *investment zone (IZ)* is an EZ designated by ESD based on census tract statistics or location in a municipality.

Manufacturer means a taxpayer that during the tax year is principally engaged in the production of goods by manufacturing, processing, assembling, refining, mining, extracting, farming, agriculture, horticulture, floriculture, viticulture, or commercial fishing, or a business engaged in emerging technologies under Public Authorities Law section 3102(e).

A QEZE's *net new employees* equal the QEZE's current year employment number in the EZ(s) in which it is certified for the tax year less the QEZE's employment number in the EZ(s) in the base period.

Part 1 — Empire zone (EZ) employment — Compute your employment number within all EZs, whether certified in all zones or not, for the current tax year and the four-year base period. When computing this number, first exclude all employees who were not employed by the QEZE for at least one-half of the tax year.

For purposes of these instructions, all references to *current tax year* mean the tax year covered by this claim.

Line 31 — For each date specified of the current tax year, enter the number of full-time employees, excluding general executive officers, located within any EZ whether the QEZE is certified in the EZ or not. Divide the total number of full-time EZ employees for the current tax year by the number of the dates occurring during the current tax year (even if you had no employees on those dates) to obtain the employment number for the current tax year. Make no entries for any dates that did not occur during your tax year. Do not include those dates in the calculation.

Line 32 — For each date specified in the base period, enter the number of full-time employees, excluding general executive officers, located within any EZ whether the QEZE is certified in the EZ or not. Divide the total number of full-time EZ employees for each date specified in the four-year base period by the number of dates occurring during the four-year base period (even if you had no employees on those dates) to obtain the employment number in the base period. Make no entries for any dates prior to the date you began business in New York, and do not include those dates in the calculation.

Example: A QEZE that is a calendar-year filer begins business in New York on April 1, 2004, and is first certified on June 1, 2005. The base period is April 1, 2004 - December 31, 2004, a short tax year. Since March 31, 2004, does not occur during this enterprise's base period, no entry is made for this date. The QEZE has no employees on June 30, 2004. It hires three employees on July 1, 2004. The QEZE will compute its total number of full-time employees within all EZs in the base period as follows:

Base period employment number	Tax year ending (mm/yy)	Mar 31	June 30	Sept 30	Dec 31	Total
a	Number in base year 1	12/04	0	3	3	6
b	Number in base year 2					
c	Number in base year 3					
d	Number in base year 4					
e	Total number of full-time employees within all EZs in the base period					6

In this example, the employment number within all EZs in the base period is 2 (six divided by three) because the QEZE divides the total number of full-time EZ employees by the number of dates that occurred in the QEZE's base period. The base period in this instance was one short tax year.

Line 33 — The EZ employment number for the current tax year (line 31) must exceed the EZ employment number in the base period (line 32) to qualify for the QEZE credit for real property taxes. If you marked *No*, you **do not** qualify for this credit. **Do not** complete the rest of this form **unless** you are required to recapture QEZE real property tax credit from a prior year.

Part 2 — New York State employment

Complete Part 2 in the same manner as you completed Part 1. The employment number includes all employees within New York State, including those in EZs. When computing this number, first exclude all employees who were not employed by the QEZE for at least one-half of the tax year.

Line 36 — The employment number in New York State for the current tax year (line 34) must exceed the employment number in New York State in the base period (line 35) to qualify for the QEZE credit for real property taxes. If you marked *No*, you **do not** qualify for this credit. **Do not** complete the rest of this form **unless** you are required to recapture the QEZE credit for real property taxes from a prior year.

Schedule I — Computation of net new employment

Lines 37 and 38 — Include on these lines the current and base years' employment numbers only for the EZs in which you are certified. If you have employees only in EZs for which you are certified, your current tax year employment number will be the same as the number computed on line 31, and your base year employment number will be the same as the number computed on line 32.

However, if you have employees in EZs in which you are not certified, you must recalculate your employment numbers for lines 37 and 38 excluding those employees working in EZs in which you are not certified.

Schedule K — Employee information

Line 41 — Wages, health, and retirement benefits **do not** include social security payments, supplemental social security payments, withholding tax payments, or unemployment tax payments. **Do not** include wages of general executive officers. Wages are those reported on federal Form W-2. Health benefits include the employer contribution for insurance payments. Retirement benefits include employer contributions to non-mandatory pension plans. **Do not** include wages, health, and retirement benefits in excess of \$40,000 for any employee.

Column C — Enter the name of the EZ in which the employee works. Indicate whether the EZ is an IZ or a DZ.

Schedule L — Computation of credit for QEZEs certified in development zones (DZs)

If your QEZE is certified in a DZ and you are not a manufacturer, complete Schedule L.

If you are certified in more than one zone and any of those zones is a DZ, and you are not a manufacturer, complete Schedule L.

Schedule M — Computation of QEZE credit for real property taxes for manufacturers and QEZEs certified only in an investment zone (IZ)

If you are certified in one or more zones and all the zones are IZs, or you are a manufacturer, complete Schedule M.

Schedule N — QEZE credit for real property taxes

Line 54 — If the QEZE's eligible real property taxes are subsequently reduced, it may be necessary for the QEZE to recapture some or all of the QEZE credit for real property taxes. You must recompute the amount of credit that would have been allowed if the reduced amount of eligible real property taxes were used as the limitation of the credit.

If property taxes are reduced for more than one tax year, you must determine how much of the reduction is attributable to each year, and recapture the apportioned amount for each tax year.

New York S corporations: Transfer any amount on line 54 to Form CT-34-SH.

Line 55 — New York C corporations only: If the amount to be recaptured exceeds any credit to be claimed in this year (line 55 is a negative number), you have a net recapture. Enter this negative amount in the credit section of your franchise tax return.

Schedule O — Application of QEZE credit for real property taxes

(New York S corporations do not complete Schedule O.)

Line 57 — If you are applying multiple credits, see your franchise tax return instructions to determine the order in which the credits should be applied. Article 9-A taxpayers should refer to Form CT-600-I, *Instructions for Form CT-600, Ordering of Corporation Tax Credits*, to determine the proper order of application for the tax credits claimed. Enter the amount of any other credits you are applying before this credit.

Life insurance corporations: **Do not** include EZ wage tax credit, EZ capital tax credit, or zone equivalent area (ZEA) wage tax credit on this line.

Line 64 — Any amount of credit not being utilized or refunded may be claimed as an overpayment of tax to be applied against next year's tax liability. Enter this amount on the appropriate line of your franchise tax return.

Schedule Q — Capital investment amount (complete only Part 1 or Part 2)

If your QEZE is certified in a DZ and you are not a manufacturer, complete Part 1.

If you are certified in more than one zone and any of those zones is a DZ, and you are not a manufacturer, complete Part 1.

If you are certified in one or more zones and all the zones are IZs, or you are a manufacturer, complete Part 2.

Part 1 — Capital investment amount for QEZE certified in DZs

If the QEZE owns more than one property in an EZ that qualifies for the QEZE real property tax credit, calculate lines 65 through 68 (the capital investment amount) separately for each property. Complete Part 1 with information regarding the first property and attach an additional schedule(s) showing the calculations individually for each additional property. Add the amount shown on Line 68 to the total amount(s) from each attached schedule. Enter the result on Line 50.

Column C — Enter the cost or other basis for real property including buildings and structural components of buildings owned by the QEZE and located in the EZ. Only costs attributable to the construction, expansion, or rehabilitation of the property are included in this calculation. Do not include acquisition costs. The cost or other basis is calculated using the greater of the cost or other basis for federal income tax purposes on the effective date of certification or the cost or other basis for federal income tax purposes on the last day of the tax year.

Line 67 — Enter the percentage of the QEZE's (and any related person's as related person is defined on the front page) physical occupancy and use of the real property, as measured in square feet. If the amount on line 65 equals or exceeds 50% of the total cost or basis of the property, including acquisition costs, then the percentage of physical occupancy is considered to be 100%.

Part 2 — Capital investment amount for QEZE certified only in IZs or for manufacturers

If the QEZE owns more than one property in an EZ that qualifies for the QEZE real property tax credit, calculate lines 69 through 74 (the capital investment amount) separately for each property. Complete Part 2 with information regarding the first property and attach an additional schedule(s) showing the calculations individually for each additional property. Add the amount shown on Line 74 to the total amount(s) from each attached schedule. Enter the result on Line 50.

Column C — Enter the cost or other basis for real property including buildings and structural components of buildings owned by the QEZE and located in the EZ. The cost or other basis of the real property is the greater of the cost or other basis of the real property for federal income tax purposes on the effective date of certification or the cost or other basis of the real property for federal income tax purposes on the last day of the tax year.

Line 71 — Enter the percentage of the QEZE's (and any related person's as related person is defined on the front page) physical occupancy and use of the real property, as measured in square feet.

Privacy notification

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

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

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

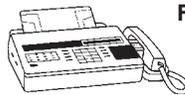
Failure to provide the required information may subject you to civil or criminal penalties, or both, under the Tax Law.

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

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To order forms and publications: 1 800 462-8100

Business Tax Information Center: 1 800 972-1233

From areas outside the U.S. and outside Canada: (518) 485-6800



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



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