

2012 MICHIGAN Schedule of Corporate Income Tax Liability for a Michigan Business Tax Filer

Issued under authority of Public Act 36 of 2007 and PA 39 of 2011.

Name (print or type)	Federal Employer Identification Number (FEIN)
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PART 1: APPORTIONMENT CALCULATION

1. Michigan sales of the taxpayer. (If no Michigan sales, enter zero.).....	1.	00	
2. Total sales of the taxpayer	2.	00	
3. Apportionment percentage. Divide line 1 by line 2.....	3.	%	

PART 2: BUSINESS INCOME TAX

4. Federal taxable income from U.S. Form 1120 (Non-C Corporations, see instructions).....	4.	00	
5. Domestic Production Activities deduction based on IRC § 199 reported on U.S. Form 8903, to the extent deducted from federal taxable income	5.	00	
6. Miscellaneous (see instructions).....	6.	00	
7. Adjustments due to decoupling of Michigan depreciation from IRC § 168(k). If adjustment is negative, enter as negative:			
a. Net bonus depreciation adjustment 7a.		00	
b. Gain/loss adjustment on sale of an eligible depreciable asset..... 7b.		00	
c. Add lines 7a and 7b. If negative, enter as negative	7c.	00	
8. Add lines 4, 5, 6 and 7c	8.	00	
9. For a UBG, total group eliminations from federal taxable income. All other filers, enter zero.....	9.	00	
10. Business Income. All filers, subtract line 9 from line 8. If negative, enter as a negative	10.	00	

Additions to Business Income

11. Interest income and dividends derived from obligations or securities of states other than Michigan.....	11.	00	
12. Taxes on or measured by net income	12.	00	
13. Any carryback or carryover of a federal net operating loss (enter as a positive number).....	13.	00	
14. Royalty, interest, and other expenses paid to a related person that is not a UBG member of this taxpayer	14.	00	
15. Miscellaneous (see instructions)	15.	00	
16. Total Additions to Income. Add lines 11 through 15.....	16.	00	
17. Corporate Income Tax Base After Additions. Add lines 10 and 16. If negative, enter as a negative.....	17.	00	

Subtractions from Business Income

18. Income from Flow-Through Entities that are not members of the UBG (enter loss as a negative).....	18.	00	
19. Dividends and royalties received from persons other than U.S. persons and foreign operating entities	19.	00	
20. Interest income derived from United States obligations	20.	00	
21. Miscellaneous (see instructions)	21.	00	
22. Total Subtractions from Income. Add lines 18 through 21	22.	00	
23. Corporate Income Tax Base. Subtract line 22 from line 17. If negative, enter as a negative	23.	00	
24. Apportioned Corporate Income Tax Base. Multiply line 23 by percentage from line 3.....	24.	00	
25. Apportioned Income from Flow-Through Entities that are not members of the UBG (see instructions).....	25.	00	
26. a. Add line 24 and line 25. If negative, enter zero	26a.	00	
b. If Form 4567, box 11d, is checked, multiply line 26a by the percentage on Form 4567, line 11g	26b.	00	
27. Corporate Income Tax Before Credit. Multiply line 26a or 26b, whichever applies, by 6% (0.06).....	27.	00	

PART 3: TOTAL CORPORATE INCOME TAX

28. Small Business Alternative Credit (see instructions)	28.		00
29. Tax Liability after the Small Business Alternative Credit. Subtract line 28 from line 27.....	29.		00

PART 4: CERTIFICATED AND RECAPTURED CREDITS

30. Certificated Nonrefundable Credits from Form 4947, line 11	30.		00
31. Subtract line 30 from line 29. If less than zero, enter zero	31.		00
32. Recapture of Certain Business Tax Credits for CIT from Form 4947, line 28.....	32.		00
33. Total Tax Liability. Add line 31 and line 32	33.		00
34. Certificated Refundable Credits from Form 4947, line 39	34.		00
35. Subtract line 34 from line 33. If negative, enter as a negative number	35.		00

PART 5: MBT CALCULATION TO COMPARE AGAINST CIT

36. Total MBT Liability after Recapture from Form 4567, line 57	36.		00
37. Refundable Credits from Form 4574, line 23.....	37.		00
38. MBT Liability after Refundable Credits. Subtract line 37 from line 36. If less than zero, enter as a negative number. A negative number here represents an overpayment.....	38.		00
39. If line 35 is greater than line 38, enter the difference. If line 38 is greater than or equal to line 35, enter zero. Carry to Form 4567, line 58. (See examples below.)	39.		00

EXAMPLES

1. If both lines 38 and 35 are tax due:
 - Example A: Line 38 = \$100; line 35 = \$300; enter 200 on line 39
 - Example B: Line 38 = \$300; line 35 = \$100; enter 0 on line 39
2. If both lines 38 and 39 are overpayments
 - Example C: Line 38 = (\$700); line 35 = (\$400); enter 300 on line 39
 - Example D: Line 38 = (\$400); line 35 = (\$700); enter 0 on line 39
3. Of lines 38 and 39, if one is tax due and one is an overpayment
 - Example E: Line 38 = (\$500); line 35 = \$200; enter 700 on line 39
 - Example F: Line 38 = \$200; line 35 = (\$500); enter 0 on line 39

Instructions for Form 4946

Schedule of Corporate Income Tax Liability for a Michigan Business Tax Filer

IMPORTANT NOTE: In April 2013, the Michigan Department of Treasury introduced instruction revisions affecting taxpayers filing a 2012 Michigan Business Tax Return. The changes have been noted with a gray highlight.

Purpose

To calculate the Corporate Income Tax (CIT) liability for standard taxpayers filing a Michigan Business Tax (MBT) return.

A taxpayer calculates the business income and modified gross receipts tax bases of the MBT and applies all credits, including certificated credits, deductions, and exemptions available under the MBT. Then, a taxpayer calculates the business income tax base under the CIT, applies all credits and deductions available under the CIT and the amount of certificated credit allowed from the MBT. The amount of certificated credit allowed from the MBT is the amount of nonrefundable credit needed to offset MBT liability plus the entire amount of a refundable credit. If the result of both steps of the calculation is a negative number, the taxpayer will receive a refund of the lower negative; but a nonrefundable credit cannot be used to reduce liability below zero. A taxpayer must pay the higher liability or take the lower refund.

Line-by-Line Instructions

Lines not listed are explained on the form.

Public Law 86-272 Protection: If business activity is protected under Public Law (PL) 86-272, leave lines 4 through 29 blank. For more information, please see the instructions to Part 2 of Form 4567.

Name and Account Number: Enter the name and Federal Employer Identification Number (FEIN) as they appear on the corresponding copy of the *Michigan Business Tax Annual Return* (Form 4567).

UBGs: Complete one Form 4946 for the group, with all numbers entered reflecting the total amount for all members in the group.

Part 1: Apportionment Calculation

For a Michigan-based taxpayer, all sales are Michigan sales unless the taxpayer is subject to tax in another state or foreign country. A taxpayer is subject to a tax in another state or foreign country if the taxpayer is subject to a business privilege tax, a net income tax, a franchise tax measured by net income, a franchise tax for the privilege of doing business, a corporate stock tax, or if the state or foreign country has jurisdiction to subject the taxpayer to 1 or more of the above listed taxes. In that state, the taxpayer must be subject to a business privilege tax, a net income tax, a franchise tax measured by net income, a franchise tax for the privilege of doing business, or a corporation stock tax, or that state has jurisdiction to subject the taxpayer to one or more of such taxes regardless of whether the tax is imposed.

The CIT is based only on business activity apportioned to Michigan. A taxpayer that has not established nexus with one other state or a foreign country is subject to the CIT on its entire business activity. Business activity is apportioned to Michigan based on sales.

Sale or *Sales* means the amounts received by the taxpayer as consideration from the following:

- The transfer of title to, or possession of, property that is stock in trade or other property of a kind which would properly be included in the inventory of the taxpayer if on hand at the close of the tax period, or property held by the taxpayer primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of its trade or business. For intangible property, the amounts received will be limited to any gain received from the disposition of that property.
- Performance of services which constitute business activities.
- The rental, leasing, licensing, or use of tangible or intangible property, including interest, that constitutes business activity.
- Any combination of business activities described above.
- For taxpayers not engaged in any other business activities, sales include interest, dividends, and other income from investment assets and activities and from trading assets and activities.

Complete the Apportionment Calculation using amounts for the taxpayer's business activity only. Do not include amounts received from a profits interest in a Partnership, S Corporation, or LLC. If a taxpayer has either directly or indirectly, an ownership or beneficial interest in a flow-through entity, the business income directly attributable to the business activity of that flow-through entity is apportioned to Michigan using the sales factor of the flow-through entity, unless the flow-through entity is unitary with the taxpayer. This amount is brought in on line 25 of this form.

If a flow-through entity is unitary with the taxpayer, the group's sales factor includes the sales of the flow-through entity. Sales between the taxpayer and flow-through entities that are unitary with the taxpayer are eliminated.

Use the information in the "Sourcing of Sales to Michigan" section of these instructions to determine Michigan sales.

There are two major differences in the apportionment of a taxpayer's MBT liability and the taxpayer's CIT comparison calculation. The first major difference concerns the definition of "sales" and the treatment of royalties or other income received for the use of computer software. Under the MBT, royalties or other income received for the use or for the privilege of using computer software is attributable to the state in which the property is used by the purchaser. Under the CIT, only the royalties or other income received for the use or for the privilege of using **custom computer software** is attributable to the state in which the property is used by the purchaser. This

difference should be reflected in the sales factors for MBT and the CIT comparison calculation.

The second major difference concerns flow-through entities that are unitary with a taxpayer under the CIT. For purposes of the MBT and the CIT comparison calculation, flow-through entities that are unitary with a CIT taxpayer are treated as members of the taxpayer's unitary business group. Because of this, the entire amount of Michigan and total sales of the flow-through entity are included in line 1 and line 2 of this form, respectively.

Line 1: Enter the Michigan sales that are directly attributable to the taxpayer.

Transportation services that source sales based on revenue miles: Enter on this line the taxpayer's total sales multiplied by the ratio of Michigan revenue miles over revenue miles everywhere as provided in the "Sourcing of Sales to Michigan" chart for that type of transportation service. Revenue mile means the transportation for consideration of one net ton in weight or one passenger the distance of one mile.

UBGs: Enter on this line the entire amount of Michigan sales of all members in the group after eliminations. For more information see the instructions for *Data for Unitary Business Group Members* (Form 4897).

Line 2: Enter the total sales that are directly attributable to the taxpayer.

Transportation services that source sales based on revenue miles: Enter on this line the total sales that are directly attributable to the taxpayer.

UBGs: Enter on this line the entire amount of total sales of all members in the group after eliminations. For more information see the instructions for *Data on Unitary Business Group Members* (Form 4897).

PART 2: BUSINESS INCOME

Line 4: Non-C Corporations enter this line as business income. Business income includes payments and items of income and expense attributable to the business activity of the Non-C Corporation (Partnership or S Corporation) and separately reported to the members.

Line 6: Include income from the production of agricultural activities if not included on line 4. Farms are not exempt under the CIT. Furthermore, the tax base attributable to the production of agricultural goods by a person whose primary activity is the production of agricultural goods is similarly not exempt.

Line 9: For UBGs only: Enter the group's total eliminations from federal taxable income.

NOTE: Elimination, where required, applies to transactions between any members of the UBG supported by this form. For example, if the UBG includes standard taxpayers (not owned by and unitary with a financial institution in the UBG), an insurance company, and a financial institution with nexus, transactions between a standard taxpayer member and an insurance or financial member are eliminated whenever elimination is required, despite the fact that the insurance and financial members are not reported on the combined return filed by standard taxpayer members. If a transaction between two

members of a UBG is reported on the group's current return by one member but reported on the preceding or succeeding group return by the other member (due to differing year ends or accounting methods of the members), the side of that transaction that is included in the group's current filing period must be eliminated. The other side of the same transaction will be eliminated on the group return for the filing period in which the other member reports the transaction.

However, there is no elimination with an otherwise related entity if the related entity is excluded from the UBG. For example, consider a group with a U.S. parent, a U.S. subsidiary, and a foreign operating entity subsidiary that would otherwise be a UBG, but the foreign operating entity is excluded from the UBG by definition. The U.S. parent filing a UBG return may not eliminate intercompany transactions between itself and the foreign operating entity.

Additions to Business Income

Line 11: Enter any interest income and dividends from bonds and similar obligations or securities of states other than Michigan and their political subdivisions in the same amount that was excluded from federal taxable income (as defined for CIT purposes). Reduce this addition by any expenses related to the foregoing income that were disallowed on the federal return by IRC § 265 and § 291.

Line 12: Enter all taxes on, or measured by, net income including city and state taxes, Foreign Income Tax, and Federal Environmental Tax claimed as a deduction on the taxpayer's federal return. This would include the tax imposed under the CIT to the extent claimed as a deduction on the taxpayer's federal return. This would also include the tax imposed under the Business Income Tax portion of the Michigan Business Tax.

Line 13: Enter any net operating loss carryback or carryover that was deducted in arriving at federal taxable income (as defined for CIT purposes). Enter this amount as a positive number.

Line 14: Enter, to the extent deducted in arriving at federal taxable income (as defined for CIT purposes), any royalty, interest, or other expense paid to a person related to the taxpayer by ownership or control for the use of an intangible asset if the person is not included in the taxpayer's UBG. Royalty, interest, or other expense described here is not required to be included if the taxpayer can demonstrate that the transaction has a nontax business purpose other than avoidance of this tax, is conducted with arm's-length pricing and rates and terms as applied in accordance with IRC § 482 and § 1274(d), and satisfies one of the following:

- Is a pass through of another transaction between a third party and the related person with comparable rates and terms.
- Results in double taxation. For this purpose, double taxation exists if the transaction is subject to tax in another jurisdiction.
- Is unreasonable as determined by the Treasurer, and the taxpayer agrees that the addition would be unreasonable based on the taxpayer's facts and circumstances.
- The related person (recipient of the transaction) is organized under the laws of a foreign nation which has in force a comprehensive income tax treaty with the United States.

Line 15: There currently are no additions required that are recorded on this line. Leave this line blank.

worksheet as part of your return.

Include completed Form 4946 as part of the tax return filing.

Subtractions from Business Income

Subtractions are generally available to the extent included in arriving at FTI (as defined for CIT purposes).

Line 18: Enter the distributive share of flow-through income that is included in the taxpayer's federal taxable income that is received from a flow-through entity that is not member of a UBG with the taxpayer. Flow-through entities include Partnerships and S Corporations as well as limited liability companies that are not taxed as a C Corporation.

For further instruction, see the instructions to Column C of *Non-Unitary Relationships with Flow-Through Entities* (Form 4898).

UBGs: For UBG members using the annual method, the amounts received by each non-unitary flow-through refer to the annual amount received multiplied by the member's proration percentage, which varies according to the member's number of months reported on the group's tax year.

Line 19: Enter, to the extent included in federal taxable income (as defined for CIT purposes), any dividends and royalties received from persons other than United States persons and foreign operating entities, including, but not limited to, amounts determined under IRC § 78 or IRC §§ 951 to 964.

Line 20: To the extent included in federal taxable income (as defined for CIT purposes), deduct interest income derived from United States obligations.

Line 21: There currently are no subtractions required that are recorded on this line. Leave this line blank.

Line 25: Enter the apportioned amount of distributive share of flow-through income received by the taxpayer from a flow-through entity that is not a member of a UBG with the taxpayer. To calculate this amount, multiply the distributive share entered on Line 18 by the flow-through entity's apportionment percentage. This apportionment percentage is calculated by dividing the flow-through entity's MI sales by the flow-through entity's total sales. Leave the figure as a decimal, carrying it out 4 digits to the right of the decimal point.

For further instruction, see the instructions to Columns D and E of Form 4898.

Line 27: If Form 4567, box 11d, is checked, multiply line 26b by 6% (0.06), otherwise multiply line 26a by 6% (0.06).

IMPORTANT: If apportioned or allocated gross receipts, as defined under the MBT, are less than \$350,000, enter a zero on this line. If a business operated less than 12 months, annualize gross receipts to determine if this rule applies.

PART 3: TOTAL CORPORATE INCOME TAX

Line 28: Calculate this line by using the Small Business Alternative Credit Calculation for the Corporate Income Tax worksheet later in these instructions.

Retain the worksheet with your tax records. Do not include the

Small Business Alternative Credit Calculation for the Corporate Income Tax Worksheet for the 2012 Michigan Business Tax

The Small Business Alternative Credit is NOT available if any of the following conditions exist:

- Gross receipts exceed \$20,000,000; or
- Adjusted business income after loss adjustment exceeds \$1,300,000; or
- Any shareholder or officer has allocated income after loss adjustment of over \$180,000, as determined on the *MBT Schedule of Shareholders and Officers* (Form 4894).
- Compensation and director fees of a shareholder or officer exceed \$180,000.

The Small Business Alternative Credit must be reduced if any of the following conditions exist:

- Any shareholder or officer has allocated income after loss adjustment of over \$160,000 but not over \$180,000, as determined on Form 4894.
- Gross receipts exceed \$19,000,000 but are less than \$20,000,000.

1. Gross Receipts (see instructions).....	1.	_____ . 00
2. Tax liability prior to this credit from Form 4946, line 27	2.	_____ . 00

Adjusted Business Income

3. Business Income from Form 4946, line 10	3.	_____ . 00
4. Carryback or carryover capital loss. Enter as a positive number (see instructions)	4.	_____ . 00
5. Carryback or carryover of a federal net operating loss from Form 4946, line 13. Enter as a positive number	5.	_____ . 00
6a. Subtotal. Add lines 3, 4 and 5	6a.	_____ . 00
6b. Fiscal filers: If box 11d on Form 4567 is checked, multiply line 6a by the percentage from Form 4567, line 11g.	6b.	_____ . 00
6c. If box 11d on Form 4567 is checked, enter the amount from line 6b. All others, enter the amount from line 6a... ..	6c.	_____ . 00
7. Compensation and director fees of active shareholders from Form 4894, line 1	7.	_____ . 00
8. Compensation and director fees of officers from Form 4894, line 2	8.	_____ . 00
9. Adjusted Business Income. Add lines 6c, 7 and 8.....	9.	_____ . 00

Small Business Alternative Credit Calculation

10. Small Business Alternative Tax. Multiply line 9 by 1.8% (0.018). If less than zero, enter zero	10.	_____ . 00
11. Small Business Alternative Credit. Subtract line 10 from line 2. If less than zero, enter zero	11.	_____ . 00
12. Allocated income/distributive share of income used for reduction (see instructions).. 12. _____ .00		
13. Reduction percentage from Reduced Credit Table at bottom of this page (based on amount from line 12)	13.	_____ %
14. Reduced Credit. Multiply the percentage on line 13 by the credit on line 11. If gross receipts from line 1 are less than or equal to \$19,000,000, carry amount to Form 4946, line 28 (see instructions).....	14.	_____ . 00

Reduction Based on Gross Receipts

Complete this section if gross receipts are more than \$19,000,000 but not more than \$20,000,000.

15. Excess gross receipts. Subtract \$19,000,000 from line 1	15.	_____ . 00
16. Excess percentage. Divide line 15 by \$1,000,000.....	16.	_____ %
17. Allowable percentage. Subtract line 16 from 100%.....	17.	_____ %
18. Small Business Alternative Credit. Multiply the percentage on line 17 by the credit on line 14. Carry amount to Form 4946, line 28.....	18.	_____ . 00

REDUCED CREDIT TABLE	
If allocated* income is:	The reduced credit is:
\$0 - \$160,000	100% of the Small Business Alternative Credit
\$160,001 - \$164,999	80% of the Small Business Alternative Credit
\$165,000 - \$169,999	60% of the Small Business Alternative Credit
\$170,000 - \$174,999	40% of the Small Business Alternative Credit
\$175,000 - \$180,000	20% of the Small Business Alternative Credit
* See instructions for tax years less than 12 months.	

Instructions for the Small Business Alternative Credit Calculation for the Corporate Income Tax Worksheet

Purpose

This worksheet is used to allow a taxpayer to calculate the CIT Small Business Alternative Credit for standard taxpayers filing a Michigan Business Tax (MBT) return.

Due to differences between the MBT Small Business Alternative Credit and the CIT Small Business Alternative Credit, a taxpayer must use this worksheet and may not use *MBT Common Credits for Small Businesses* (Form 4571) when calculating its CIT Small Business Alternative Credit.

A taxpayer is disqualified from taking the Small Business Alternative Credit under certain circumstances, which are detailed below. Financial institutions and insurance companies are not eligible for this credit.

Do not attach this worksheet or any supporting forms to the MBT filing. A taxpayer must retain this worksheet and any supporting forms in its records.

Eligibility for the Small Business Alternative Credit

Taxpayers are not eligible for the Small Business Alternative Credit if any of the following conditions exist:

- Gross receipts exceed \$20,000,000.
- Adjusted business income after loss adjustment exceeds \$1,300,000 for Corporations (and LLCs federally taxed as such).
- Any shareholder or officer has allocated income after loss adjustment of over \$180,000, as determined on the *CIT Schedule of Shareholders and Officers* (Form 4894). (Retain a pro forma copy of Form 4894 for your records, if necessary.)

In addition, the Small Business Alternative Credit is reduced if a shareholder or an officer has allocated income after loss adjustment of more than \$160,000 but less than \$180,000. This reduction is based on the officer/shareholder with the largest allocated income.

The Small Business Alternative Credit also is reduced if gross receipts exceed \$19,000,000 but are not more than \$20,000,000.

Allocated income is the greater of either:

- (a) Shareholders' or officers' compensation and director fees from Form 4894, column L, or
- (b) Shareholders' compensation, director fees, and share of business income (or loss) after loss adjustment, from Form 4894, column N.

If either (a) or (b) is greater than \$180,000, the Corporation is not eligible for the Small Business Alternative Credit. In addition, if either (a) or (b) is more than \$160,000 but not more than \$180,000, the Corporation must reduce the Small Business Alternative Credit based on the officer or shareholder with the largest allocated income.

Tax Years Less Than 12 Months

If the reported tax year is less than 12 months, gross receipts, adjusted business income, and shareholders' or officers' compensation and share of business income must be annualized to determine eligibility. If annualized gross receipts exceed \$19,000,000 but do not exceed \$20,000,000, annualize figures to compute the Reduction Based on Gross Receipts, lines 15 through 18.

Annualizing

Multiply each applicable amount, total gross receipts, adjusted business income, and shareholder and officer income by 12 and divide the result by the number of months in the tax year. If the tax year is less than one month, consider the tax year to be one month for the purposes of this calculation.

Loss Adjustment

If taxpayers are not eligible for the full Small Business Alternative Credit due to an adjusted business income or allocated income disqualifier, they may benefit from the *CIT Loss Adjustment for the Small Business Alternative Credit* (Form 4895). If the adjusted business income was less than zero in any of the five years immediately preceding this filing period and a Single Business Tax (SBT) Small Business Credit or Michigan Business Tax (MBT) Small Business Alternative Credit was received for that same year, the taxpayer may be able to reduce the current year's adjusted business income or allocated income amounts by the loss. See Form 4895 for more details. Do not attach a copy of Form 4895 to the MBT filing. If a loss adjustment is used, the taxpayer must retain a completed Form 4895 in its records. Do not attach Form 4895 to this return.

UBGs: See "Special Instructions for UBGs" for Form 4895.

A loss adjustment will not prevent a reduction or elimination of the Small Business Alternative Credit based on gross receipts that exceed \$19,000,000. It will also not change the amount of compensation on Form 4894, column L.

NOTE: If using a loss adjustment, Form 4895 must be used when using this worksheet to calculate the CIT Small Business Alternative Credit. This form must be used in place of Form 4571 due to the differences between the MBT Small Business Alternative Credit and the CIT Small Business Alternative Credit.

Special Instructions for UBGs

UBGs calculate the gross receipts and adjusted business income disqualifiers at the UBG level without eliminating intercompany transactions. For a UBG to claim a Small Business Alternative Credit, each member of the UBG that is a corporation (including an entity taxed federally as such) must complete Form 4894, column L. Retain a completed Form 4895 in your records; do not attach Form 4895 to this return.

The disqualifier that is based on compensation and/or share of business income attributable to an owner or officer is applied

on a combined basis. All items paid or allocable to a single individual will be combined when calculating the disqualifier, regardless of the number of entities from which the amounts may be derived.

NOTE: This is a change from the comparable calculation in MBT. For more information on UBGs, see the “Supplemental Instructions for UBGs” in Form 4890.

In addition, a disqualifier applies to a UBG if such disqualifier applies to any member of that UBG. For example, a UBG is disqualified from taking the Small Business Alternative Credit if that UBG includes a member from which the allocated income of a shareholder is \$200,000, even if the allocated income of that shareholder from another UBG member is a \$50,000 loss, producing a net (groupwide) allocated income of \$150,000.

Line-by-Line Instructions

Lines not listed are explained on the form.

Name and Account Number: Enter name and account number as reported on page 1 of the *MBT Annual Return* (Form 4567).

UBGs: Complete one form for the group. Enter the Designated Member (DM) name in the Taxpayer Name field and the DM account number in the Federal Employer Identification Number (FEIN).

Line 1: Enter amount from Form 4567, line 12. For periods less than 12 months, enter annualized gross receipts. For guidance, see the “Annualizing” section at the beginning of these instructions.

UBGs: All UBG filers will use the amount from Form 4567, line 12. For periods less than 12 months, line 10 reflects the annualized amount for the purpose of completing Form 4893.

Adjusted Business Income

Line 3: Enter business income from Form 4946, line 10.

NOTE: The adjusted business income (ABI) disqualifier is based on annualized ABI, but the credit calculations performed here are based on actual ABI.

UBGs: Enter business income for all members from Form 4946, line 10.

Line 4: Enter, to the extent deducted in determining federal taxable income, a carryback or carryover of a capital loss from Schedule D of federal Form 1120. Enter as a positive number.

UBGs: Combine for all members all carryback or carryover of a capital loss, to the extent deducted in determining federal taxable income, and enter on line 4. Enter as a positive number.

Line 9: If loss adjustment is successfully applied to cure an ABI disqualifier, ignore the apparent disqualification on line 9 of the worksheet and proceed with calculating the SBAC on the remainder of the worksheet.

Small Business Alternative Credit Calculation

Line 12: The Small Business Alternative Credit is reduced if a shareholder or an officer has allocated income after loss adjustment of more than \$160,000 but not more than \$180,000. This reduction is based on the officer/shareholder with the

largest allocated income. Enter the allocated income of the shareholder or officer with the highest allocated income after loss adjustment, even if that figure is \$160,000 or less.

If loss adjustment is successfully applied to fully or partially cure a shareholder’s allocated income disqualifier, enter on line 12 the number from Form 4895, line 12

Line 13: For a taxpayer whose shareholders or officers all have allocated income (after loss adjustment) of \$160,000 or less, enter 100 percent.

All other taxpayers, see the table at the bottom of this worksheet to determine what percent to enter on this line.

Line 14: All taxpayers must complete this line.

If gross receipts from line 1 are \$19,000,000 or less, carry the amount on line 14 to Form 4946, line 28.

Reduction Based on Gross Receipts

Complete this section if gross receipts are more than \$19,000,000 but not more than \$20,000,000.

Line 17: For a result less than zero, enter zero.

Do not include a completed worksheet as part of the tax return filing.