



Instructions for Form CT-245
Maintenance Fee and Activities Return
For a Foreign Corporation Disclaiming Tax Liability
Tax Law — Article 9, Section 181.2

New for 2010

This year the Tax Department introduces new Form CT-1, Supplement to Corporation Tax Instructions. Changes for this year and general instructions related to your corporation tax return — previously found in individual return instructions — have been compiled in this single form.

See Form CT-1 for the following topics:

- Changes for the current tax year (general and by Tax Law Article)
• Business information (how to enter and update)
• Entry formats
- Dates
- Negative amounts
- Percentages
- Whole dollar amounts
• Third-party designee
• Use of reproduced and computerized forms
• Collection of debts from your refund or overpayment
• Fee for payments returned by banks
• Tax shelter penalties
• Voluntary Disclosure and Compliance Program
• Your rights under the Tax Law
• Need help?
• Privacy notification

General information

A foreign corporation that is authorized to do business in New York must pay an annual maintenance fee. The following entities are exempt from this fee:

- banking corporations as defined in Article 32 section 1452(a), paragraphs 1 through 8;
• insurance corporations;
• limited liability companies (LLCs);
• limited liability partnerships (LLPs); and
• publicly traded partnerships taxed as corporations under the Internal Revenue Code (IRC).

The maintenance fee is \$300. However if the foreign authorized corporation filed a short period return, the maintenance fee may be less than \$300. See Short periods – reduced maintenance fee.

Failure to pay the annual maintenance fee may result in the annulment of the corporation’s authority to do business in New York State (Article 9, section 203-b).

If the foreign authorized corporation is disclaiming tax liability, it does not file a tax return under Article 9, 9-A, or 32. However, it must file and pay the \$300 maintenance fee on Form CT-245.

If the foreign authorized corporation files a tax return under Article 9, 9-A, or 32, the payment of corporation tax of at least \$300 on that tax return satisfies the maintenance fee requirement and Form CT-245 should not be filed.

Short periods – reduced maintenance fee

The Tax Law allows a reduction of the maintenance fee for periods of 9 months or less:

Table with 2 columns: Period and Maintenance fee due. Rows include 6 months or less (\$150), More than 6 months, but not more than 9 months (\$225), and More than 9 months (\$300).

Who must file Form CT-245

- Any business incorporated outside New York State that is authorized to do business in New York State and wishes to disclaim tax liability.
- A qualified subchapter S subsidiary (QSSS) incorporated outside New York State and authorized to do business in New York State that is included in the parent corporation’s return.
- Any business incorporated outside New York State having an employee (including any officer) in this state and disclaiming tax liability.
- Foreign banking corporations described in Article 32 section 1452(a)(9) that are authorized to do business in New York State and wish to disclaim tax liability.

Foreign banking corporations described in Article 32 sections 1452(a)(2) through 1452(a)(8), insurance corporations, LLCs, LLPs, and publicly traded partnerships taxed as corporations under the IRC that are authorized to do business in New York State are not required to file Form CT-245.

Foreign corporations subject to tax under Article 9 or 9-A and not required to file Form CT-245

A business incorporated outside New York State is subject to franchise tax if it:

- does business in New York State;
- employs capital in New York State;
- owns or leases property in New York State; or
- maintains an office in New York State.

The term doing business includes all activities that occupy the time or labor of people for profit. Regardless of the nature of its activities, a corporation organized for profit and carrying out any activities for that purpose is deemed to be doing business and subject to the tax. It is immaterial whether its activities result in a profit or loss.

The term employing capital includes any use of assets in maintaining or aiding the corporate enterprise or activity in New York State.

Foreign banking corporations subject to tax under Article 32 and not required to file Form CT-245 (except section 1452(a)(9) corporations)

A foreign banking corporation or association described in Article 32 sections 1452(a)(2)-(8) that is doing business in New York State in a corporate or organized capacity, and is organized under the laws of the United States or the laws of any other state or country, is subject to a franchise tax under Article 32, but not the maintenance fee under Article 9 section 181.

Activities deemed insufficient to subject a foreign corporation to tax under Article 9, 9-A, or 32

A foreign corporation is not considered to be doing business, employing capital, owning or leasing property, or maintaining an office in New York State because of one or more of the following activities:

- the maintenance of cash balances with banks or trust companies in New York State;
- the ownership of shares of stock or securities kept in New York State in a rented safe deposit box, safe, or vault, or if pledged as collateral security, or deposited in safekeeping or custody accounts with banks, trust companies, or brokers who are members of a recognized security exchange;

- any action by a bank, trust company, or broker that is incidental to the rendering of safekeeping or custodial service to the corporation;
- the maintenance of an office in this state by one or more officers or directors of the corporation who are not corporation employees; or
- the keeping of a corporation's books or records in New York State by someone other than an employee of the corporation.

In addition, a foreign corporation is not considered to be doing business, employing capital, owning or leasing property, or maintaining an office in New York State under Article 9-A because of one or more of the following activities:

- the use of a non-affiliated fulfillment service or the ownership of property stored on the premises of such fulfillment service (see TSB-M-98(7)C, *1998 Summary of Corporation Tax Legislative Changes*); or
- the participation in trade shows in New York State for 14 days or less during its tax year for federal income tax purposes. This is regardless of whether the corporation has employees or other staff present at the trade shows, providing that:
 - the corporation's trade show activity is limited to displaying goods or promoting services;
 - no sales are made at the trade show; and
 - any orders received are sent outside New York State for acceptance or rejection and are filled from outside the state.

When to file

File this return within 2½ months after the end of your annual reporting period. New York State Tax Law does not provide for an extension of time to file Form CT-245.

Where to file

Mail returns to: **NYS CORPORATION TAX
PROCESSING UNIT
PO BOX 22038
ALBANY NY 12201-2038**

If you use a delivery service other than the U.S. Postal Service, see *Private delivery services*.

Private delivery services

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

Electronic filing and electronic payment mandate

Certain tax preparers using tax software to prepare tax documents, and certain taxpayers preparing their own tax documents using tax software, must, for the applicable calendar year and all succeeding calendar years, e-file all documents authorized by the Commissioner to be e-filed. Any tax liability or other amount due required to be paid with a tax document that must be e-filed must also be e-paid.

Reporting period

Use this tax return for calendar year 2010 and fiscal years that begin in 2010 and end in 2011.

You can also use the 2010 return if:

- you have a tax year of less than 12 months that begins and ends in 2011, **and**

- the 2011 return is not yet available at the time you are required to file the return.

In this case you must show your 2011 tax year on the 2010 return and take into account any tax law changes that are effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2010.

All filers must complete the beginning and ending tax year boxes in the upper right corner on page 1 of the form.

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

Interest

If you do not pay the maintenance fee on or before the due date of the return, you must pay interest on the amount of the underpayment from the due date to the date paid (see **Note**).

Late filing and late payment — additional charges

Corporations required to pay the maintenance fee will be subject to the penalties for late filing and late payment imposed under Article 27 section 1085.

Additional charges for late filing and late payment are computed on the amount of the maintenance fee less any payment made on or before the due date.

- A. If you do not file a return when due, add 5% (.05) per month to the maintenance fee, up to a maximum of 25% (.25) (section 1085(a)(1)(A)).
- B. If you do not file a return within 60 days of the due date, the addition to the maintenance fee in item A above cannot be less than the smaller of \$100 or 100% of the amount required to be shown as the maintenance fee (section 1085(a)(1)(B)).
- C. If you fail to pay the maintenance fee shown on the return, add ½% (.005) per month to the maintenance fee, up to a maximum of 25% (.25) (section 1085(a)(2)).
- D. The total of the additional charges in items A and C above may not exceed 5% (.05) in any one month, except as provided for in item B above (section 1085(a)).

If you think you are **not** liable for these additional charges, attach a statement to your return explaining the delay in filing, payment, or both (section 1085).

Note: You may compute your penalty and interest by accessing our Web site, or you may call and we will compute the interest and penalty for you (see *Need help?*).

Amended return

If you are filing an amended return, mark an **X** in the *Amended return* box.

When filing an amended return for a credit or refund, the amended return must be filed within three years of the date the original return was filed or within two years of the date the tax was paid, whichever is later. If you did not file an original return, you must make the request within two years of the date the tax was paid. For additional limitations on credits or refunds, see Tax Law, Article 27, section 1087.

Final return

Mark an **X** in the *Final return* box on page 1 of the return, under the form number, only if filing a final tax return for one of the following reasons:

- surrender of authority by a foreign corporation (New York Business Corporation Law section 1310);
- merger or consolidation (New York Business Corporation Law section 907); or
- termination of existence - foreign corporation (New York Business Corporation Law section 1311).

In the case of a merger or consolidation, the *Final return* check box would only be used by the nonsurviving foreign corporation.

The return will be treated as a final return if your business is terminated with the Department of State, and the return covers the tax period from the last return filed to the date of the termination.

Do not mark the box if you are only changing the type of return that you file (for example, CT-245 to CT-3, *General Business Corporation Franchise Tax Return*; CT-245 to CT-4, *General Business Corporation Franchise Tax Return Short Form*).

Surrender of authority and liability for taxes and fees

In order to surrender the authority of a foreign corporation that is authorized to do business in this state, the Tax Law requires the consent of the Commissioner of Taxation and Finance. This consent will be given only if the commissioner ascertains that all fees, franchise taxes, and other taxes (such as sales tax) imposed under the Tax Law that have accrued against the corporation have been paid.

For information on voluntary dissolution and surrender of authority, see Forms TR-125, *Instructions for Voluntary Dissolution of New York State Business Corporation*, and TR-199, *Surrender of Authority-Foreign Corporation*, on our Web site at www.nystax.gov.

Signature

The return must be certified by the president, vice president, treasurer, assistant treasurer, chief accounting officer, or other officer authorized by the taxpayer corporation.

The return of an association, publicly traded partnership, or business conducted by a trustee or trustees must be signed by a person authorized to act for the association, publicly traded partnership, or business.

If an outside individual or firm prepared the return, all applicable entries in the paid preparer section must be completed, including identification numbers. Failure to sign the return will delay the processing of any refunds and may result in penalties. (For more information on paid preparer identification numbers, see *Changes for 2010* in Form CT-1.)



Up-to-date information affecting your tax return

Visit our Web site for the tax law changes or forms corrections that occurred after the forms and instructions were finalized (see *Need help?*).

Contents of this form

Form CT-1 contains both changes for the current tax year and general instructional information, serving as a supplement to corporation tax instructions.

This form contains information on the following topics:

- Changes for the current tax year (non-legislative and legislative)
- Business information (how to enter and update)
- Entry formats
 - Dates
 - Negative amounts
 - Percentages
 - Whole dollar amounts
- Third-party designee
- Use of reproduced and computerized forms
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Changes for 2010

Non-legislative changes

Web File — You can Web File Form CT-400, *Estimated Tax for Corporations*, on our Web site (see *Need help?*). You'll need to create an *Online Services* account or log into your existing one, and select the corporation tax estimated payment option.

You can also Web File the following extension requests:

- Form CT-5, *Request for Six-Month Extension to File (for franchise/business taxes, MTA surcharge, or both)*
- Form CT-5.4, *Request for Six-Month Extension to File New York S Corporation Franchise Tax Return*
- Form CT-5.9, *Request for Three-Month Extension To File (for Article 9 tax return, MTA surcharge, or both)*

Benefits of Web filing include:

- direct payment from your bank account or by ACH credit
- instant confirmation

For more information, visit our Web site and select the corporation tax Web File option.

Form CT-200-V, Payment Voucher for E-Filed Corporation Tax Returns and Extensions — This form is a payment voucher for taxpayers who e-file their forms but cannot e-pay and need to pay with a paper check or money order. Form CT-200-V is for use only for returns or extensions that were e-filed and should never accompany a paper-filed return.

Paid preparer identification numbers — New York State Tax Law requires certain paid tax return preparers and facilitators of refund anticipation loans (RALs) and refund anticipation checks (RACs) to register electronically with the Tax Department. For 2010, the paid preparer section on corporation tax forms has been updated accordingly. When completing this section, you must enter your New York tax preparer registration identification number (NYTPRIN) if you are required to have one. (Information on the New York State Tax Preparer Registration Program is available on our Web site (see *Need help?*.) In addition, you must enter your federal preparer tax identification number (PTIN) if you have one; if not, you must enter your social security number (SSN). (PTIN information is available at www.irs.gov.)

Legislative changes

Articles 9, 9-A, 13, 32, and 33

Chapter 242, Laws of 2010

Amended definition of tax return preparer under Tax Law, Article 1, section 32 — Enrolled agents, employees of enrolled agents, and those preparing returns under the supervision of enrolled agents are no longer included in the definition of *tax return preparer*.

Article 9

Chapter 57, Laws of 2010

Deferral of certain tax credits — For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2010, and before January 1, 2013, if the total amount of certain credits that you may use to reduce your tax or have refunded to you is greater than \$2 million, the excess over \$2 million must be deferred to, and used or refunded in, tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013. For more information about the credit deferral, refer to Form CT-500, *Corporation Tax Credit Deferral*, and its instructions.

Biofuel tax credit cap — For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2010, partners in a partnership and shareholders of a New York S corporation will have the credit cap imposed at the entity level, so that the aggregate credit allowed to all partners or shareholders of these entities does not exceed \$2.5 million.

Empire Zones Program — Numerous amendments impacting the empire zone (EZ) and qualified empire zone enterprise (QEZE) tax credits were made. For more information on a specific amendment, refer to the credit claim form and instructions for each credit.

Article 9-A

Chapter 24, Laws of 2010

Transitional provisions for the Gramm-Leach-Bliley (GLB) Act extended — For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2010, and before January 1, 2011, Tax Law, Article 32, sections 1452(m) and 1462(f)(2)(iv) have been amended to extend the transitional provisions relating to the GLB Act.

Chapter 57, Laws of 2010

Deferral of certain tax credits — For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2010, and before January 1, 2013, if the total amount of certain credits that you may use to reduce your tax or have refunded to you is greater than \$2 million, the excess over \$2 million must be deferred to, and used or refunded in, tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013. For more information about the credit deferral, refer to Form CT-500, *Corporation Tax Credit Deferral*, and its instructions.

Biofuel tax credit cap — For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2010, partners in a partnership and shareholders of a New York S corporation will have the credit cap imposed at the entity level, so that the aggregate credit allowed to all partners or shareholders of these entities does not exceed \$2.5 million.

Qualified emerging technology company (QETC) facilities, operations, and training tax credit — For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2010, partners in a partnership and shareholders of a New York S corporation will have the credit limit imposed at the entity level, so that the aggregate credit allowed to all partners or shareholders of these entities does not exceed \$250,000.

Empire Zones Program — Numerous amendments impacting the empire zone (EZ) and qualified empire zone enterprise (QEZE) tax credits were made. For more information on a specific amendment, refer to the credit claim form and instructions for each credit.

Empire State film production tax credit — Numerous amendments impacting the credit were made. For more information concerning the amendments, visit the Governor's Office for Motion Picture and Television Development Web site at www.nylovesfilm.com.

Empire State film post-production tax credit — Effective August 11, 2010, a new tax credit is available for the film and television post-production industry. The amount of credit allowed is allocated by the Governor's Office for Motion Picture and Television Development. For more information, refer to Form CT-261, *Claim for Empire State Film Post-Production Credit*, and its instructions.

Real estate investment trust (REIT)/regulated investment company (RIC) provisions made permanent — For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2011, the REIT and RIC provisions enacted by Chapter 60 of the Laws of 2007, and as amended by Chapter 57 of the Laws of 2008, relating to the taxation of captive REITs and captive RICs that were due to expire, were made permanent.

Updated definition of captive REIT — For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2010, Tax Law, Article 1, section 2.9 was amended to exclude certain entities from the definition of *captive REIT*. For the revised definition, refer to your franchise tax return instructions.

Clarifying New York source income — The Tax Law was amended to ensure that nonresident shareholders of an S corporation who make elections under either Internal Revenue Code (IRC) section 338(h)(10) or 453 are taxed in accordance with those elections and the transaction is treated as producing New York source income. Also, income received by nonresidents from installment sale contracts entered into before a New York S corporation terminates its taxable status in New York is New York source income.

Chapter 59, Laws of 2010

Excelsior Jobs Program tax credit — Approved participants in the program will be eligible for the Excelsior Jobs Program credit. Empire State Development (ESD) will issue a certificate of tax credit that must be submitted with the taxpayer's return to claim the credits. For more information, visit ESD's Web site at www.empire.state.ny.us and select *Business Programs*.

Chapter 297, Laws of 2010

Farmers' school property tax credit — For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2011, the farmers' school property tax credit was amended to maintain eligibility for the credit when farmers receive payments for the sale of their development rights under the state's Farmland Protection Program. This change will allow payments from the Farmland Protection Program to be treated as excess gross income from farming.

Chapter 472, Laws of 2010

Tax credit for rehabilitation of historic properties — For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2010, the credit for rehabilitation of historic properties has been amended to clarify current provisions and to make the credit available to banks and insurance companies.

Article 32

Chapter 24, Laws of 2010

Transitional provisions for the Gramm-Leach-Bliley (GLB) Act extended — For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2010, and before January 1, 2011, Tax Law, Article 32, sections 1452(m) and 1462(f)(2)(iv) have been amended to extend the transitional provisions relating to the GLB Act.

Chapter 57, Laws of 2010

Deferral of certain tax credits — For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2010, and before January 1, 2013, if the total amount of certain credits that you may use to reduce your tax or have refunded to you is greater than \$2 million, the excess over \$2 million must be deferred to, and used or refunded in, tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013. For more information about the credit deferral, refer to Form CT-500, *Corporation Tax Credit Deferral*, and its instructions.

Elimination of bad debt modifications when computing entire net income — For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2010, Article 32 was amended to eliminate the bad debt adjustments previously required by the Business Tax Reform and Rate Reduction Act of 1987 (see TSB-M-87(17)C, *Business Tax Reform and Rate Reduction Act of 1987 Article 32 - Franchise Tax on Banking Corporations*), and as amended by Chapter 411 of the Laws of 1996 (see TSB-M-96(1)C, *Important Notice: Summary of 1996 Corporation Tax Law Changes*).

Empire Zones Program — Numerous amendments impacting the empire zone (EZ) and qualified empire zone enterprise (QEZE) tax credits were made. For more information on a specific amendment, refer to the credit claim form and instructions for each credit.

Real estate investment trust (REIT)/regulated investment company (RIC) provisions made permanent — For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2011, the REIT and RIC provisions enacted by Chapter 60 of the Laws of 2007, and as amended by Chapter 57 of the Laws of 2008, relating to the taxation of captive REITs and captive RICs that were due to expire, were made permanent.

Updated definition of captive REIT — For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2010, Tax Law, Article 1, section 2.9 was amended to exclude certain entities from the definition of *captive REIT*. For the revised definition, refer to your franchise tax return instructions.

Clarifying New York source income — The Tax Law was amended to ensure that nonresident shareholders of an S corporation who make elections under either Internal Revenue Code (IRC) section 338(h)(10) or 453 are taxed in accordance with those elections and the transaction is treated as producing New York source income. Also, income received by nonresidents from installment sale contracts entered into before a New York S corporation terminates its taxable status in New York is New York source income.

Chapter 59, Laws of 2010

Excelsior Jobs Program tax credit — Approved participants in the program will be eligible for the Excelsior Jobs Program credit. Empire State Development (ESD) will issue a certificate of tax credit which must be submitted with the taxpayer's return to claim the credits. For more information, visit ESD's Web site at www.empire.state.ny.us and select *Business Programs*.

Chapter 67, Laws of 2010

Bank tax extender — For tax years beginning before January 1, 2011, certain provisions of the franchise tax on banking corporations have been extended.

Chapter 472, Laws of 2010

Tax credit for rehabilitation of historic properties — For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2010, the credit for rehabilitation of historic properties has been amended to clarify current provisions and to make the credit available to banks and insurance companies.

Article 33

Chapter 57, Laws of 2010

Deferral of certain tax credits — For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2010, and before January 1, 2013, if the total amount of certain credits that you may use to reduce your tax or have refunded to you is greater than \$2 million, the excess over \$2 million must be deferred to, and used or refunded in, tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013. For more information about the credit deferral, refer to Form CT-500, *Corporation Tax Credit Deferral*, and its instructions.

Empire Zones Program — Numerous amendments impacting the empire zone (EZ) and qualified empire zone enterprise (QEZE) tax credits were made. For more information on a specific amendment, refer to the credit claim form and instructions for each credit.

Real estate investment trust (REIT)/regulated investment company (RIC) provisions made permanent — For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2011, the REIT and RIC provisions enacted by Chapter 60 of the Laws of 2007, and as amended by Chapter 57 of the Laws of 2008, relating to the taxation of captive REITs and captive RICs that were due to expire, were made permanent.

Updated definition of captive REIT — For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2010, Tax Law, Article 1, section 2.9 was amended to exclude certain entities from the definition of *captive REIT*. For the revised definition, refer to your franchise tax return instructions.

Chapter 59, Laws of 2010

Excelsior Jobs Program tax credit — Approved participants in the program will be eligible for the Excelsior Jobs Program credit. Empire State Development (ESD) will issue a certificate of tax credit which must be submitted with the taxpayer's return to claim the credits. For more information, visit ESD's Web site at www.empire.state.ny.us and select *Business Programs*.

Chapter 472, Laws of 2010

Tax credit for rehabilitation of historic properties — For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2010, the credit for rehabilitation of historic properties has been amended to clarify current provisions and to make the credit available to banks and insurance companies.

How to fill out your tax return

Business information

Enter the corporation's business information at the top of the first page. Be sure to enter the corporation's mailing name if different from its legal name.

If you need to update your corporation tax address or phone information, you can do so online. Visit our Web site (see *Need help?*) and look for the change my address option. Otherwise, enter your new address and/or phone number in the appropriate area of your return and mark an **X** in the box under the address. Do not mark an **X** in this box if your address and/or phone number

is new since your last filing but was already updated online, or for any change of business information other than your address and/or phone number. Once your corporation tax information is updated online, you do not need to indicate a change of address on any corporation tax forms submitted to the Tax Department (or for any forms for tax types you select to be updated in addition to corporation tax).

If you prefer to change your address by form, use Form DTF-96, *Report of Address Change for Business Tax Accounts*. You must report other changes (such as business name or ID number) on Form DTF-95, *Business Tax Account Update*. You can get these forms from our Web site, by fax, or by phone (see *Need help?*).

Entry formats

Entering dates — Unless you are specifically directed to use a different format, enter dates in the *mm-dd-yy* format (using dashes and not slashes).

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

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

Example: $5,000/7,500 = 0.6666666 = 6.6667\%$.

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

Third-party designee

If you want to authorize another person (third-party designee) to discuss this tax return with the New York State Tax Department, mark an **X** in the **Yes** box in the *Third-party designee* area of your return. Also **print** the designee's name, phone number, and any five-digit number the designee chooses as his or her personal identification number (PIN). If you want to authorize the paid preparer who signed your return to discuss the return with the Tax Department, **print** the preparer's name in the space for the designee's name and enter the preparer's phone number in the space for the designee's phone number. You do not have to provide the other information requested. If you do not want to authorize another person, mark an **X** in the *No* box.

If you mark the **Yes** box, you are authorizing the Tax Department to discuss with the designee any questions that may arise during the processing of your return. You are also authorizing the designee to:

- give the Tax Department any information that is missing from your return;
- call the Tax Department for information about the processing of your return or the status of your refund or payment(s); and
- respond to certain Tax Department notices that you shared with the designee about math errors, offsets, and return preparation. The notices will not be sent to the designee.

You are not authorizing the designee to receive your refund, bind you to anything (including any additional tax liability), or otherwise represent you before the Tax Department. If you want the designee to perform those services for you, you must file Form POA-1, *Power of Attorney*, making that designation with the Tax Department. Copies of statutory tax notices or documents (such as a *Notice of Deficiency*) will only be sent to your designee if you file Form POA-1.

You cannot change the PIN. The authorization will automatically end on the due date (without regard to extensions) for filing your next year's tax return.

Important reminder to file a complete return: You must complete all required schedules and forms that make up your return, and include **all pages** of those forms and schedules when you file. Returns that are missing required pages or that have pages with missing entries are considered incomplete and cannot be processed, and may subject taxpayers to penalty and interest.

Use of reproduced and computerized forms

Photocopies of returns are acceptable if they are of good quality and have an original signature in the proper place. We will accept computer-produced corporation tax returns if they meet our printing specifications. For more information, see Publication 76, *Specifications for Reproduction of New York State Corporation Tax Forms*.

General information

Collection of debts from your refund or overpayment

We will keep all or part of your refund or overpayment if you owe a past-due, legally enforceable debt to a New York State agency, or if you owe a New York City tax warrant judgment debt. We may also keep all or part of your refund or overpayment if you owe a past-due legally enforceable debt to another state, provided that state has entered into a reciprocal agreement with New York State. If we keep your refund or overpayment, we will notify you.

A New York State agency includes any state department, board, bureau, division, commission, committee, public authority, public benefit corporation, council, office, or other entity performing a governmental or proprietary function for the state or a social services district. We will refund or apply as an overpayment any amount over your debt.

The Tax Department is authorized to charge the taxpayer, as part of the taxpayer's tax debt, any cost or fee imposed or charged by the United States, or any state, for the payment or remittance of a taxpayer's overpayment to satisfy a New York State tax debt.

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

For New York State tax liabilities only, call (518) 457-5434 or write to: NYS Tax Department, Collections and Civil Enforcement Division, W A Harriman Campus, Albany NY 12227.

Fee for payments returned by banks

The law allows the Tax Department to charge a \$50 fee when a check, money order, or electronic payment is returned by a bank for nonpayment. However, if an electronic payment is returned as a result of an error by the bank or the department, the department won't charge the fee. If your payment is returned, we will send a separate bill for \$50 for each return or other tax document associated with the returned payment.

Tax shelter penalties

The Tax Law provides penalties for failure to disclose certain transactions and related information regarding tax shelters and for the underpayment of taxes due to participation in these shelters. For more information, refer to TSB-M-05(2)C, *Disclosure of Certain Transactions and Related Information Regarding Tax Shelters*.

Voluntary Disclosure and Compliance Program

The Voluntary Disclosure and Compliance Program provides relief from certain penalties and criminal prosecution to eligible taxpayers who come forward and reveal previously undisclosed liabilities. For more information, see TSB-M-08(11)C, *Voluntary Disclosure and Compliance Program*.

Your rights under the Tax Law

The Taxpayer Bill of Rights requires, in part, that the Tax Department advise you, in writing, of your rights and obligations during an audit, when you appeal a departmental decision, and when your appeal rights have been exhausted and you need to understand enforcement capabilities available to the department to obtain payment. For a complete copy of the information contained in all of these statements, you may obtain Publication 131, *Your Rights and Obligations Under the Tax Law*, by visiting our Web site or by calling (see *Need help?*).

Need help?



Internet access: www.tax.ny.gov
(for information, forms, and publications)



Telephone assistance is available from 8:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. (eastern time), Monday through Friday.

Corporation Tax Information Center: (518) 485-6027

To order forms and publications: (518) 457-5431



Text Telephone (TTY) Hotline (for persons with hearing and speech disabilities using a TTY): If you have access to a TTY, contact us at (518) 485-5082. If you do not own a TTY, 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, call the information center.

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 5-a, 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 Manager of Document Management, NYS Tax Department, W A Harriman Campus, Albany NY 12227; telephone (518) 457-5181.