



INSTRUCTIONS

NAME & IDENTIFICATION NUMBER-Page 1

ENTER the taxpayer's name and taxpayer identification number [Social Security Number (SSN), Federal Employer Identification Number (FEIN), or Department Identification Number (DIN)] in the spaces provided.

For the purpose of administering any state tax as allowed under 42 U.S.C Section 405, the Commissioner of the Department of Revenue Administration is authorized to require the submission of an SSN, a FEIN, or any other identifying number used in filing or preparing federal tax returns by individuals, businesses, or return preparers. (See RSA 21-J:27-a; N.H. Code of Admin. Rules, Rev 2903.02 (c); and 42 USCS sec. 405 (c) (2) (C) (i)). Where SSNs or FEINs are required, taxpayers who have been issued a DIN must use their DIN only, and not their SSN or FEIN.

Enter the beginning and ending dates of the taxable period if different from the calendar year.

CALCULATE YOUR TAX-Page 1 and 2

ROUND EVERY ENTRY TO THE NEAREST WHOLE DOLLAR (IF 49 CENTS OR LESS ROUND DOWN, IF 50 CENTS OR MORE ROUND UP). **REPORT NEGATIVE AMOUNTS USING A MINUS SIGN.**

The following describes items of income and deductions reported on Federal Form 1041 and how these items should be reported on Form NH-1041.

Line 1(a) Report interest income from investments made by the trust related to business activities reported on Federal Form 1041, Line 1.

Line 1(b) Report all dividends received by the trust from investments made by the trust related to business activities reported on Federal Form 1041
Line 2(a).

Line 1(c) Report the profit or loss as reported on the Federal Form 1041, Line 3.

Line 1(d) If the trust sells investments assets, defined as business assets for New Hampshire Business Profits Tax purposes, report the net gain, but not loss, from sale of investment assets, Federal Form 1041, Line 4. New Hampshire law defines business assets as those assets used in a business activity; Therefore, assets used in a rental activity would be business assets.

Line 1(e) Report the royalties and net rental profit or loss for this entity from Federal Form 1041, Line 5. Report activities for other business entities separately.

Line 1(f) Report farm income or loss reported on Federal Form 1041, Line 6.

Line 1(g) If the trust sells a business asset, report the net gain only from the sale of business assets, Federal Form 1041, Line 7.

Line 1(h) Report other income related to the fiduciary business activity, reported on Federal Form 1041, Line 8.

Line 1(i) Report all other business expenses not reported above related to the production of business income.

Line 1(j) Gross business profits from trust business activity. Combine Lines 1(a) through 1(h) and from the result subtract Line 1(i).

Lines 2(a) through 2(f) are adjustments necessary to increase or decrease gross business profits to reflect the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) of December 31, 2000.

Every business organization which commences business after December 31, 2000, or has been in New Hampshire prior to December 31, 2000 and has availed their business of federal changes after December 31, 2000, must account for the differences between the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) of 1986 in effect on December 31, 2000 and the changes made to that Code by Congress from January 1, 2001 to the end date of this tax period except for the IRC §179 Deduction. The adjustments on lines 2(a) through 2(f) reflect the adjustments that are necessary to account for the changes. If a taxpayer seeks to report a necessary adjustment that has not been delineated in other sections of Line 2, attach an explanation for either line 2(c) or 2(e).



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The statutory requirement to follow the December 31, 2000 IRC has significant impact on the tax basis of assets used in businesses operating within New Hampshire, and also within and without New Hampshire. A separate accounting of the New Hampshire tax basis must be maintained for depreciation purposes and for determination on the gain or loss in the event of the sale of business assets. The Department website "Businesses" tab has links to IRS publications for business deductions, depreciation, and basis of assets as determined on December 31, 2000 to aid in the preparation of the Business Profits Tax return. Note: There is an exception to the use of the December 31, 2000 IRC. The allowable IRC §179 expense for assets placed in service on or after January 1, 2012 is \$25,000.

LINE 2(a) Add the amount of IRC §179 expense taken on the Federal Return in excess of \$25,000 for assets placed in service on or after January 1, 2012, including carryover amounts deducted this taxable period.

LINE 2(b) Add the amount of bonus depreciation taken on the Federal Return for assets placed in service this year. Bonus depreciation, allowed federally under IRC §168(k), is not allowed on the NH-BPT return.

LINE 2(c) Add any other deductions taken on the Federal Return that need to be eliminated or adjusted due to revisions to the IRC in effect on December 31, 2000.

LINE 2(d) Deduct additional depreciation related to IRC §179 and bonus depreciation not allowed for this tax year or for prior tax years. Because there may be a basis difference between the federal and state treatment of IRC §179 expense, and bonus depreciation, the regular depreciation allowed under IRC §167 and IRC §168 may be different than that deducted on the Federal Return. Recalculate your allowable depreciation and deduct the difference on this line.

LINE 2(e) Deduct any other items included on the Federal Return that need to be eliminated or adjusted due to revisions to the IRC of 1986 in effect on December 31, 2000.

LINE 2(f) Increase or decrease the net gain or loss on the sale of assets used in the business which have a different state basis from the tax basis reported on the Federal Return. Because there may be a basis difference due to the federal and state treatment of IRC §179 expense, and bonus depreciation, the regular depreciation allowed under IRC §167 and IRC §168 may be different on the Business Profits Tax Return than that deducted on the Federal Return. This may create a different adjusted basis for assets used in the business that have not been completely depreciated and thus a different gain or loss for state reporting than that reported on the Federal Return on the sale of business assets. Recalculate the gain or loss and enter the difference on this line.

LINE 2(g) The sum of Lines 2(a) through 2(c), minus Lines 2(d) and 2(e), adjusted by Line 2(f); if negative result, use a minus sign.

LINE 3 Subtotal Line 1(j) adjusted by Line 2(g); if negative result, use a minus sign.

LINE 4 Separate entity adjustments to income or expense, attach worksheet. Enter the amounts which arise from the necessity of adjusting Gross Business Profits to accommodate the New Hampshire requirement of separate entity treatment for business organizations.

Do not eliminate investment income on this line, as New Hampshire requires that all business income be included. New Hampshire does not have a non-business income statute.

Line 5 Gross Business Profits (combine Line 3 and Line 4).

LINE 6(a) Deduct interest or dividend income that is subject to taxation under RSA 77. Deduct the amount of interest and dividends reported on the Interest and Dividends Tax return (Form DP-10), on this line. Partnerships, LLCs, and associations, whose gross interest and dividends do not exceed \$2,400 are not subject to the Interest and Dividends Tax, and thus cannot make a deduction on this line. See RSA 77:3, l(b). If the amount of interest and dividends exceeds \$2,400, the entity may be subject to the Interest and Dividends Tax. The application of the term "subject to tax" is not affected by the proportionate amount taxed related to a New Hampshire inhabitant partner(s). See RSA 77:14-a.

LINE 6(b) Deduct interest income earned resulting from investments in direct United States obligations, net of expenses, on this line.

The Constitutional doctrine of intergovernmental immunity exempts Federal obligations from tax by states or their political subdivisions when obligations are issued to secure credit to carry on the necessary functions of government. Exempt U.S. Government interest claimed as a deduction must be reduced by the following expenses if the expenses were claimed as deductions in arriving at your federal taxable income:

- interest on money borrowed to purchase or carry the bonds or securities; and
- ordinary and necessary expenses paid or incurred in connection with producing exempt income.



INSTRUCTIONS - continued

These expenses may also be added back on Line 6 (e), do not add back twice.

LINE 6(c) Add income taxes, franchise taxes, or capital stock taxes taken as deductions on the Federal Return for any state or political subdivision, or foreign taxes based on or measured by net income.

The Business Enterprise Tax (BET) is not based on or measured by net income and is not added back. Business Profits Tax (BPT) is based on net income and must be added back if a deduction for BPT has been taken of your Federal Return.

LINE 6(d) DEDUCT the wage adjustment required by IRC §280C. Deduct the wages or salaries paid or incurred for the taxable year which is equal to the sum of the credits determined for the taxable year under IRC §45A(a), §51(a), §1396(a), §1400P(b), and §1400R.

LINE 6(e) Add expenses related to constitutionally exempt income. Expenses that are incurred to produce income that is constitutionally exempt from taxation in New Hampshire must be added back to gross business profits. These expenses include such items as interest expense and other expenses incurred to earn interest from investments in direct U.S. obligations. This add back also includes expenses related to the production of non-unitary income not included on this return.

LINE 6(f) A deduction is allowed for the contribution of scientific equipment or apparatus to an educational organization or institute of higher education equal to the sum of the taxpayer's basis in the contributed property plus 50 percent of the unrealized appreciation, or twice the basis of the property, whichever is less.

LINE 6(g) Deduct the allowable net operating loss carry forward from a prior year on this line. Use Form DP-132 to calculate this deduction.

The Net Operating Loss Deduction (NOLD) must be apportioned to determine the amount of the carry forward based on the apportionment determined on the Form DP-80. Form DP-132 must be attached for this deduction. You must report the NOLD available and the amount of NOLD to be carried forward.

LINE 6(h) Add the amount of the increase in the basis of assets required under the IRC which was due to the sale or exchange of an interest in the business organization.

The gain associated with the sale or exchange of an interest in a business organization is reported in New Hampshire at the entity level. The amount reported is the difference between the basis the owner has in the business organization and the increased realized and recognized value of the underlying assets in the business organization for which the interest was sold or exchanged.

LINE 6(i) Add Qualified Investment Company ("QIC") holder's proportional share of QIC profits on this line. A business organization which holds an interest in a QIC must add to gross business profits its share of the QIC profits for the year, losses are not deducted. If the QIC makes a distribution, do not include the distribution in gross business profits of the interest holder.

LINE 6(j) Deduct assistance payments under 12 U.S.C. §1823. Deduct assistance payments included on the Federal Return for assistance payments made to insured depository institutions. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation is authorized, in its sole discretion and upon such terms and conditions as the Board of Directors may prescribe, to make loans to, to make deposits in, to purchase the assets or securities of, to assume the liabilities of, or to make contributions to, any insured depository institution.

LINE 6(k) Net Lines 6(a) through 6(j).

LINE 7 Adjusted Gross Business Profits
Combine Lines 5 and 6(k).



INSTRUCTIONS - continued

LINE 8 NEW HAMPSHIRE APPORTIONMENT

Business organizations which have business activity, including rental activity, both inside and outside this state AND which are subject to income taxes (or a franchise tax measured by net income) in another state, or are subject to the jurisdiction of another state to impose a net income tax or capital stock tax upon it, whether or not actually imposed by the other state, must apportion gross business profits to New Hampshire by using Form DP-80, Apportionment of Income. Form DP-80 may be obtained from the Department's website at www.revenue.nh.gov/ or by calling the Forms Line at (603) 230-5001. After completing Form DP-80, enter the apportionment to six decimal places on Line 8. **All others enter 1.00 on Line 8.**

LINE 9

Enter the product of Line 7 multiplied by Line 8. If negative, enter zero.

LINE 10

Enter the product of Line 9 multiplied by 8.5%.

CALCULATE YOUR CREDITS

LINE 11 CREDITS

LINE 11(a) If you have paid the BET in this year, or have carry over BET credits from the prior 5 years and have no other credits, enter the BET credit here.

LINE 11(b) If you have credits in addition to the BET credit enter the total credits available on this line. Attach Form DP-160; only available to those entities that have more than one credit available.

LINE 12 New Hampshire Business Profits Tax Net of Statutory Credits (Line 10 minus Line 11(a) or Line 11(b)). The amount cannot be less than zero.

Enter the amount from Line 12 on Line 1(b) of the NH BT- Summary Form.

THIS RETURN MUST BE FILED WITH THE BT-SUMMARY AND ALL APPLICABLE FEDERAL SCHEDULES.