

# 2022 Form 4T Instructions

Tax-exempt organizations and certain individual retirement arrangements (IRAs) or Medical Savings Accounts (MSAs) use Form 4T to report their unrelated business taxable income and credits and to compute their franchise or income tax and economic development surcharge liability.

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## General Franchise or Income Tax Return Instructions

### Who Must File

**Organizations Required to File.** The following exempt organizations are required to file a Wisconsin corporation franchise or income tax return:

- Organizations exempt from Wisconsin income taxation under sec. 71.26(1)(a) or 71.45(1), Wis. Stats., which satisfy, or which are the sole owner of limited liability companies (LLCs) that satisfy, all the following:
  - Do business in Wisconsin,
  - Have at least \$1,000 of gross income from an unrelated trade or business for federal income tax purposes, and
  - Must file federal Form 990-T or 4720 to report such unrelated trade or business income.
- Trusts exempt from federal income tax under Internal Revenue Code (IRC) section 501(a), which satisfy all the following:
  - Have income from Wisconsin sources, such as business transacted or property located in Wisconsin,
  - Have at least \$1,000 of gross income from an unrelated trade or business for federal income tax purposes, and
  - Must file federal Form 990-T, 4720, or 5227.
- IRAs and MSAs described in IRC sections 408(a) and 220(d) which satisfy all the following:
  - Have income from Wisconsin sources, such as business transacted or property located in Wisconsin,
  - Have at least \$1,000 of gross income from an unrelated trade or business for federal income tax purposes, and
  - Must file federal Form 990-T or 4720.
- Exempt organizations engaged in buying or selling lottery prizes if the winning tickets were originally bought in Wisconsin.

“Gross income” of a manufacturing, merchandising, or mining business is the total receipts or sales, less the cost of goods sold, plus the gross income from other sources that is includable in unrelated business taxable income.

**“Doing business in this state.”** The definition of “Doing business in this state,” sec. 71.22(1r), Wis. Stats, includes regularly selling products or services of any kind or nature to customers in Wisconsin that receive the product or service in Wisconsin; regularly soliciting business from potential customers in Wisconsin; regularly performing services outside Wisconsin for which the benefits are received in Wisconsin; regularly engaging in transactions with customers in Wisconsin that involve intangible property and result in receipts flowing to the taxpayer from within Wisconsin; and holding loans secured by real or tangible personal property located in Wisconsin. “Regular” and “regularly” mean 15 or more days of activity. Fifteen days of activity means one person for 15 days or 15 persons for one day, or any combination of persons and days that results in at least 15 person-days of activity. “Days of activity” include any day, or portion thereof, upon which business activity took place. “Days of activity” do not include travel days, holidays, or weekends, unless business activities were conducted on those days.

**Organizations Not Required to File.** The following organizations are **not** required to file a Wisconsin corporation franchise or income tax return:

- Exempt organizations that aren’t subject to tax on unrelated business taxable income under IRC section 511 and aren’t required to file federal Form 990-T, except those with income realized from the sale of or purchase and subsequent sale or redemption of lottery prizes if the winning tickets were originally bought in Wisconsin.
- Employee benefit plans established by an employer engaged in or affecting interstate commerce or by an employee organization that represents employees engaged in or affecting interstate commerce. This exception doesn’t apply to government plans, church plans not electing under the vesting, etc., provisions, worker’s compensation plans, non-U.S. plans primarily for nonresident aliens, and “excess benefit plans.”

- The State of Wisconsin, including the University of Wisconsin System, or any county, village, school district, or other political unit of the State of Wisconsin.
- Credit unions.

### When and Where to File

Generally, an exempt organization must file Form 4T by the 15th day of the 5th month following the close of its taxable year. However, an employees' trust defined in IRC section 401(a), an IRA, and an MSA must file Form 4T by the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the taxable year. If a return is filed late, without an extension, the exempt organization may be subject to penalties and interest.

**Extensions.** If you are requesting an extension of time to file your federal income tax return, the following treatment applies:

- For exempt organizations taxable as corporations, any extension allowed by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) for filing the federal return automatically extends the Wisconsin due date to 30 days after the federal extended due date. You don't need to submit either a copy of the federal extension or an application for a Wisconsin extension to the department by the original due date of your return. However, you must file a copy of the federal extension with the Wisconsin return that you file.
- For exempt organizations taxable as trusts, any extension allowed by the IRS for filing the federal return automatically extends the Wisconsin due date to the federal due date. You must file a copy of the federal extension with the Wisconsin return that you file.
- **Disaster Relief Extension.** If you are filing under extension because of a federal or state disaster, include a statement indicating which disaster extension you are using and attach it to your return. Additional information on disaster areas can be found here: [revenue.wi.gov/Pages/FAQS/pcs-extensn.aspx#ext5](https://revenue.wi.gov/Pages/FAQS/pcs-extensn.aspx#ext5)

### Filing Return

If you file your return on paper, follow these mailing instructions carefully:

- **Do not fasten, staple, or bind the pages of your return.** Use paper clips instead.
- If you are submitting multiple returns, separate them with **colored separator sheets**.
- Use the mailing address shown on the form.

### Period Covered by Return

The return must cover the same period as the exempt organization's federal business income tax return, Form 990-T. A 2022 Wisconsin return must be filed by an exempt organization for calendar year 2022 or a fiscal year that begins in 2022. A fiscal year may end only on the last day of a month. The period covered by the return can't exceed 12 months.

Example: Corporation A has a fiscal year beginning March 1, 2022 and ending February 28, 2023. Corporation A files a 2022 Form 4T for the period of March 1, 2022 through February 28, 2023.

However, exempt organizations reporting on a 52-53 week period for federal tax purposes must file on the same reporting period for Wisconsin. A 52-53 week taxable year is deemed to begin on the first day of the calendar month beginning nearest to the first day of the 52-53 week taxable year. The taxable year is deemed to end on the last day of the calendar month closest to the last day of the 52-53 week taxable year for purposes of due dates, extensions, and assessments of interest and penalties.

Any change in accounting period made for federal purposes must also be made for Wisconsin purposes. For the first taxable year for which the change applies, file with the Wisconsin return a copy of the IRS's notice of approval of accounting period change if such approval is required or an explanation of the change if the IRS's approval isn't required.

## Accounting Methods and Elections

In computing unrelated business taxable income, the method of accounting must be the same method used in computing federal unrelated business taxable income. However, if the method used for federal purposes isn't authorized under the IRC in effect for Wisconsin, use a method authorized under the IRC in effect for Wisconsin.

**Change in Accounting Method.** A change in accounting method made for federal purposes must also be made for Wisconsin purposes, unless the change isn't authorized under the IRC in effect for Wisconsin. Adjustments required federally as a result of a change made while the exempt organization is subject to Wisconsin taxation must also be made for Wisconsin purposes, except in the last year that an exempt organization is subject to taxation by Wisconsin it must take into account all remaining adjustments required.

For the first taxable year for which the change applies, file with the Wisconsin return either a copy of the application for change in accounting method filed with the IRS and copy of the IRS's consent, if applicable, or an explanation of the change if the IRS's approval isn't required.

**Elections.** As explained above, an exempt organization can't make different elections for federal and Wisconsin purposes with respect to accounting periods and accounting methods, unless the federal method isn't permitted under the IRC in effect for Wisconsin. In situations where an exempt organization has an option under the IRC and the IRS doesn't consider that option to be a method of accounting, a different election may be made for Wisconsin than that made for federal purposes. If federal law specifies the manner or time period in which an election must be made, those requirements also apply for Wisconsin purposes. For more information, see Wisconsin [Tax Bulletin 214](#) (July 2021, page 8).

If different elections are made, adjustments are required on the Wisconsin return to account for any differences. Exempt organizations enter such adjustments on Part 1 or Part 2.

## Payment of Estimated Tax

The franchise or income tax and economic development surcharge must be paid by the 15th day of the 5th month (15th day of the 4th month for employees' trusts, IRAs, and MSAs) following the close of the taxable period, *regardless of the due date of the return*. Exempt organizations may be required to make quarterly estimated payments to prepay their franchise or income tax and economic development surcharge.

If the total of an exempt organization's franchise or income tax and economic development surcharge due is \$500 or more, it generally must make quarterly estimated tax payments. Corporations should use Wisconsin Form Corp-ES or make payment by electronic funds transfer, and trusts should use Form 1-ES or make payment by electronic funds transfer. Failure to make required estimated tax payments may result in an interest charge.

**CAUTION:** An extension for filing the return doesn't extend the time to pay the franchise or income tax. Interest will be charged on the tax and surcharge not paid by the original due date. You can avoid interest charges during the extension period by paying the tax and surcharge due by the original due date. Submit your payment with Wisconsin Form Corp-ES, *Corporation Estimated Tax Voucher*.

**Quick Refund.** An exempt corporation that overpaid its estimated tax may apply for a refund before filing its tax return if its overpayment is (1) at least 10% of the expected Wisconsin tax liability and (2) at least \$500. To apply, file Wisconsin Form 4466W, *Corporation or Pass-Through Entity Application for Quick Refund of Overpayment of Estimated Tax*, after the end of the taxable year and before the exempt corporation files its tax return. **Do not** file Form 4466W at the same time as your tax return.

An exempt corporation that has a tax due when filing its tax return as a result of receiving a "quick refund" will be charged 12% annual interest on the amount of unpaid tax from the date the refund is issued to the earlier of the 15th day of the 5th month (15th day of the 4th month for employees' trusts, IRAs, and MSAs) after the close of the taxable year or the date the tax liability is paid. Any tax that remains unpaid after the unextended due date of the tax return continues to be subject to 18% or 12% annual interest, as appropriate.

## Disclosure of Related Entity Expenses and Reportable Transactions

An exempt organization may be required to separately disclose certain expenses paid, accrued, or incurred to a related entity. An exempt organization or its material advisor may also be required to separately disclose reportable transactions.

**CAUTION:** Wisconsin law provides that certain related entity expenses shall not be allowed as deductions if they are not timely disclosed as required by the Department of Revenue. Also, penalties may apply for failure to disclose reportable transactions to the department.

**Disclosure of Related Entity Expenses.** If the exempt organization will be deducting more than \$100,000 (after considering the effect of apportionment) of interest, rent, or intangible expenses or management fees paid, accrued, or incurred to a related person or entity, the corporation must generally file Schedule RT, *Wisconsin Related Entity Expenses Disclosure Statement*, with its franchise or income tax return. The Schedule RT instructions explain the reporting requirements.

However, even if you are not required to file Schedule RT, if you are taking deductions for interest, rent, or intangible expenses or management fees paid, accrued, or incurred to related entities, you must add those expenses back to federal income as Wisconsin modification. If the expenses meet the tests for deductibility, you may subtract them out as subtraction modifications.

**Organization's Disclosure of Reportable Transactions.** If an exempt organization was required to include any form with its federal tax return to disclose a "reportable transaction," as defined under sec. 71.81(1)(c), Wis. Stats., it must file a copy of that form with the Department of Revenue within 60 days of the date it is required to file it for federal income tax purposes, provided it is otherwise required to file a Wisconsin return. This includes federal Form 8886, *Reportable Transaction Disclosure Statement*.

See the instructions to federal Form 8886 to determine if you are required to file the form for federal purposes.

**Material Advisor's Disclosure of Reportable Transactions.** A "material advisor" means any person who provides any material aid, assistance, or advice with respect to organizing, managing, promoting, selling, implementing, insuring, or carrying out any reportable transaction (as defined in the U.S. Treasury Regulations) and who, directly or indirectly, derives gross income from providing such aid, assistance, or advice in an amount that exceeds the threshold amount.

For a material advisor providing advice to an entity and not an individual, the "threshold amount" is any of the following:

- \$25,000 if the reportable transaction is a listed transaction (as defined in the U.S. Treasury Regulations).
- \$250,000 if the reportable transaction is not a listed transaction.

For a material advisor providing advice to an individual, the "threshold amount" is any of the following:

- \$10,000 if the reportable transaction is a listed transaction (as defined in the U.S. Treasury Regulations).
- \$50,000 if the reportable transaction is not a listed transaction.

A material advisor that is required to disclose a reportable transaction to the IRS must file a copy of the disclosure with the Department of Revenue within 60 days of the date it is required for federal income tax purposes, if the reportable transaction affects the taxpayer's Wisconsin income or franchise tax liability. For federal purposes, the form required for this disclosure is Form 8918.

If you are required to file Form 8918 for federal income tax purposes and the reportable transaction to which the form relates affects the taxpayer's Wisconsin income or franchise tax liability, send a paper copy, separate from the Wisconsin return, to the following address: Wisconsin Department of Revenue, Tax Shelters Program, PO Box 8958,

Madison, WI 53708-8958. Include a listing of the names and identification numbers of each Wisconsin taxpayer for whom the advisor provided services to.

### Internal Revenue Service Adjustments, Amended Returns, and Claims for Refund

**Internal Revenue Service Adjustments.** If an exempt organization's federal tax return is adjusted by the IRS and such adjustments affect the Wisconsin net tax payable, the amount of a Wisconsin credit, or a Wisconsin loss carryforward, you must report such adjustments to the Department of Revenue within 180 days after they become final by either filing an amended Wisconsin franchise/income tax return or mailing a copy of the final federal audit report.

Send a copy of the final federal audit reports and any associated amended Wisconsin returns to the Wisconsin Department of Revenue, PO Box 8908, Madison, WI 53708-8908. If submitting a federal audit report without an amended return, mail it to the Audit Bureau, Wisconsin Department of Revenue, Mail Stop 3-107, PO Box 8906, Madison, WI 53708-8906. Don't attach these items to the tax return for the current year.

**Amended Returns.** After you have filed a complete, original tax return, you may file an amended return to correct a tax return as you originally filed it or as it was later adjusted by an amended return, a claim for refund, or an office or field audit.

If you file an amended federal return and the changes affect the Wisconsin net tax payable, the amount of a Wisconsin credit, or a Wisconsin loss carryforward, you must file an amended Wisconsin return with the Department of Revenue within 180 days after filing the amended federal return.

To file an amended Wisconsin return, put a check mark on the line next to item D1 on the front of the return, complete the return, and include Schedule AR to explain any changes made. Show computations in detail, including any applicable supplemental forms or schedules. Also show how you figured your refund or additional amount owed.

Where applicable, the line-by-line instructions in this booklet provide specific instructions for how to compute the amounts on an amended return.

**Claims for Refund.** A claim for refund must be filed within 4 years of the unextended due date of the return. However, a claim for refund to recover all or part of any tax or credit paid as a result of an office or field audit must be filed within 4 years after such an assessment. That assessment must have been paid and must not have been protested by filing a petition for redetermination. See section Tax 2.12, Wisconsin Administrative Code, for more information.

### Economic Development Surcharge

The economic development surcharge applies to corporations having gross receipts from all unrelated trade or business activities of \$4 million or more during the taxable year. Corporations that must file Wisconsin franchise or income tax returns must pay the economic development surcharge, with certain exceptions. The surcharge doesn't apply to:

- Exempt corporations that have less than \$4 million of gross receipts from all unrelated trade or business activities for federal income tax purposes.
- "Gross receipts from all unrelated trade or business activities" includes gross receipts, gross sales, the gross sales price from the disposition of capital assets and business assets, gross rents, gross income from unrelated debt-financed property, gross interest, annuities, royalties, and rents from controlled organizations, gross investment income, gross exploited exempt activity income, gross advertising income, gross receipts passed through from other entities, and all other receipts that are included in unrelated business taxable income for Wisconsin income tax purposes.

For more information, refer to Publication 400, *Wisconsin's Economic Development Surcharge*.

## Information Returns

If an exempt organization pays \$600 or more in rents, royalties, or certain nonwage compensation to one or more individuals, the exempt organization must file an information return to report those payments. You may use Wisconsin Form 9b, *Miscellaneous Income*, or you may use federal Forms 1099 or 1099-NEC instead of Form 9b. For more information, see the Form 9b instructions.

## Wisconsin Use Tax

Exempt organizations that don't hold a Wisconsin Certificate of Exempt Status (CES#) and purchase taxable tangible personal property, certain coins and stamps, certain leased properties affixed to real estate, certain digital goods, or taxable services for storage, use, or consumption in Wisconsin without payment of a sales or use tax may owe Wisconsin state, county, or stadium use tax and be required to file a Wisconsin sales and use tax return.

For more information or forms, visit the department's web site at [revenue.wi.gov/Pages/FAQS/home.aspx](https://revenue.wi.gov/Pages/FAQS/home.aspx), e-mail [DORSalesandUse@wisconsin.gov](mailto:DORSalesandUse@wisconsin.gov), fax your question to (608) 267-1030, call (608) 266-2776, or write to the Wisconsin Department of Revenue, Mail Stop 5-77, PO Box 8946, Madison, WI 53708-8946.

## Penalties for Not Filing or Filing Incorrect Returns

If you don't file a Form 4T that you are required to file, or if you file an incorrect Form 4T due to negligence or fraud, interest and penalties may be assessed against you. The interest rate on delinquent taxes is 18% per year. Civil penalties may be as much as 100% of the amount of tax not reported on the return. Criminal penalties for filing a false return include a fine of up to \$10,000 and imprisonment. Further, if you fail to disclose reportable transactions, you may be subject to the penalties described in sec. 71.81, Wis. Stats., including a \$30,000 penalty for failure to disclose a listed transaction.

## Conformity With Internal Revenue Code and Exceptions

The Wisconsin income and franchise tax law applicable is based on the federal Internal Revenue Code ("IRC"). The IRC generally applies for Wisconsin purposes at the same time as for federal purposes. For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2022, Wisconsin's definition of the IRC is the IRC as of December 31, 2020 with exceptions. Below is a listing of the exceptions.

**Note:** The exceptions and provisions adopted by Wisconsin listed below are those in effect as of the publication date of these instructions. It is possible that subsequent changes in Wisconsin law may add or eliminate some exceptions applicable to taxable years beginning in 2022.

## Provisions of the Internal Revenue Code Adopted by Wisconsin:

Changes made by the following public laws apply for Wisconsin purposes for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2020:

- Sections 20101, 20102, 20104, 20201, 40201, 40202, 40203, 40308, 40309, 40311, 40414, 41101, 41107, 41114, 41115, and 41116 of P.L. [115-123](#).
  - Section 20101, relating to the definition of the California wildfire disaster zone.
  - Section 20102(d), relating to amendments to any plan or annuity contract as a result of the California wildfires.
  - Section 20104(a), relating to charitable contributions made as a result of the California wildfires.
  - Section 20104(b), relating to the increased personal casualty loss due to the California wildfires.
  - Section 20201(a), relating to a change in the date a major disaster has been declared by the President.
  - Section 20201(b), relating to the modification of secs. 280C(a), 51(i)(1), and 52, IRC.
  - Section 40308, relating to the December 31, 2017 date extension for special expensing rules.

- Section 40311, relating to the December 31, 2017 date extension for the empowerment zone tax incentives.
- Section 40414, relating to the December 31, 2017 date extension for the special rule for sales or dispositions to implement FERC or state electric restructuring policy for qualified electric utilities
- Section 41101, relating to references to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.
- Section 41107, relating to the expansion of deductions for attorney fees and court costs paid by, or on behalf of, a taxpayer in connection with a reward to include rewards under section 21F of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, a State false claims act, including a State false claims act with qui tam provisions, and section 23 of the Commodity Exchange Act.
- Section 41114, relating to new rules for amounts that may be distributed upon hardship of the employee. Under the rules, a distribution is not treated as failing to be made upon the hardship of an employee solely because the employee did not take any available loan under the plan.
- Section 41115, relating to each population census tract in Puerto Rico that is a low-income community shall be deemed to be certified and designated as a qualified opportunity zone, effective on December 22, 2017.
- Section 41116, relating to tax homes in foreign countries. Under the act, an individual shall not be treated as having a tax home in a foreign country for any period for which their abode is within the United States, unless the individual is serving in an area designated by the President of the United State by Executive order as a combat zone for purposes of section 112 in support of the Armed Forces of the United States.
- Section 101 (a), (b), and (h) of division U of P.L. [115-141](#):
  - Section 101(b), relating to the repeal of the transit/vanpooling base-year rule.
- Section 1203 of P.L. [116-25](#), relating to reviews by the Tax Court regarding equitable relief from joint liability. The act provides a limitation for requests for equitable relief that requires the request be made before the expiration of section 6502 if the liability has not been paid, or within the time in which a timely claim for refund or credit of such payment if the liability has been paid.
- Section 1122 of P.L. [116-92](#), relating to the addition of section 207 of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 in title 2 of the Internal Revenue Code, *Rights and Protections Relating to Criminal History Inquiries*, to the list of acts considered unlawful for purposes of the definition of unlawful discrimination.
- Section 301 of division O, section 1302 of division P, and sections 101, 102, 103, 117, 118, 132, 201, 202 (a), (b), and (c), 204 (a), (b), and (c), 301, and 302 of division Q of P.L. [116-94](#):
  - Section 301 of division O, relating to the one-year reinstatement for exclusions for qualified state or local tax benefits and qualified reimbursement payments provided to members of qualified volunteer emergency response organizations and increases the exclusion for qualified reimbursement payments to \$50 for each month during which a volunteer performs services.
  - Section 117 of division Q, relating to the extension of the special expensing rules for certain productions to December 31, 2020.
  - Section 118 of division Q, relating to the extension of the empowerment zone tax incentives to December 31, 2020.
  - Section 132 of division Q, relating to the extension of the special rule for sales or dispositions to implement FERC or state restructuring policy for qualified electric utilities to December 31, 2020.
  - Section 201 of division Q, relating to the definitions of a qualified disaster area, qualified disaster zone, qualified disaster, and incident period.
  - Section 202(c) of division Q, relating to loans made during the 180-day period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, for a qualified individual, up to \$100,000 may be borrowed from a qualified employer plan. Any required payment due date for outstanding loans may be delayed for a year.
  - Section 204(a) of division Q, relating to allowing qualified charitable contributions to the extent that the aggregate of such contributions does not exceed the excess of the taxpayer's contribution base (for individuals) or the taxpayer's taxable income (for corporations) over the amount of all other charitable contributions. The contributions must be made beginning on January 1, 2018, and ending on the date which is 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, for relief efforts in one or more qualified disaster areas.
  - Section 301 of division Q, relating to the modification to the definition of income used to determine the tax-exempt status of a mutual or cooperative telephone or electric company to exclude certain government grants, contributions, and assistance.



- Section 302 of division Q, relating to the repeal of the increase in unrelated business taxable income for certain fringe benefit expenses.
- Section 2(a) of P.L. [116-98](#), relating to cash contributions made for the relief of the families of the dead or wounded victims of the mass shooting in Virginia Beach, VA on May 31, 2019, are treated as charitable contributions even if the contribution is for the exclusive benefit of the families.
- Section 2(b) of P.L. [116-98](#), relating to payments made on or after May 31, 2019, and on or before June 1, 2021, to the spouse or any dependent of the dead or wounded victims of the mass shooting in Virginia Beach, VA on May 31, 2019, by an organization exempt from tax under section 501(a) of the IRC is treated as related to the purpose or function constituting the basis for the organization's exemption, and is not treated as inuring to the benefit of any private individual if such payments are made in good faith using a reasonable and objective formula which is consistently applied with respect to such victims.
- Sections 301, 302, and 304 of division EE of P.L. [116-260](#):
  - Section 301(1) of division EE, relating to the term "qualified disaster area" means any area with respect to which a major disaster was declared, during the period beginning on January 1, 2020, and ending on the date which is 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act under section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act if the incident period of the disaster with respect to which such declaration is made begins on or after December 28, 2019, and on or before the date of the enactment of this Act. This term does not include disasters declared due to COVID-19.
  - Section 301(2) of division EE, relating to the term "qualified disaster zone" means that portion of any qualified disaster area which was determined by the President, during the period beginning on January 1, 2020, and ending on the date which is 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, to warrant individual or individual and public assistance by reason of the qualified disaster with respect to such disaster area.
  - Section 301(3) of division EE, relating to the term "qualified disaster means, with respect to any qualified disaster area, the disaster by reason of which a major disaster was declared with respect to such area.
  - Section 301(4) of division EE, relating to the term "incident period" means, with respect to any qualified disaster, the period specified by FEMA as the period during which such disaster occurred.
  - Section 302(d) of division EE, relating to amendments to any plan or annuity contract.
  - Section 304(a) of division EE, providing that qualified charitable contributions are allowed by corporations to the extent that the aggregate of such contributions does not exceed the excess of 100% of the taxpayer's taxable income over the amount of all other charitable contributions and by treating charitable contributions other than qualified disaster relief contributions as contributions allowed under section 170(b)(2) of the IRC. The limitation of 25% for corporations shall be applied first to qualified contributions without regard to any qualified disaster relief contributions and then separately to such qualified disaster relief contribution. The contributions must be made beginning on January 1, 2020, and ending on the date which is 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and is made for relief efforts in one or more qualified disaster areas.

**Provisions of the Internal Revenue Code Not Adopted by Wisconsin:**

- Section 13113 of P.L. 103-66, which created sec. 1202 of the IRC effective for small business stock issued after August 10, 1993.
- Sections 1, 3, 4, and 5 of P.L. 106-519, which repealed foreign sales corporation provisions and replaced with extraterritorial income provisions.
- Sections 101, 102, and 422 of P.L. 108-357, which repealed the exclusion for extraterritorial income, domestic production activities deduction, and the creation of sec. 965 – incentives to reinvest foreign earnings in the U.S.
- Sections 1310 and 1351 of P.L. 109-58, which provides for the modification to special rules for nuclear decommissioning costs, repeal of the limitation on contract research expenses paid so small businesses, universities, and federal laboratories.

- Section 11146 of P.L. 109-59, the tax treatment of state ownership of railroad real estate investment trust.
- Section 403(q) of P.L. 109-135, which provides incentives to reinvest foreign earnings from controlled foreign corporations in the U.S.
- Section 513 of P.L. 109-222, which repeals foreign sales corporation/extraterritorial income exclusion binding contract relief.
- Sections 104 and 307 of P.L. 109-432, which increases the rates of the alternative incremental credit and provides a new alternative simplified credit and that gross income does not include an IRA distribution used to fund an HSA.
- Sections 8233 and 8235 of P.L. 110-28, which created a special rule for banks required to change from the reserve method of accounting in becoming tax-option (S) corporations and the elimination of all earnings and profits attributable to pre-1983 years.
- Section 11(e) and (g) of P.L. 110-172, which provides clerical amendments to research credits for controlled corporations and common control, and clerical amendments to the FSC Repeal and Extraterritorial Income Exclusion Act of 2000.
- Section 301 of P.L. 110-245, which provides for tax responsibilities of expatriation.
- Section 15351 of P.L. 110-246, limits the amount of farm losses that may offset non-farming business income to \$300,000.
- Section 302 of division A, section 401 of division B, and sections 312, 322, 502(c), 707, and 801 of division C of P.L. 110-343, which limits executive compensation for employers participating in troubled assets relief program for the taxable year in which the troubled assets exceed \$300,000,000. Caps the domestic production activities deduction at 6% for oil-related activities. The deduction for income attributable to domestic production activities in Puerto Rico applies to the first 8 taxable years beginning before January 1, 2010. Tax incentives for investment in the District of Columbia includes exclusion for gain on sale of an asset held from more than 5 years. Defines wages for purposes of the domestic production activities deduction. Creates sec. 198A to provide for expensing of disaster expenses for control of hazardous substances. Specifies treatment of nonqualified deferred compensation plans maintained by foreign corporations.
- Sections 1232, 1241, 1251, 1501, and 1502 of division B of P.L. 111-5, which suspends the special rules for original issue discount on high yield obligations issued during the period 9/1/2008 and 12/31/2009. Allows a 75% exclusion for small business stock issued between 1/17/2009 and 12/31/2009. Provides that no built-in-gain tax is imposed on a tax-option (S) Corporation for a taxable year beginning in 2009 and 2010 if the seventh taxable year in the corporation's recognition period preceded such taxable year. Tax-exempt obligations held by financial institutions, in an amount not to exceed 2 percent of the adjusted basis of the financial institution's assets, are not taken into account for determining the portion of the financial institutions interest expense subject to the pro rata interest disallowance rule of sec. 265(b). Modification of the small insurer exception to tax-exempt interest expense allocation rules for financial institutions.
- Sections 211, 212, 213, 214, and 216 of P.L. 111-226, which adopts a matching rule to prevent the separation of foreign taxes from the associated foreign income, denies a foreign tax credit for the disqualified portion of any foreign income tax paid in connection with a covered asset acquisition, provides a separate application of foreign tax credit limitation to items resourced under treaties, limits the amount of foreign taxes deemed paid with respect to sec. 956 inclusions, treats a foreign corporation as a member of an affiliated group for interest allocation and apportionment purposes in more than 50% of gross income is effectively connected income and at least 80% of either the vote or value of all outstanding stock is owned directly or indirectly by members of the affiliated group.
- Sections 2011 and 2122 of P.L. 111-240, which provides a 100% exclusion for the gain on the sale of small business stock acquired after 9/27/2010 and before 1/1/2011, and clarifies the income sourcing rules for guarantee fees.
- Sections 753, 754, and 760 of P.L. 111-312, which excludes 60% of the gain on the sale of small business stock in an empowerment zone business to gain attributable to periods before 1/1/2016, specifies that gross income does not include gain on stock acquired before 1/1/2012 and held for more than 5 years, and excludes the gain on sale of small business stock acquired in 2011.
- Section 1106 of P.L. 112-95, which allows airline employees to contribute airline payment amounts under a bankruptcy claim to a traditional IRA as a rollover contribution.
- Sections 104, 318, 322, 323, 324, 326, 327, and 411 of P.L. 112-240, which makes the alternative minimum tax

exemption permanent and indexed for inflation, extends through 2013 the deduction with respect to income attributable to domestic production activities in Puerto Rico, extends the subpart F exception for active financing income, extends the look-thru treatment of payments between related controlled foreign corporations under foreign personal holding company, provides 100% exclusion for gain on small business stock acquired in 2012 and 2013, extends through 2013 the reduction in tax-option (S) Corporation built-in gains tax and clarifies treatment of installment sales, provides a 60% exclusion for gain on small business stock acquired before 2019, and extends through 2013 the rules that allow gain certain sales of electric transmission property to be recognized ratably over 8 taxable years.

- Public Law. 114-7, relating to contributions for relief of slain New York Police Detectives.
- Section 1101 of P.L. 114-74 relating to partnership rules.
- Section 305 of division P of P.L. 114-113, relating to the transportation costs of independent refiners.
- Sections 123, 125-128, 143, 144, 151-153, 165-167, 169-171, 189, 191, 307, 326, and 411 of division Q of P.L. 114-113.
  - Section 123, relating to extension of 15-year straight-line cost recovery for qualified leasehold improvements, qualified restaurant buildings and improvements, and qualified retail improvements.
  - Section 125, relating to the extension of treatment of certain dividends of regulated investment companies.
  - Section 126, relating to the extension of exclusion of 100 percent of gain on certain small business stock.
  - Section 127, relating to the extension of reduction in S-corporation recognition period for built-in gains tax.
  - Section 128, relating to the extension of subpart F exception for active financing income.
  - Section 143, relating to the extension and modification of bonus depreciation.
  - Section 144, relating to the extension of look-thru treatment of payments between related controlled foreign corporations under foreign personal holding company rules.
  - Section 151, relating to the extension and modification of exclusion from gross income of discharge of qualified principal residence indebtedness.
  - Section 152, relating to the extension of mortgage insurance premiums treated as qualified residence interest.
  - Section 153, relating to the extension of above-the-line deduction for qualified tuition and related expenses.
  - Section 165, relating to the extension of classification of certain race horses as 3-year property.
  - Section 166, relating to the extension of 7-year recovery period for motorsports entertainment complexes.
  - Section 167, relating to the extension and modification of accelerated depreciation for business property on an Indian reservation.
  - Section 169, relating to the extension of special expensing rules for certain film and television productions; special expensing for live theatrical productions.
  - Section 170, relating to the extension of deduction allowable with respect to income attributable to domestic production activities in Puerto Rico.
  - Section 171, relating to the extension and modification of empowerment zone tax incentives.
  - Section 189, relating to the extension of special allowance for second generation biofuel plant property.
  - Section 191, relating to the extension of special rule for sales or dispositions to implement FERC or State electric restructuring policy for qualified electric utilities.
  - Section 307, relating to the technical amendment relating to rollover of certain airline payment amounts.
  - Section 326, relating to the dividends derived from RICs and REITs ineligible for deduction for United States source portion of dividends from certain foreign corporations.
  - Section 411, relating to the partnership audit rules.
- Sections 11011, 11012, 13201 (a) to (e) and (g), 13206, 13221, 13301, 13304 (a), (b), and (d), 13531, 13601, 13801, 14101, 14102, 14103, 14201, 14202, 14211, 14212, 14213, 14214, 14215, 14221, 14222, 14301, 14302, 14304, and 14401 of P.L. 115-97:
  - Section 11011, relating to the 20% deduction for domestic qualified business income.
  - Section 11012, relating to the limitation on losses for taxpayers other than corporations.
  - Section 13201 (a) to (e) and (g), relating to the temporary 100% expensing for certain business assets

- (bonus depreciation).
- Section 13206, relating to the amortization of research and experimental expenditures beginning in 2022.
- Section 13221, relating to special rules for the taxable year of inclusion.
- Section 13301, relating to the 30% taxable income limitation for the deduction of interest.
- Section 13304(a), (b), and (d) relating to the limit on the deduction by employers of fringe benefits (meals, entertainment, and transportation).
- Section 13531, relating to the limitation on deductions for FDIC premiums.
- Section 13601, relating to the modification of the limitation on excessive employee remuneration.
- Section 13801, relating to the production period for beer, wine, and distilled spirits.
- Section 14101, relating to the deduction for the foreign-source portion of dividends received by domestic corporations from specified 10% owned foreign corporations.
- Section 14102, relating to the special rules for sale or transfers involving specified 10% owned foreign corporations.
- Section 14103, relating to the treatment of deferred foreign income upon transition to a participation exemption system of taxation.
- Section 14201, relating to the current year global intangible low-taxed income by U.S. shareholders.
- Section 14202, relating to the deduction for foreign derived intangible income and global intangible low-taxed income.
- Section 14211, relating to the elimination of the inclusion of foreign base company oil related income.
- Section 14212, relating to the repeal of the inclusion based on withdrawal of previously excluded subpart F income from qualified investment.
- Section 14213, relating to the modification of stock attribution rules for determining the status as a controlled foreign corporation.
- Section 14214, relating to the modification of the definition of a U.S. shareholder.
- Section 14215, relating to the elimination of the requirement that a corporation must be controlled for 30 days before the subpart F inclusions apply.
- Section 14221, relating to the limitations on income shifting through intangible property transfers.
- Section 14222, relating to certain related party amounts paid or accrued in hybrid transactions or with hybrid entities.
- Section 14301, relating to the repeal of section 902 – indirect foreign tax credits, and determination of the deemed paid credit for subpart F inclusions under sec. 960 on a current year basis.
- Section 14302, relating to the separate foreign tax credit limitation basket for foreign branch income.
- Section 14304, relating to the election to increase the percentage of domestic taxable income offset by the overall domestic loss treated as foreign source.
- Section 14401, relating to the base erosion anti-abuse tax.
- Sections 40304, 40305, 40306, and 40412 of P.L. 115-123:
  - Section 40304, relating to the extension of classification of certain race horses as 3-year property.
  - Section 40305, relating to the extension of 7-year recovery period for motor-sports entertainment complexes.
  - Section 40306, relating to the extension of accelerated depreciation for business property on an Indian reservation.
  - Section 40412, relating to the extension of special allowance for second generation biofuel plant property.
- Section 101 (c) of division T of P.L. 115-141, relating to the application of section 199 to certain qualified payments paid after 2017 for payments received by a patron from a specified agricultural or horticultural cooperative for qualified production activities income
- Sections 101 (d) and (e), 102, 201 to 207, 301, 302, and 401 (a) (47) and (195), (b) (13), (17), (22) and (30), and (d) (1) (D) (v), (vi), and (xiii) and (xvii) (II) of division U of P.L. 115-141:
  - Sections 101 (d) and (e) and 102, relating to technical corrections to bonus depreciation, alternative minimum tax requirements for qualified Indian reservation property, and qualified production activities income made by the Protecting Americans from Tax Hikes Act of 2015 and the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016.
  - Sections 201 to 207 relating to partnership audit rules.

- Sections 301 and 302, relating to amendments to regulatory requirements for partnership returns and the definition of qualified small power production facilities made by the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 and the Energy Policy Act of 2005.
- Section 401 (a) (47) and (195), (b) (13), (17), (22) and (30), and (d) (1) (D) (v), (vi), and (xiii) and (xvii) (II), relating to clerical corrections and deadwood-related provisions to the following: exempt facility bonds, tax-exempt enterprise zone facility bonds, the special allowance for qualified disaster assistance property, reducing the dividends received deduction where portfolio stock is debt financed, exemption from tax on corporations, certain trusts, etc., requirements of domestic international sales corporations, dividends received by corporations, rules applied to deductions for dividends received, the foreign tax credit, and dividends received by corporations.
- Sections 104, 114, 115, 116, 130, and 145 of division Q of P.L. 116-94:
  - Section 104, relating to the deduction of qualified tuition and related expenses.
  - Section 114, relating to the classification of certain race horses as 3-year property.
  - Section 115, relating to the 7-year recovery period for motorsports entertainment complexes.
  - Section 116, relating to the accelerated depreciation for business property on Indian reservations.
  - Section 130, relating to special allowance for second generation biofuel plant property.
  - Section 145, relating to look-thru rule for related controlled foreign corporations.
- Sections 2304 and 2306 of P.L. 116-136:
  - Section 2304, relating to the modification of limitations on losses for taxpayers other than corporations.
  - Section 2306, relating to the modifications of limitation on business interest.
- Sections 111, 114, 115, 116, 118 (a) and (d), 133, 137, 138, and 210 of division EE of P.L. 116-260:
  - Section 111, relating to the look-thru rule for related controlled foreign corporations.
  - Section 114, relating to the exclusion from gross income of discharge of qualified principal residence indebtedness.
  - Section 115, relating to the 7-year recovery period for motorsports entertainment complexes.
  - Section 116, relating to the expensing rules for certain productions.
  - Section 118 (a) and (d), relating to empowerment zone tax incentives.
  - Section 133, relating to the treatment of mortgage insurance premiums as qualified residence interest.
  - Section 137, relating to the classification of certain race horses as 3-year property.
  - Section 138, relating to the accelerated depreciation for business property on Indian reservations.
  - Section 210, relating to temporary allowance of full deduction for business meals.
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### Other Exceptions to Internal Revenue Code

The following federal provisions in effect as of December 31, 2020, are specifically excluded for Wisconsin franchise and income tax purposes:

### Depreciation and Bonus Depreciation

For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, for purposes of computing depreciation, depletion, and amortization, the Internal Revenue Code means the federal Internal Revenue Code in effect on January 1, 2014.

The provision that property required to be depreciated for taxable year 1986 under the Internal Revenue Code as amended to December 31, 1980, to continue to be depreciated under the Internal Revenue Code as amended to December 31, 1980, is limited to taxable years beginning before January 1, 2014.

**Wisconsin has not adopted federal bonus depreciation provisions.** For Wisconsin purposes, depreciation, depletion, and amortization is computed based on the Internal Revenue Code in effect on January 1, 2014.

### Section 179 Expense

Wisconsin has adopted federal section 179 expense provisions. For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, sections 179, 179A, 179B, 179C, 179D, and 179E of the Internal Revenue Code, related to expensing of

depreciable business assets, apply for Wisconsin tax purposes. "Internal Revenue Code" means the federal Internal Revenue Code in effect for the year in which the property is placed in service.

### Accounting for Differences

Adjustments may be necessary to account for differences between federal and Wisconsin taxable income because of the items described above. Exempt organizations show these adjustments on Part 1 and Part 2. See the instructions for line 1 for details.

### Line-by-Line Instructions for Form 4T

You must complete pages 1 and 2 of Form 4T and make appropriate entries on page 3. Do not enter "See attached" instead of completing the entry spaces. If more space is needed, use separate sheets using the same size and format as the printed forms.

Round cents to the nearest whole dollar by eliminating amounts less than 50 cents and increasing amounts from 50 cents through 99 cents to the next higher dollar.

The name and address information should be written on single lines. Do not stack the information on the lines. If more room is needed, abbreviate where possible.

**Do not write "None" on the amount lines if there is not an entry for the lines. Instead, leave the lines blank.**

**Caution:** Federal line numbers referred to on Form 4T and in these instructions may change if the IRS makes changes to their forms after this form is finalized.

### Items A Through J

Before completing items A through J, fill in the exempt organization's 2022 taxable year at the top of the form and the organization's name and address. If the organization dissolved, enter the date of dissolution as the ending date of the 2022 taxable year.

■ **Item A. Federal Employer Identification Number** – Enter the exempt organization's federal employer identification number (EIN). If you haven't yet applied for a federal EIN, you may do so by filing federal Form SS-4 with the IRS, calling the IRS's toll-free number at (800) 829-4933, or applying online at [http://www.irs.gov/Businesses/Small-Businesses-&Self-Employed/Apply-for-an-Employer-Identification-Number-\(EIN\)-Online](http://www.irs.gov/Businesses/Small-Businesses-&Self-Employed/Apply-for-an-Employer-Identification-Number-(EIN)-Online).

■ **Item B. Business Activity (NAICS) Code** – Enter the organization's principal business activity code, based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), from your federal return. If your federal return is a consolidated return, go to [census.gov/naics/](https://www.census.gov/naics/) to find the NAICS code for your principal business activity.

■ **Item C. State and Year of Organization** – Enter the 2-letter postal abbreviation for the state (or name of the foreign country) under whose laws the organization was formed or organized and the year of formation or organization.

■ **D1. Amended Return** – Check here if this is an amended return. Include Schedule AR detailing the lines you are changing and any supporting form or schedule.

■ **D2. First Return** – Check here if this is the first year that you are filing a Wisconsin return because the corporation wasn't in existence or didn't do business in Wisconsin in prior years.

■ **D3. Final Return** – If the corporation ceased to exist or withdrew from Wisconsin during the year and will no longer be filing Form 4T, check here and submit a copy of your plan of liquidation and federal Form 966 if the corporation liquidated.

Note: checking this box will not close all your accounts with the department; only the corporation account will close.

■ **D4-5. Short Period** – Indicate that a short period return is being filed due to a change in the corporation’s accounting period or a stock purchase or sale by checking the appropriate line.

Be sure to use the correct year’s tax return when filing for a short period. If the tax returns are not yet available, wait until the returns become available and file under extension. For example, if a taxpayer has a short period from January 1, 2023 through February 28, 2023, the 2023 Form 4T will not be ready by July 15, 2023 (unextended due date for a February 28 year-end). Wisconsin law follows the federal extension provisions but provides for an additional 30-day extension beyond the federal extension, so filing under extension will allow the correct years return to be filed when the 2023 Form 4T is available (typically November 1). Note that an extension does not extend the time to pay a balance due. To avoid interest charges, pay the amount due by the unextended due date.

■ **Item E. Extended Due Date** – Check here if the exempt organization has an extension of time to file its Wisconsin return, and enter the extended due date.

**Disaster Relief Extension.** If you are filing under extension because of a federal or state disaster, include a statement indicating which disaster extension you are using and attach it to your return. Additional information on disaster areas can be found here: [revenue.wi.gov/Pages/FAQS/pcs-extensn.aspx#ext5](https://revenue.wi.gov/Pages/FAQS/pcs-extensn.aspx#ext5)

■ **Item F. Schedule RT Required** – Check here if the exempt organization is filing Schedule RT, *Wisconsin Related Entity Expenses Disclosure Statement*, with its return. Schedule RT is generally required if the exempt organization pays, accrues, or incurs more than \$100,000 of expenses to a related person or entity in the taxable year. See the Schedule RT instructions for details of the requirement to file Schedule RT.

■ **Item G. Name Change** - Check here if the organization changed its name during the taxable year.

■ **Item H. Internal Revenue Service Adjustment** – If an organization’s federal tax return is adjusted by the IRS and the adjustments affect the Wisconsin net tax payable, the amount of a Wisconsin credit, a Wisconsin net business loss carryforward, or a Wisconsin capital loss carryforward, you must report the adjustments to the Department of Revenue within 180 days after they become final.

Send a copy of the final federal audit reports and any associated amended Wisconsin returns to the Wisconsin Department of Revenue, PO Box 8908, Madison, WI 53708-8908. If submitting a federal audit report without an amended return, mail it to the Audit Bureau, Wisconsin Department of Revenue, Mail Stop 3-107, PO Box 8906, Madison, WI 53708-8906. Don’t include these items with the tax return for the current year.

■ **Item I. Type of Organization** – Check the line that indicates how the organization will be taxed. Failure to check the proper box may result in the incorrect processing of your return.

■ **Item J. Name of Trustee** – Enter the name of the trustee if the organization is taxable as a trust.

**NOTE:** Lines 1 through 13 are only for exempt organizations taxable as corporations. Exempt organizations taxable as trusts must skip lines 1 through 13 and begin on line 14.

**Lines 1 Through 13 - Organizations Taxable as Corporations**

■ **Line 1. Federal Unrelated Business Taxable Income** – Enter the amount from federal Form 990-T, Part I, line 11. This is federal unrelated business taxable income after the net operating loss deduction and special deductions. All income that is realized from the sale of or purchase and subsequent sale or redemption of lottery prizes if the winning tickets were originally bought in Wisconsin must be reported to Wisconsin.

Tax-exempt corporations are required to make adjustments to Part 1 - *Additions* and Part 2 - *Subtractions* on Form 4T unless the adjustments are not required because of how the exempt entity computes its unrelated business taxable income under IRC sec. [512](#).

If any changes to the IRC or depreciation or amortization differences described above affect the computation of federal unrelated business taxable income but don't apply for Wisconsin purposes, enter the adjustments on lines 2 or 4.

■ **Line 2 – Additions** – Enter the total additions from Part 1 on page 3.

**Instructions for how to complete Part 1 - Additions:**

- **Line 1. Interest Income** – Enter interest income, less related expenses, received on state and municipal obligations that was excluded from federal unrelated business taxable income, except interest which is by law exempt from Wisconsin taxation. Enter only the state or municipal interest that is considered unrelated business taxable income.
- **Line 2. State Taxes** – Enter the amount of taxes deducted from federal unrelated business taxable income under IRC section 164.
- **Line 3. Capital Gains and Losses** – For corporations, capital losses are allowed in the current taxable year only to the extent of capital gains.
- **Line 4. Net Operating Loss Carryover** – Enter the amount of any federal net operating loss carryover.
- **Lines 5. Related Entity Expenses** – An exempt organization taxable as a corporation must make an addition modification to “add back” management fees, intangible expenses, interest expenses, or rental expenses that are paid, accrued, or incurred to a related entity. These expenses must generally also be disclosed on Schedule RT. See the Schedule RT instructions for further details of the expenses required to be disclosed on Schedule RT and added back to income on Part 1 on page 3.

After the corporation makes this addition modification, the corporation uses Part II of Schedule RT to determine if it is eligible for a deduction for any of the amount added back. The corporation then makes a subtraction modification on Part 2 in the amount it is eligible to deduct.

If the corporation is a partner, member, or beneficiary of a pass-through entity, also include the amount of modification included on line 22a of Schedule 3K-1 and line 14a of Schedule 2K-1, as applicable.

- **Line 6. Reserved for Future Use**
- **Line 7. Transitional Adjustments** – Transitional adjustments are not applicable for organizations taxable as corporations.
- **Line 8. Credits Includable in Income** – For certain credits, you must include the credit amount in your income. Enter on line 8 the total of the following credit amounts, if applicable:

Credit	Schedule
Business Development Credit	Schedule BD
Community Rehabilitation Program Credit	Schedule CM
Development Zones Credits	Schedule DC
Economic Development Tax Credit	Schedule ED
Electronics and Information Technology Manufacturing Zone Credit	Schedule EIT
Employee College Savings Account Contribution Credit	Schedule ES
Enterprise Zone Jobs Credit	Schedule EC
Farmland Preservation Credit	Schedules FC & FC-A
Jobs Tax Credit	Schedule JT
Manufacturing & Agriculture Credit	2021 Schedule MA-M and Schedule MA-A
Manufacturing Investment Credit	Schedule MI
Research Expense Credit	Schedule R
Reserved for Future Use	N/A



- **Line 9. Other Additions** – Enter any other amount subject to Wisconsin taxation, less any expense amount allocable to it, which has been excluded or deducted in the computation of federal unrelated business taxable income:
  - Enter all income that is realized from the sale of or purchase and subsequent sale or redemption of **lottery prizes** if the tickets were originally bought in Wisconsin.
  - Adjustments required as a result of **changes made to the Internal Revenue Code which don't apply for Wisconsin**. Refer to the list of provisions of the Internal Revenue Code not adopted by Wisconsin above for items that may require adjustment.
  - **Moving expenses**, as defined in sec. 71.01 (8j), Wis. Stats., paid or incurred during the taxable year to move the taxpayer's Wisconsin business operation, in whole or in part, to a location outside the state or to move the taxpayer's business operations outside the United States may not be deducted as provided under the Internal Revenue Code.

■ **Line 4 – Subtractions** – Enter the total subtractions from Part 2 on page 3.

**Instructions for how to complete Part 2 - Subtractions:**

- **Line 1. Interest Income** – Enter interest and dividend income, less related expenses, received on obligations and certain securities of the United States government that was included in federal unrelated business taxable income and is exempt from state income taxation.
- **Line 2. Capital Gains and Losses** For corporations, capital losses are allowed in the current taxable year only to the extent of capital gains.
- **Line 3. Net Operating Loss Carryforward** – Enter the amount of any Wisconsin net operating loss carryforward. The Wisconsin net operating loss is the federal net operating loss plus or minus modifications required for Wisconsin tax purposes. Net operating losses from years before the exempt organization became subject to Wisconsin income taxation can't be included on line 3.
- **Line 4. Related Entity Expenses** – An exempt organization taxable as a corporation must make an addition modification to "add back" management fees, intangible expenses, interest expenses, or rental expenses that are paid, accrued, or incurred to a related entity if that interest was deducted from federal unrelated business taxable income. The "addback" is reported on Part 1, line 5. After the corporation makes this addition modification, it completes Part II of Schedule RT to determine if it is eligible for a deduction for any of the amount added back. The corporation then makes a subtraction modification on Part 2, line 4, for the amount it is eligible to deduct. See the Schedule RT instructions for details of the conditions necessary to claim this subtraction.

If the corporation is a partner, member, or beneficiary of a pass-through entity, also include the amount of modification included on line 22a of Schedule 3K-1 and line 14a of Schedule 2K-1, as applicable.

- **Line 6. Transitional Adjustments** – Transitional adjustments are not applicable for organizations taxable as corporations.
- **Line 7. Other Subtractions** – Enter any amount not subject to Wisconsin taxation that was included in federal unrelated business taxable income or any deduction allowed for Wisconsin that wasn't deducted federally (such as development zones investment credit recaptured):
  - Include on line 6 any income that was included in federal unrelated business taxable income but not sourced to Wisconsin.
  - Adjustments required as a result of changes made to the Internal Revenue Code which don't apply for Wisconsin. Refer to the list of provisions of the Internal Revenue Code not adopted by Wisconsin for items that may require adjustment.
  - Income received from the state of Wisconsin with money received from the coronavirus relief fund authorized under 42 USC 801 to be used for any of the following purposes:

- Grants to small businesses
  - A farm support program
  - Broadband expansion
  - Privately owned movie theater grants
  - A nonprofit grant program
  - A tourism grants program
  - A cultural organization grant program
  - Music and performance venue grants
  - Lodging industry grants
  - Low-income home energy assistance
  - A rental assistance program
  - Supplemental child care grants
  - A food insecurity initiative
  - Ethanol industry assistance
  - Wisconsin Eye
- Income received in the form of a grant issued by the Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation during and related to the COVID-19 pandemic under the ethnic minority emergency grant program.

**Note:** For Wisconsin, expenses paid for with these programs and deducted in the computation of federal adjusted gross income are not required to be added back on the Wisconsin return. Income from these programs is included in federal income according to sec. 61, IRC, unless an exception applies. Income from these programs included in federal income should be excluded for Wisconsin by making a subtraction modification. For the description, use "Wisconsin COVID-19 Program Funds."

**■ Line 5. Nonapportionable and Separately Accounted Income –**

**Nonapportionable Income – Form N:**

Nonapportionable income is that income which is allocable directly to a particular state. It includes income or loss derived from the sale of nonbusiness real or tangible personal property or from rentals and royalties from nonbusiness real or tangible personal property. This income is assigned to the state where the property is located.

All income that is realized from the sale of or purchase and subsequent sale or redemption of lottery prizes if the winning tickets were originally bought in Wisconsin shall be allocated to Wisconsin.

Except for income from lottery prizes described above, the intangible income of a personal holding company is nonapportionable and is assigned to the state of incorporation.

Total nonapportionable income (loss) is removed from total company net income before the apportionment percentage is applied using Form N. The Wisconsin nonapportionable income (loss) is then combined with the Wisconsin apportionable income to arrive at Wisconsin net income.

**Separate Accounting – Forms C and N:**

If using the separate accounting method, don't complete lines 5 through 9. An exempt organization engaged in a nonunitary business in and outside Wisconsin must determine the amount of income attributable to Wisconsin by separate accounting. The exempt organization uses Form C, *Wisconsin Allocation and Separate Accounting Data*, to compute the amount attributable to Wisconsin by separate accounting and uses Form N, *Wisconsin Nonapportionable, Separately Accounted, and Separately Apportioned Income*, to report the separate accounting amount. This is because the income determined under separate accounting from Form C, line 16 is entered on Form N, line 6. A nonunitary business is one in which the operations in Wisconsin aren't dependent upon or contributory to the operations outside Wisconsin. Under separate accounting, the exempt organization must keep separate records of the sales, cost of sales, and expenses for the Wisconsin business.

**■ Lines 6 through 8. Apportionment Data –** If using the apportionment method, complete one of the following schedules to compute the apportionment percentage:

- Schedule A-01, *Wisconsin Single Sales Factor Apportionment Data for Nonspecialized Industries*

- Schedule A-02, *Wisconsin Apportionment Percentage for Interstate Financial Institutions,*
- Schedule A-03, *Wisconsin Apportionment Percentage for Interstate Motor Carriers,*
- Schedule A-04, *Wisconsin Apportionment Percentage for Interstate Telecommunications Companies,*
- Schedule A-05, *Wisconsin Premiums Factor for Insurance Companies,*
- Schedule A-06, *Wisconsin Receipts Factor for Interstate Brokers-Dealers, Investment Advisors, Investment Companies, and Underwriters,*
- Schedule A-07, *Wisconsin Apportionment Percentage for Interstate Air Carriers,*
- Schedule A-08, *Wisconsin Apportionment Percentage for Broadcasters,*
- Schedule A-09, *Wisconsin Apportionment Percentage for Interstate Railroads,*
- Schedule A-10, *Wisconsin Apportionment Percentage for Interstate Pipeline Companies, or*
- Schedule A-11, *Wisconsin Apportionment Percentage for Interstate Air Freight Forwarders Affiliated with a Direct Air Carrier*

■ **Line 9. Nonapportionable and Separately Accounted Income –**

**Nonapportionable Income – Form N:**

Nonapportionable income is that income which is allocable directly to a particular state. It includes income or loss derived from the sale of nonbusiness real or tangible personal property or from rentals and royalties from nonbusiness real or tangible personal property. This income is assigned to the state where the property is located.

All income that is realized from the sale of or purchase and subsequent sale or redemption of lottery prizes if the winning tickets were originally bought in Wisconsin shall be allocated to Wisconsin.

Except for income from lottery prizes described above, the intangible income of a personal holding company is nonapportionable and is assigned to the state of incorporation.

Total nonapportionable income (loss) is removed from total company net income before the apportionment percentage is applied using Form N. The Wisconsin nonapportionable income (loss) is then combined with the Wisconsin apportionable income to arrive at Wisconsin net income.

**Separate Accounting – Forms C and N:**

If using the separate accounting method, don't complete lines 5 through 9. An exempt organization engaged in a nonunitary business in and outside Wisconsin must determine the amount of income attributable to Wisconsin by separate accounting. The exempt organization uses Form C, *Wisconsin Allocation and Separate Accounting Data*, to compute the amount attributable to Wisconsin by separate accounting and uses Form N, *Wisconsin Nonapportionable, Separately Accounted, and Separately Apportioned Income*, to report the separate accounting amount. This is because the income determined under separate accounting from Form C, line 16 is entered on Form N, line 6. A nonunitary business is one in which the operations in Wisconsin aren't dependent upon or contributory to the operations outside Wisconsin. Under separate accounting, the exempt organization must keep separate records of the sales, cost of sales, and expenses for the Wisconsin business.

■ **Line 11. Gross Tax** – Enter 7.9% of the Wisconsin unrelated business taxable income reported on line 10.

■ **Line 12. Nonrefundable Credits** – Enter any nonrefundable credits the exempt organization is claiming from Schedule CR. However, you may not offset these credits against the economic development surcharge. If you are claiming more than one credit, you must claim the credits in a specific order. To receive any credits, the taxpayer must include the appropriate credit computation schedules. See the Schedule CR instructions for details.

If you are using credits carried forward from prior years or have current year unused credits that are being carried forward, complete and include a Schedule CF for each credit.

To determine if the organization qualifies for any credits, see Publication 123, *Business Tax Incentives*, which is

available on the Department of Revenue’s web site at [revenue.wi.gov/html/taxpubs.html](http://revenue.wi.gov/html/taxpubs.html).

- **Line 13. Net Tax** – Subtract line 12 from line 11. If line 12 is greater than line 11, enter zero (0).

**Lines 14 Through 23 - Organizations Taxable as Trusts**

- **Line 14. Federal Unrelated Business Taxable Income** – Enter the amount from federal Form 990-T, Part I, line 11. However, if the trust is required to file Form 4720, enter the amount of federal unrelated business taxable income as computed in the supporting schedules to Form 4720. The amount on line 14 should be after applying the net operating loss deduction and special deductions.

**CAUTION:** If any changes to the Internal Revenue Code or differences described earlier affect the computation of federal unrelated business taxable income but don’t apply for Wisconsin purposes, account for the differences on Parts 1 and 2 on page 3.

- **Line 15. Trust Additions** – Federal unrelated business taxable income on Form 4T, line 14, may include items that aren’t deductible for Wisconsin tax purposes, or it may not include items that are taxable for Wisconsin tax purposes. Complete Part 1 on page 3 and enter the total to account for these differences.

**Instructions for how to complete Part 1 - Additions:**

- **Line 1. Interest Income** – Enter interest income, less related expenses, received on state and municipal obligations that was excluded from federal unrelated business taxable income, except interest which is by law exempt from Wisconsin taxation. Enter only the state or municipal interest that is considered unrelated business taxable income.
- **Line 2. State Taxes** – Enter the amount of taxes deducted from federal unrelated business taxable income under IRC section 164.
- **Line 3. Capital Gains and Losses** – If federal unrelated business taxable income includes capital gains or losses, complete Wisconsin Schedule 2WD (Form 2) to determine if an adjustment is necessary to arrive at Wisconsin unrelated business taxable income. For example, an adjustment may be required because Wisconsin law limits deductions for net capital losses to \$500.
- **Line 4. Net Operating Loss Carryover** – Enter the amount of any federal net operating loss carryover.
- **Lines 5. Related Entity Expenses** – An exempt organization taxable as a trust must make an addition modification to “add back” management fees and intangible, interest or rental expenses paid, accrued, or incurred to a related entity. These expenses must generally also be disclosed on Schedule RT. See the Schedule RT instructions for further details of the expenses required to be disclosed on Schedule RT and added back to income on Part 1.

After the trust makes this addition modification, the trust uses Part II of Schedule RT to determine if it is eligible for a deduction for any of the amount added back. The trust then makes a subtraction modification on Part 2 in the amount it is eligible to deduct.

If the trust is a partner, member, beneficiary, or shareholder of a pass-through entity, also include the amount of modification included on line 22a of Schedule 3K-1; line 14a of Schedule 2K-1; and line 18a of Schedule 5K-1, as applicable.

- **Line 6. Reserved for Future Use**
- **Line 7. Transitional Adjustments** – Enter any transitional adjustments required by sec. 71.05(13), Wis. Stats., to account for differences between the federal and Wisconsin bases of changing basis assets (those subject to depreciation or amortization). Include a schedule showing the computation of each transitional adjustment made.

- **Line 8. Credits Includable in Income** – For certain credits, you must include the credit amount in your income. Enter on line 8 the total of the following credit amounts, if applicable:

Credit	Schedule
Business Development Credit	Schedule BD
Community Rehabilitation Program Credit	Schedule CM
Development Zones Credits	Schedule DC
Economic Development Tax Credit	Schedule ED
Electronics and Information Technology Manufacturing Zone Credit	Schedule EIT
Employee College Savings Account Contribution Credit	Schedule ES
Enterprise Zone Jobs Credit	Schedule EC
Farmland Preservation Credit	Schedules FC & FC-A
Jobs Tax Credit	Schedule JT
Manufacturing & Agriculture Credit	2021 Schedule MA-M and Schedule MA-A
Manufacturing Investment Credit	Schedule MI
Research Expense Credit	Schedule R
Reserved for Future Use	N/A

- **Line 9. Other Additions** – Enter any other amount subject to Wisconsin taxation, less any expense amount allocable to it, which has been excluded or deducted in the computation of federal unrelated business taxable income:
  - Enter all income that is realized from the sale of or purchase and subsequent sale or redemption of **lottery prizes** if the tickets were originally bought in Wisconsin.
  - Adjustments required as a result of **changes made to the Internal Revenue Code which don't apply for Wisconsin**. Refer to the list of provisions of the Internal Revenue Code not adopted by Wisconsin for items that may require adjustment.
  - **Moving expenses**, as defined in sec. 71.01 (8j), Wis. Stats., paid or incurred during the taxable year to move the taxpayer's Wisconsin business operation, in whole or in part, to a location outside the state or to move the taxpayer's business operations outside the United States may not be deducted as provided under the Internal Revenue Code.

■ **Line 17. Trust Subtractions** – Federal unrelated business taxable income on Form 4T, line 14, may not include items that are deductible for Wisconsin tax purposes, or it may include items that aren't taxable for Wisconsin purposes. Complete Part 2 on page 3 and enter the total.

**Instructions for how to complete Part 2 - Subtractions:**

- **Line 1. Interest Income** – Enter interest and dividend income, less related expenses, received on obligations and certain securities of the United States government that was included in federal unrelated business taxable income and is exempt from state income taxation.
- **Line 2. Capital Gains and Losses** – If federal unrelated business taxable income includes capital gains or losses, complete Wisconsin Schedule 2WD (Form 2) to determine if an adjustment is necessary to arrive at Wisconsin unrelated business taxable income. For example, an adjustment may be required because Wisconsin law allows an exclusion of 30% of the net capital gain from assets held more than one year (60% on farm assets held more

than one year and on all farm assets acquired from a decedent).

- **Line 3. Net Operating Loss Carryforward** – Enter the amount of any Wisconsin net operating loss carryforward. The Wisconsin net operating loss is the federal net operating loss plus or minus modifications required for Wisconsin tax purposes. Net operating losses from years before the exempt organization became subject to Wisconsin income taxation can't be included on line 3.
- **Line 4. Related Entity Expenses** – An exempt organization taxable as a trust must make an addition modification to "add back" management fees, intangible expenses, interest expenses, or rental expenses that are paid, accrued, or incurred to a related entity if that interest was deducted from federal unrelated business taxable income. The "addback" is reported on Part 1, line 5. After the exempt organization makes this addition modification, it completes Part II of Schedule RT to determine if it is eligible for a deduction for any of the amount added back. The exempt organization then makes a subtraction modification on Part 2, line 4, for the amount it is eligible to deduct. See the Schedule RT instructions for details of the conditions necessary to claim this subtraction.

If the exempt organization is a partner, member, beneficiary, or shareholder of a pass-through entity, also include the amount of modification included on line 22b of Schedule 3K-1, line 14b of Schedule 2K-1, and line 18b of Schedule 5K-1, as applicable.

- **Line 6. Transitional Adjustments** – Enter any transitional adjustment required by sec. 71.05(13), Wis. Stats., to account for differences between the federal and Wisconsin bases of changing basis assets (those subject to depreciation or amortization). Include a schedule showing the computation of each transitional adjustment.
- **Line 7. Other Subtractions** – Enter any amount not subject to Wisconsin taxation that was included in federal unrelated business taxable income or any deduction allowed for Wisconsin that wasn't deducted federally (such as development zones investment credit recaptured):

- Include on line 6 any trust income that was included in federal unrelated business taxable income but not sourced to Wisconsin.
- Adjustments required as a result of changes made to the Internal Revenue Code which don't apply for Wisconsin. Refer to the list of provisions of the Internal Revenue Code not adopted by Wisconsin for items that may require adjustment.
- Income received from the state of Wisconsin with money received from the coronavirus relief fund authorized under 42 USC 801 to be used for any of the following purposes:
  - Grants to small businesses
  - A farm support program
  - Broadband expansion
  - Privately owned movie theater grants
  - A nonprofit grant program
  - A tourism grants program
  - A cultural organization grant program
  - Music and performance venue grants
  - Lodging industry grants
  - Low-income home energy assistance
  - A rental assistance program
  - Supplemental child care grants
  - A food insecurity initiative
  - Ethanol industry assistance
  - Wisconsin Eye
- Income received in the form of a grant issued by the Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation during and related to the COVID-19 pandemic under the ethnic minority emergency grant program.

**Note:** For Wisconsin, expenses paid for with these programs and deducted in the computation of federal adjusted gross income are not required to be added back on the Wisconsin return. Income from these programs is included in federal income according to sec. 61, IRC, unless an exception applies. Income from these programs included in federal income should be excluded for Wisconsin by making a subtraction modification. For the description, use "Wisconsin COVID-19 Program Funds."

■ **Line 19. Gross Tax** – Compute the tax on the Wisconsin unrelated business taxable income on line 18 using the tax table located in the instructions.

■ **Line 20. Nonrefundable Credits** – Enter any nonrefundable credits the exempt organization is claiming from Schedule CR. However, you may not offset these credits against the economic development surcharge. If you are claiming more than one credit, you must claim the credits in a specific order. To receive any credits, the taxpayer must include the appropriate credit computation schedules. See the Schedule CR instructions for details.

To determine if the organization qualifies for any credits, see Publication 123, *Business Tax Incentives*, which is available on the Department of Revenue’s web site at [revenue.wi.gov/html/taxpubs.html](http://revenue.wi.gov/html/taxpubs.html).

■ **Line 21. Net Income Tax Paid to Other States** – Wisconsin resident trusts may claim a credit for income tax paid to another state or the District of Columbia, subject to the following requirements.

- The income taxed by the other state must be included in Wisconsin unrelated business taxable income,
- The credit claimed must be for the net amount of tax paid to the other state (this may be more or less than the amount paid as estimated tax), and
- A copy of Wisconsin Schedule OS and the other state’s tax return must be included with Form 4T.

See Wisconsin Schedule OS for more information.

**Lines 25 Through 41**

■ **Line 25. Economic Development Surcharge** – Compute the surcharge as explained below. For further information, see [Publication 400, Wisconsin’s Economic Development Surcharge](#).

**Exempt organizations taxable as corporations:** Enter the greater of \$25 or 3% (0.03) of the gross tax on line 11, but not more than \$9,800. **Note:** The economic development surcharge does not apply to exempt organizations taxable as corporations that have less than \$4 million of gross receipts from all unrelated trade or business activities for federal income tax purposes.

■ **Line 26. Endangered Resources Donation** – (For exempt organizations taxable as corporations.) Your donation supports the preservation and management of more than 200 endangered and threatened Wisconsin plants and animals. It also helps protect Wisconsin’s finest remaining examples of prairies, forests, and wetlands. Support endangered resources in Wisconsin. Fill in line 26 with the amount you wish to donate. Your gift will either reduce your refund or be added to tax due.

You can also make an online donation at the following web site: <https://www.billerpayments.com/app/donation-sui/?bsn=swidnrdonations#/donations/payment>

You can also send a check directly to the Endangered Resources Fund, Department of Natural Resources, PO Box 7921, Madison WI 53707-7921.

■ **Line 27. Veterans Trust Fund Donation** – You may designate an amount as a veteran’s trust fund donation. Your donation will be used by the Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs for the benefit of veterans or their dependents. Fill in line 27 with the amount you wish to donate. Your donation will either reduce your refund or be added to tax due.

■ **Line 29. Estimated Tax Payments** – Enter estimated tax payments made or overpayments applied from prior years’ returns. Subtract any “quick refund” applied for on Form 4466W.

■ **Line 30. Wisconsin Tax Withheld** – Enter your share of Wisconsin tax withheld from pass-through entities of which you are a member, as reported on Wisconsin Schedules 2K-1, 3K-1, or 5K-1. Include a copy of the Schedule 2K-1, 3K-1, or 5K-1 with the tax return that you file. Also enter the amount of Wisconsin tax withheld from lottery prizes.

If this is an amended return, enter the Wisconsin tax withheld reported on your original return, unless the amount you originally reported was incorrect.

■ **Line 31. Refundable Credits** – Enter any refundable credits the exempt organization is claiming from Schedule CR. To determine if the organization qualifies for any credits, see Publication 123, *Business Tax Incentives* (available at [revenue.wi.gov/html/taxpubs.html](http://revenue.wi.gov/html/taxpubs.html)). To claim a credit, complete the appropriate credit schedule as instructed by Publication 123, enter the credit amount on the appropriate line of Schedule CR, and include the credit schedule and Schedule CR with your return.

■ **Line 32. Amended Return - Amount Previously Paid** - Complete this line only if this is an amended 2022 Form 4T. Fill in the amount of tax you paid with your original Form 4T plus any additional amounts paid after it was filed.

If you did not pay the full amount shown on your original Form 4T, fill in only the portion that you actually paid. Also, include any additional tax that may have resulted if your original return was changed or audited. This includes additional tax paid with a previously filed 2022 amended return and additional tax paid as a result of a department adjustment to your return. Do not include payments of interest or penalties.

■ **Line 34. Amended Return - Amount Previously Refunded** - Complete this line only if this is an amended 2022 Form 4T. Fill in the refund from your original 2022 return (not including the amount applied to your 2022 estimated tax).

If your refund was reduced because you owed underpayment interest or any penalties, fill in the amount of your refund before the reduction for underpayment interest or penalty. If your 2022 return was adjusted by the department, fill in the refund shown on the adjustment notice you received. If the adjustment notice shows a tax due rather than a refund, complete line 32 instead of line 34.

■ **Line 36. Interest, Penalty, and Late Fee Due** – Enter any interest, penalty, and late fee due from Form U, line 17 or 26; or Schedule U, line 15 or 29. Check the space after the arrow line if you computed underpayment interest using the annualized income installment method on Form U, page 2.

If you are filing an amended return and you were previously assessed interest for underpayment of estimated taxes, complete an amended Form U, Part I, or Schedule U based on the total of the amounts shown on Form 4T, lines 24 and 25. Enter the difference between the underpayment interest from the amended Form U, line 17, or Schedule U line 15 or 29, and the amount you previously paid on Form 4T, line 36. Show an overpayment as a negative number. Include Form U or Schedule U with your amended return. Otherwise, leave line 36 blank. The department will compute interest on the amount of refund approved or tax owed.

■ **Line 37. Amount Due** – If the total of lines 28 and 36 is larger than line 35, subtract line 35 from the total of lines 28 and 36. Pay by electronic funds transfer or mail your check with a 2022 Form Corp-ES, *Corporation Estimated Tax Voucher*, to the address shown on the voucher. **Otherwise, use paper clips to fasten your check to the front of Form 4T.**

■ **Line 38. Overpayment** – If line 35 is larger than the total of lines 28 and 36, subtract the total of lines 28 and 36 from line 35.

**NOTE:** If you must recapture development zones investment credits because the property is disposed of or ceases to be qualified property before the end of the recapture period, add the amount from the schedule on page 5 of the Schedule DC instructions to the tax due on line 37 or reduce the overpayment on line 38.

■ **Line 39. 2023 Estimated Tax** – Enter the amount of any overpayment from line 38 that is to be credited to the organization's 2023 estimated tax. The balance of any overpayment will be refunded.

#### Changing an Election to Apply a Refund to Estimated Tax

Sections 71.09(7) and 71.29(3), Wis. Stats., provide an election to apply all or a portion of a claimed refund to the following year's estimated tax payments, if the refund has not been paid or applied elsewhere (for example, against



a delinquent tax liability).

An election to apply a refund to estimated tax may be changed to:

- request payment of the refund,
- credit the refund against an amended return tax liability for any year, or
- credit the refund against a notice of amount due for any year.

For individual and fiduciary income tax, notification of a change in election must occur on or before the due date of the final estimated tax installment payment (January 15, 2023, for a calendar-year filer).

For corporation franchise and income tax, notification of a change in election must occur on or before the unextended due date of the following year's tax return or before the following year's tax return is filed, whichever is earlier.

The change in election must be in writing. You can file an amended return or send an email, fax, or letter to:

Fiduciaries:

- [DOREstateandFiduciary@revenue.wi.gov](mailto:DOREstateandFiduciary@revenue.wi.gov)
- Fax: (608) 267-0834
- Wisconsin Department of Revenue  
Mail Stop 6-81  
PO Box 8906  
Madison WI 53708-8906

Corporations:

- [DORFranchise@revenue.wi.gov](mailto:DORFranchise@revenue.wi.gov)
- Fax: (608) 267-0834
- Wisconsin Department of Revenue  
Mail Stop 6-81  
PO Box 8906  
Madison WI 53708-8906

If a timely election to move the estimated payments is not made, any tax due on the return is subject to interest at 12% per year from the unextended due date of the return until the date paid. Interest is due regardless of whether the original amount of estimated payments exceeded the tax due on the return because the estimated payments were moved to the next taxable year.

Amended Returns

If this is an amended return and you have already filed your 2023 return, enter the overpayment that you claimed as a credit on your 2023 return from your previously filed original or amended 2022 return. Otherwise, you may allocate the overpayment from line 38 between line 39 and line 40 as you choose.

■ **Line 41. Gross Receipts** – Enter the “gross receipts from all unrelated trade or business activities” including gross receipts, gross sales, the gross sales price from the disposition of capital assets and business assets, gross rents, gross income from unrelated debt-financed property, gross interest, annuities, royalties, and rents from controlled organizations, gross investment income, gross exploited exempt activity income, gross advertising income, gross receipts passed through from other entities, and all other receipts that are included in unrelated business taxable income for Wisconsin tax purposes.

**Additional Information, Signatures, and Supplemental Schedules**

■ **Additional Information Required** – Provide the requested information and answer the questions in items 1 through 5.

■ **Third Party Designee** – If you want to allow a tax preparer or tax preparation firm, or any other person you choose to discuss your 2022 tax return with the Department of Revenue, check “Yes” in the “Third Party Designee” area of

your return. Also, fill in the designee's name, phone number, and any five digits the designee chooses as their personal identification number (PIN). If you check "Yes," you are authorizing the 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 department any information missing from your return,
- Call the department for information about the processing of your return or the status of your refund or payment(s), and
- Respond to certain department notices about math errors, offsets, and return preparation.

You are not authorizing the designee to receive any refund check, bind you to anything (including any additional tax liability), or otherwise represent you before the department. If you want to expand the designee's authorization, you must submit Form A-222 (*Power of Attorney*). The authorization will automatically end no later than the due date (without regard to extensions) for filing your 2023 tax return.

■ **Signatures** – An officer or trustee of the exempt organization must sign the form at the bottom of page 2. If the return is prepared by someone other than an employee of the exempt organization, the individual who prepared the return must sign the form, by hand, in the space provided for the preparer's signature and furnish the preparing firm's federal employer identification number. A self-employed individual must enter "PTIN" and their preparer tax identification number in the space for the preparer's federal employer identification number.

■ **Supplemental Schedules** – Include the following items as supplemental schedules to your Form 4T:

- Your federal Form 990-T or 4720 with all supporting schedules.
- A list of your solely owned LLCs (complete and include Schedule DE with your return).
- Any extension of time to file your return.
- Supporting schedules for Form 4T (supporting schedules that are not department-prescribed forms may be submitted as .pdf documents with electronic returns).

If you are filing Form 4T on paper, **do not staple, fasten, or bind these supplemental schedules to your return. Use paper clips instead.**

## Wisconsin Income of Multistate Organizations

### Who Must Use Apportionment

Under the apportionment method, an exempt organization shows all income and deductions from unrelated trade or business activities for the organization as a whole and then assigns a part to Wisconsin according to a formula that determines Wisconsin unrelated business taxable income.

An exempt organization engaged in unrelated trade or business activities in and outside Wisconsin is required to report a portion of its total unrelated business taxable income to Wisconsin using the apportionment method if its Wisconsin operations are a part of a unitary business, unless the department gives permission to use separate accounting. To use the apportionment method, an exempt organization must have unrelated trade or business activity sufficient to create nexus in Wisconsin and at least one other state or foreign country.

A unitary business is one that operates as a unit and can't be segregated into independently operating divisions or branches. The operations are integrated, and each division or branch is dependent upon or contributory to the operation of the business as a whole. It isn't necessary that each division or branch operating in Wisconsin contribute to the activities of all divisions or branches outside Wisconsin.

To use the apportionment method, an exempt organization must have business activity sufficient to create nexus in Wisconsin and at least one other state or foreign country. "Nexus" means that an exempt organization's business activity is of such a degree that the state or foreign country has jurisdiction to impose an income tax or franchise tax measured by net income.

Under Public Law 86-272, a state can't impose an income tax or franchise tax based on net income on an exempt organization selling tangible personal property if the organization's only activity in the state is the solicitation of orders, which orders are approved outside the state and are filled by delivery from a point outside the state.

### **What Is the Apportionment Percentage**

For unitary, multistate businesses (except direct air carriers, air freight forwarders affiliated with a direct air carrier, motor carriers, railroads, pipeline companies, financial institutions, brokers-dealers, investment advisers, investment companies, underwriters, and telecommunications companies whose incomes are apportioned by special rules of the department), the apportionment percentage is determined by the ratio of Wisconsin sales to total company sales.

For most companies, the apportionment percentage is computed on Schedule A-01. However, financial institutions, direct air carriers, air freight forwarders affiliated with a direct air carrier, motor carriers, railroads, pipeline companies, telecommunications companies, insurance companies, interstate brokers-dealers, investment advisers, investment companies, and underwriters, broadcasters, and interstate pipeline companies use alternative schedules:

The apportionment schedules consist of the following:

- Schedule A-01, *Wisconsin Single Sales Factor Apportionment Data for Nonspecialized Industries*
- Schedule A-02, *Wisconsin Apportionment Percentage for Interstate Financial Institutions,*
- Schedule A-03, *Wisconsin Apportionment Percentage for Interstate Motor Carriers,*
- Schedule A-04, *Wisconsin Apportionment Percentage for Interstate Telecommunications Companies,*
- Schedule A-05, *Wisconsin Premiums Factor for Insurance Companies,*
- Schedule A-06, *Wisconsin Receipts Factor for Interstate Brokers-Dealers, Investment Advisors, Investment Companies, and Underwriters,*
- Schedule A-07, *Wisconsin Apportionment Percentage for Interstate Air Carriers,*
- Schedule A-08, *Wisconsin Apportionment Percentage for Broadcasters,*
- Schedule A-09, *Wisconsin Apportionment Percentage for Interstate Railroads,*
- Schedule A-10, *Wisconsin Apportionment Percentage for Interstate Pipeline Companies, or*
- Schedule A-11, *Wisconsin Apportionment Percentage for Interstate Air Freight Forwarders Affiliated with a Direct Air Carrier*

### **What Is Nonapportionable Unrelated Business Taxable Income**

Nonapportionable income is that income which is allocable directly to a particular state. It includes income or loss derived from the sale of nonbusiness real or tangible personal property or from rentals and royalties from nonbusiness real or tangible personal property. This income is assigned to the state where the property is located.

All income that is realized from the sale of or purchase and subsequent sale or redemption of lottery prizes if the winning tickets were originally bought in Wisconsin shall be allocated to Wisconsin.

Except for income from lottery prizes described above, the intangible income of a personal holding company is non-apportionable and is assigned to the state of incorporation.

Total nonapportionable income (loss) is removed from total company net income before the apportionment percentage is applied. The Wisconsin nonapportionable income (loss) is then combined with the Wisconsin apportionable income to arrive at Wisconsin net income.

### **Corporate Partners or LLC Members**

An exempt corporation that is a general or limited partner includes its share of the numerator and denominator of the partnership's apportionment factors in the numerator and denominator of its apportionment factors. An exempt corporation that is a member of a limited liability company (LLC) treated as a partnership for federal tax purposes in-

cludes its share of the numerator and denominator of the LLC's apportionment factors in the numerator and denominator of its apportionment factors. The exempt corporation should request a detailed breakdown of the partnership's or LLC's items and amounts to be included in the computation of its apportionment factors.

**Note:** Income from a partnership or LLC may be nontaxable under the principles of the U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Allied-Signal v. Director, Div. of Taxation*, 504 U.S. 768 (1992), if the investment is passive and does not serve an operational function. In this case, the exempt corporation would not include its share of the partnership's or LLC's apportionment factors in the numerator and denominator of its apportionment factors.

### Separate Accounting

An exempt organization engaged in a nonunitary business in and outside Wisconsin must determine the amount of income attributable to Wisconsin by separate accounting. The exempt organization uses Form C, *Separate Accounting Data*, to compute the amount attributable to Wisconsin by separate accounting and uses Form N, *Wisconsin Nonapportionable and Separately Apportioned Income*, to report the separate accounting amount. This is because the income determined under separate accounting from Form C, line 16 is entered on Form N, line 6. A nonunitary business is one in which the operations in Wisconsin aren't dependent upon or contributory to the operations outside Wisconsin. Under separate accounting, the exempt organization must keep separate records of the sales, cost of sales, and expenses for the Wisconsin business.

A unitary business may use separate accounting only with the approval of the department. An application for such approval must set forth, in detail, the reasons why separate accounting will more clearly reflect the exempt organization's Wisconsin net income. It should be mailed to the Wisconsin Department of Revenue, Mail Stop 3-107, PO Box 8906, Madison, WI 53708-8906 before the end of the taxable year for which the use of separate accounting is desired.

### Obtaining Forms and Assistance

If you need forms or publications, you may:

- Download them from the department's Internet web site at [revenue.wi.gov](http://revenue.wi.gov).
- Request them online at [revenue.wi.gov](http://revenue.wi.gov).
- Call (608) 266-1961.
- Call or visit any Department of Revenue office.

If you need help in preparing Form 4T, you may:

- E-mail your question to: [DORFranchise@wisconsin.gov](mailto:DORFranchise@wisconsin.gov)
- Send a FAX to (608) 267-0834
- Call (608) 266-2772  
(Telephone help is also available using TTY equipment. Call the Wisconsin Telecommunications Relay System at 711 or, if no answer, (800) 947-3529. These numbers are to be used only when calling with TTY equipment.)
- Call or visit any Department of Revenue office.

**Applicable Laws and Rules**

This document provides statements or interpretations of the following laws and regulations enacted as of November 11, 2022: Chapter 71 Wis. Stats., and Chapter Tax 2, Wis. Adm. Code

# 2022 TAX TABLE

If Line 5 is at least	but less than	Gross tax is	If Line 5 is at least	but less than	Gross tax is	If Line 5 is at least	but less than	Gross tax is	If Line 5 is at least	but less than	Gross tax is	If Line 5 is at least	but less than	Gross tax is
			4,000	4,100	143	9,500	9,600	338	15,000	15,100	558	20,500	20,600	814
			4,100	4,200	147	9,600	9,700	342	15,100	15,200	563	20,600	20,700	819
			4,200	4,300	150	9,700	9,800	345	15,200	15,300	567	20,700	20,800	823
			4,300	4,400	154	9,800	9,900	349	15,300	15,400	572	20,800	20,900	828
			4,400	4,500	158	9,900	10,000	352	15,400	15,500	577	20,900	21,000	833
			4,500	4,600	161	10,000	10,100	356	15,500	15,600	581	21,000	21,100	837
			4,600	4,700	165	10,100	10,200	359	15,600	15,700	586	21,100	21,200	842
			4,700	4,800	168	10,200	10,300	363	15,700	15,800	591	21,200	21,300	846
			4,800	4,900	172	10,300	10,400	366	15,800	15,900	595	21,300	21,400	851
			4,900	5,000	175	10,400	10,500	370	15,900	16,000	600	21,400	21,500	856
			5,000	5,100	179	10,500	10,600	373	16,000	16,100	605	21,500	21,600	860
			5,100	5,200	182	10,600	10,700	377	16,100	16,200	609	21,600	21,700	865
			5,200	5,300	186	10,700	10,800	381	16,200	16,300	614	21,700	21,800	870
0	20	0	5,300	5,400	189	10,800	10,900	384	16,300	16,400	619	21,800	21,900	874
20	40	1	5,400	5,500	193	10,900	11,000	388	16,400	16,500	623	21,900	22,000	879
40	100	2	5,500	5,600	196	11,000	11,100	391	16,500	16,600	628	22,000	22,100	884
100	200	5	5,600	5,700	200	11,100	11,200	395	16,600	16,700	633	22,100	22,200	888
200	300	9	5,700	5,800	204	11,200	11,300	398	16,700	16,800	637	22,200	22,300	893
300	400	12	5,800	5,900	207	11,300	11,400	402	16,800	16,900	642	22,300	22,400	898
400	500	16	5,900	6,000	211	11,400	11,500	405	16,900	17,000	647	22,400	22,500	902
500	600	19	6,000	6,100	214	11,500	11,600	409	17,000	17,100	651	22,500	22,600	907
600	700	23	6,100	6,200	218	11,600	11,700	412	17,100	17,200	656	22,600	22,700	912
700	800	27	6,200	6,300	221	11,700	11,800	416	17,200	17,300	660	22,700	22,800	916
800	900	30	6,300	6,400	225	11,800	11,900	419	17,300	17,400	665	22,800	22,900	921
900	1,000	34	6,400	6,500	228	11,900	12,000	423	17,400	17,500	670	22,900	23,000	926
1,000	1,100	37	6,500	6,600	232	12,000	12,100	427	17,500	17,600	674	23,000	23,100	930
1,100	1,200	41	6,600	6,700	235	12,100	12,200	430	17,600	17,700	679	23,100	23,200	935
1,200	1,300	44	6,700	6,800	239	12,200	12,300	434	17,700	17,800	684	23,200	23,300	939
1,300	1,400	48	6,800	6,900	242	12,300	12,400	437	17,800	17,900	688	23,300	23,400	944
1,400	1,500	51	6,900	7,000	246	12,400	12,500	441	17,900	18,000	693	23,400	23,500	949
1,500	1,600	55	7,000	7,100	250	12,500	12,600	444	18,000	18,100	698	23,500	23,600	953
1,600	1,700	58	7,100	7,200	253	12,600	12,700	448	18,100	18,200	702	23,600	23,700	958
1,700	1,800	62	7,200	7,300	257	12,700	12,800	451	18,200	18,300	707	23,700	23,800	963
1,800	1,900	65	7,300	7,400	260	12,800	12,900	456	18,300	18,400	712	23,800	23,900	967
1,900	2,000	69	7,400	7,500	264	12,900	13,000	461	18,400	18,500	716	23,900	24,000	972
2,000	2,100	73	7,500	7,600	267	13,000	13,100	465	18,500	18,600	721	24,000	24,100	977
2,100	2,200	76	7,600	7,700	271	13,100	13,200	470	18,600	18,700	726	24,100	24,200	981
2,200	2,300	80	7,700	7,800	274	13,200	13,300	474	18,700	18,800	730	24,200	24,300	986
2,300	2,400	83	7,800	7,900	278	13,300	13,400	479	18,800	18,900	735	24,300	24,400	991
2,400	2,500	87	7,900	8,000	281	13,400	13,500	484	18,900	19,000	740	24,400	24,500	995
2,500	2,600	90	8,000	8,100	285	13,500	13,600	488	19,000	19,100	744	24,500	24,600	1,000
2,600	2,700	94	8,100	8,200	289	13,600	13,700	493	19,100	19,200	749	24,600	24,700	1,005
2,700	2,800	97	8,200	8,300	292	13,700	13,800	498	19,200	19,300	753	24,700	24,800	1,009
2,800	2,900	101	8,300	8,400	296	13,800	13,900	502	19,300	19,400	758	24,800	24,900	1,014
2,900	3,000	104	8,400	8,500	299	13,900	14,000	507	19,400	19,500	763	24,900	25,000	1,019
3,000	3,100	108	8,500	8,600	303	14,000	14,100	512	19,500	19,600	767	25,000	25,100	1,023
3,100	3,200	112	8,600	8,700	306	14,100	14,200	516	19,600	19,700	772	25,100	25,200	1,028
3,200	3,300	115	8,700	8,800	310	14,200	14,300	521	19,700	19,800	777	25,200	25,300	1,032
3,300	3,400	119	8,800	8,900	313	14,300	14,400	526	19,800	19,900	781	25,300	25,400	1,037
3,400	3,500	122	8,900	9,000	317	14,400	14,500	530	19,900	20,000	786	25,400	25,500	1,042
3,500	3,600	126	9,000	9,100	320	14,500	14,600	535	20,000	20,100	791	25,500	25,600	1,047
3,600	3,700	129	9,100	9,200	324	14,600	14,700	540	20,100	20,200	795	25,600	25,700	1,052
3,700	3,800	133	9,200	9,300	327	14,700	14,800	544	20,200	20,300	800	25,700	25,800	1,057
3,800	3,900	136	9,300	9,400	331	14,800	14,900	549	20,300	20,400	805	25,800	25,900	1,063
3,900	4,000	140	9,400	9,500	335	14,900	15,000	554	20,400	20,500	809	25,900	26,000	1,068

## 2022 TAX TABLE (Continued)

If Line 5 is at least	but less than	Gross tax is	If Line 5 is at least	but less than	Gross tax is	If Line 5 is at least	but less than	Gross tax is	If Line 5 is at least	but less than	Gross tax is	If Line 5 is at least	but less than	Gross tax is
26,000	26,100	1,073	31,500	31,600	1,365	37,000	37,100	1,656	42,500	42,600	1,948	48,000	48,100	2,239
26,100	26,200	1,078	31,600	31,700	1,370	37,100	37,200	1,661	42,600	42,700	1,953	48,100	48,200	2,244
26,200	26,300	1,084	31,700	31,800	1,375	37,200	37,300	1,667	42,700	42,800	1,958	48,200	48,300	2,250
26,300	26,400	1,089	31,800	31,900	1,381	37,300	37,400	1,672	42,800	42,900	1,964	48,300	48,400	2,255
26,400	26,500	1,094	31,900	32,000	1,386	37,400	37,500	1,677	42,900	43,000	1,969	48,400	48,500	2,260
26,500	26,600	1,100	32,000	32,100	1,391	37,500	37,600	1,683	43,000	43,100	1,974	48,500	48,600	2,266
26,600	26,700	1,105	32,100	32,200	1,396	37,600	37,700	1,688	43,100	43,200	1,979	48,600	48,700	2,271
26,700	26,800	1,110	32,200	32,300	1,402	37,700	37,800	1,693	43,200	43,300	1,985	48,700	48,800	2,276
26,800	26,900	1,116	32,300	32,400	1,407	37,800	37,900	1,699	43,300	43,400	1,990	48,800	48,900	2,282
26,900	27,000	1,121	32,400	32,500	1,412	37,900	38,000	1,704	43,400	43,500	1,995	48,900	49,000	2,287
27,000	27,100	1,126	32,500	32,600	1,418	38,000	38,100	1,709	43,500	43,600	2,001	49,000	49,100	2,292
27,100	27,200	1,131	32,600	32,700	1,423	38,100	38,200	1,714	43,600	43,700	2,006	49,100	49,200	2,297
27,200	27,300	1,137	32,700	32,800	1,428	38,200	38,300	1,720	43,700	43,800	2,011	49,200	49,300	2,303
27,300	27,400	1,142	32,800	32,900	1,434	38,300	38,400	1,725	43,800	43,900	2,017	49,300	49,400	2,308
27,400	27,500	1,147	32,900	33,000	1,439	38,400	38,500	1,730	43,900	44,000	2,022	49,400	49,500	2,313
27,500	27,600	1,153	33,000	33,100	1,444	38,500	38,600	1,736	44,000	44,100	2,027	49,500	49,600	2,319
27,600	27,700	1,158	33,100	33,200	1,449	38,600	38,700	1,741	44,100	44,200	2,032	49,600	49,700	2,324
27,700	27,800	1,163	33,200	33,300	1,455	38,700	38,800	1,746	44,200	44,300	2,038	49,700	49,800	2,329
27,800	27,900	1,169	33,300	33,400	1,460	38,800	38,900	1,752	44,300	44,400	2,043	49,800	49,900	2,335
27,900	28,000	1,174	33,400	33,500	1,465	38,900	39,000	1,757	44,400	44,500	2,048	49,900	50,000	2,340
28,000	28,100	1,179	33,500	33,600	1,471	39,000	39,100	1,762	44,500	44,600	2,054	50,000	50,100	2,345
28,100	28,200	1,184	33,600	33,700	1,476	39,100	39,200	1,767	44,600	44,700	2,059	50,100	50,200	2,350
28,200	28,300	1,190	33,700	33,800	1,481	39,200	39,300	1,773	44,700	44,800	2,064	50,200	50,300	2,356
28,300	28,400	1,195	33,800	33,900	1,487	39,300	39,400	1,778	44,800	44,900	2,070	50,300	50,400	2,361
28,400	28,500	1,200	33,900	34,000	1,492	39,400	39,500	1,783	44,900	45,000	2,075	50,400	50,500	2,366
28,500	28,600	1,206	34,000	34,100	1,497	39,500	39,600	1,789	45,000	45,100	2,080	50,500	50,600	2,372
28,600	28,700	1,211	34,100	34,200	1,502	39,600	39,700	1,794	45,100	45,200	2,085	50,600	50,700	2,377
28,700	28,800	1,216	34,200	34,300	1,508	39,700	39,800	1,799	45,200	45,300	2,091	50,700	50,800	2,382
28,800	28,900	1,222	34,300	34,400	1,513	39,800	39,900	1,805	45,300	45,400	2,096	50,800	50,900	2,388
28,900	29,000	1,227	34,400	34,500	1,518	39,900	40,000	1,810	45,400	45,500	2,101	50,900	51,000	2,393
29,000	29,100	1,232	34,500	34,600	1,524	40,000	40,100	1,815	45,500	45,600	2,107	51,000	51,100	2,398
29,100	29,200	1,237	34,600	34,700	1,529	40,100	40,200	1,820	45,600	45,700	2,112	51,100	51,200	2,403
29,200	29,300	1,243	34,700	34,800	1,534	40,200	40,300	1,826	45,700	45,800	2,117	51,200	51,300	2,409
29,300	29,400	1,248	34,800	34,900	1,540	40,300	40,400	1,831	45,800	45,900	2,123	51,300	51,400	2,414
29,400	29,500	1,253	34,900	35,000	1,545	40,400	40,500	1,836	45,900	46,000	2,128	51,400	51,500	2,419
29,500	29,600	1,259	35,000	35,100	1,550	40,500	40,600	1,842	46,000	46,100	2,133	51,500	51,600	2,425
29,600	29,700	1,264	35,100	35,200	1,555	40,600	40,700	1,847	46,100	46,200	2,138	51,600	51,700	2,430
29,700	29,800	1,269	35,200	35,300	1,561	40,700	40,800	1,852	46,200	46,300	2,144	51,700	51,800	2,435
29,800	29,900	1,275	35,300	35,400	1,566	40,800	40,900	1,858	46,300	46,400	2,149	51,800	51,900	2,441
29,900	30,000	1,280	35,400	35,500	1,571	40,900	41,000	1,863	46,400	46,500	2,154	51,900	52,000	2,446
30,000	30,100	1,285	35,500	35,600	1,577	41,000	41,100	1,868	46,500	46,600	2,160	52,000	52,100	2,451
30,100	30,200	1,290	35,600	35,700	1,582	41,100	41,200	1,873	46,600	46,700	2,165	52,100	52,200	2,456
30,200	30,300	1,296	35,700	35,800	1,587	41,200	41,300	1,879	46,700	46,800	2,170	52,200	52,300	2,462
30,300	30,400	1,301	35,800	35,900	1,593	41,300	41,400	1,884	46,800	46,900	2,176	52,300	52,400	2,467
30,400	30,500	1,306	35,900	36,000	1,598	41,400	41,500	1,889	46,900	47,000	2,181	52,400	52,500	2,472
30,500	30,600	1,312	36,000	36,100	1,603	41,500	41,600	1,895	47,000	47,100	2,186	52,500	52,600	2,478
30,600	30,700	1,317	36,100	36,200	1,608	41,600	41,700	1,900	47,100	47,200	2,191	52,600	52,700	2,483
30,700	30,800	1,322	36,200	36,300	1,614	41,700	41,800	1,905	47,200	47,300	2,197	52,700	52,800	2,488
30,800	30,900	1,328	36,300	36,400	1,619	41,800	41,900	1,911	47,300	47,400	2,202	52,800	52,900	2,494
30,900	31,000	1,333	36,400	36,500	1,624	41,900	42,000	1,916	47,400	47,500	2,207	52,900	53,000	2,499
31,000	31,100	1,338	36,500	36,600	1,630	42,000	42,100	1,921	47,500	47,600	2,213	53,000	53,100	2,504
31,100	31,200	1,343	36,600	36,700	1,635	42,100	42,200	1,926	47,600	47,700	2,218	53,100	53,200	2,509
31,200	31,300	1,349	36,700	36,800	1,640	42,200	42,300	1,932	47,700	47,800	2,223	53,200	53,300	2,515
31,300	31,400	1,354	36,800	36,900	1,646	42,300	42,400	1,937	47,800	47,900	2,229	53,300	53,400	2,520
31,400	31,500	1,359	36,900	37,000	1,651	42,400	42,500	1,942	47,900	48,000	2,234	53,400	53,500	2,525

## 2022 TAX TABLE (Continued)

If Line 5 is at least	but less than	Gross tax is	If Line 5 is at least	but less than	Gross tax is	If Line 5 is at least	but less than	Gross tax is	If Line 5 is at least	but less than	Gross tax is	If Line 5 is at least	but less than	Gross tax is
53,500	53,600	2,531	59,000	59,100	2,822	64,500	64,600	3,114	70,000	70,100	3,405	75,500	75,600	3,697
53,600	53,700	2,536	59,100	59,200	2,827	64,600	64,700	3,119	70,100	70,200	3,410	75,600	75,700	3,702
53,700	53,800	2,541	59,200	59,300	2,833	64,700	64,800	3,124	70,200	70,300	3,416	75,700	75,800	3,707
53,800	53,900	2,547	59,300	59,400	2,838	64,800	64,900	3,130	70,300	70,400	3,421	75,800	75,900	3,713
53,900	54,000	2,552	59,400	59,500	2,843	64,900	65,000	3,135	70,400	70,500	3,426	75,900	76,000	3,718
54,000	54,100	2,557	59,500	59,600	2,849	65,000	65,100	3,140	70,500	70,600	3,432	76,000	76,100	3,723
54,100	54,200	2,562	59,600	59,700	2,854	65,100	65,200	3,145	70,600	70,700	3,437	76,100	76,200	3,728
54,200	54,300	2,568	59,700	59,800	2,859	65,200	65,300	3,151	70,700	70,800	3,442	76,200	76,300	3,734
54,300	54,400	2,573	59,800	59,900	2,865	65,300	65,400	3,156	70,800	70,900	3,448	76,300	76,400	3,739
54,400	54,500	2,578	59,900	60,000	2,870	65,400	65,500	3,161	70,900	71,000	3,453	76,400	76,500	3,744
54,500	54,600	2,584	60,000	60,100	2,875	65,500	65,600	3,167	71,000	71,100	3,458	76,500	76,600	3,750
54,600	54,700	2,589	60,100	60,200	2,880	65,600	65,700	3,172	71,100	71,200	3,463	76,600	76,700	3,755
54,700	54,800	2,594	60,200	60,300	2,886	65,700	65,800	3,177	71,200	71,300	3,469	76,700	76,800	3,760
54,800	54,900	2,600	60,300	60,400	2,891	65,800	65,900	3,183	71,300	71,400	3,474	76,800	76,900	3,766
54,900	55,000	2,605	60,400	60,500	2,896	65,900	66,000	3,188	71,400	71,500	3,479	76,900	77,000	3,771
55,000	55,100	2,610	60,500	60,600	2,902	66,000	66,100	3,193	71,500	71,600	3,485	77,000	77,100	3,776
55,100	55,200	2,615	60,600	60,700	2,907	66,100	66,200	3,198	71,600	71,700	3,490	77,100	77,200	3,781
55,200	55,300	2,621	60,700	60,800	2,912	66,200	66,300	3,204	71,700	71,800	3,495	77,200	77,300	3,787
55,300	55,400	2,626	60,800	60,900	2,918	66,300	66,400	3,209	71,800	71,900	3,501	77,300	77,400	3,792
55,400	55,500	2,631	60,900	61,000	2,923	66,400	66,500	3,214	71,900	72,000	3,506	77,400	77,500	3,797
55,500	55,600	2,637	61,000	61,100	2,928	66,500	66,600	3,220	72,000	72,100	3,511	77,500	77,600	3,803
55,600	55,700	2,642	61,100	61,200	2,933	66,600	66,700	3,225	72,100	72,200	3,516	77,600	77,700	3,808
55,700	55,800	2,647	61,200	61,300	2,939	66,700	66,800	3,230	72,200	72,300	3,522	77,700	77,800	3,813
55,800	55,900	2,653	61,300	61,400	2,944	66,800	66,900	3,236	72,300	72,400	3,527	77,800	77,900	3,819
55,900	56,000	2,658	61,400	61,500	2,949	66,900	67,000	3,241	72,400	72,500	3,532	77,900	78,000	3,824
56,000	56,100	2,663	61,500	61,600	2,955	67,000	67,100	3,246	72,500	72,600	3,538	78,000	78,100	3,829
56,100	56,200	2,668	61,600	61,700	2,960	67,100	67,200	3,251	72,600	72,700	3,543	78,100	78,200	3,834
56,200	56,300	2,674	61,700	61,800	2,965	67,200	67,300	3,257	72,700	72,800	3,548	78,200	78,300	3,840
56,300	56,400	2,679	61,800	61,900	2,971	67,300	67,400	3,262	72,800	72,900	3,554	78,300	78,400	3,845
56,400	56,500	2,684	61,900	62,000	2,976	67,400	67,500	3,267	72,900	73,000	3,559	78,400	78,500	3,850
56,500	56,600	2,690	62,000	62,100	2,981	67,500	67,600	3,273	73,000	73,100	3,564	78,500	78,600	3,856
56,600	56,700	2,695	62,100	62,200	2,986	67,600	67,700	3,278	73,100	73,200	3,569	78,600	78,700	3,861
56,700	56,800	2,700	62,200	62,300	2,992	67,700	67,800	3,283	73,200	73,300	3,575	78,700	78,800	3,866
56,800	56,900	2,706	62,300	62,400	2,997	67,800	67,900	3,289	73,300	73,400	3,580	78,800	78,900	3,872
56,900	57,000	2,711	62,400	62,500	3,002	67,900	68,000	3,294	73,400	73,500	3,585	78,900	79,000	3,877
57,000	57,100	2,716	62,500	62,600	3,008	68,000	68,100	3,299	73,500	73,600	3,591	79,000	79,100	3,882
57,100	57,200	2,721	62,600	62,700	3,013	68,100	68,200	3,304	73,600	73,700	3,596	79,100	79,200	3,887
57,200	57,300	2,727	62,700	62,800	3,018	68,200	68,300	3,310	73,700	73,800	3,601	79,200	79,300	3,893
57,300	57,400	2,732	62,800	62,900	3,024	68,300	68,400	3,315	73,800	73,900	3,607	79,300	79,400	3,898
57,400	57,500	2,737	62,900	63,000	3,029	68,400	68,500	3,320	73,900	74,000	3,612	79,400	79,500	3,903
57,500	57,600	2,743	63,000	63,100	3,034	68,500	68,600	3,326	74,000	74,100	3,617	79,500	79,600	3,909
57,600	57,700	2,748	63,100	63,200	3,039	68,600	68,700	3,331	74,100	74,200	3,622	79,600	79,700	3,914
57,700	57,800	2,753	63,200	63,300	3,045	68,700	68,800	3,336	74,200	74,300	3,628	79,700	79,800	3,919
57,800	57,900	2,759	63,300	63,400	3,050	68,800	68,900	3,342	74,300	74,400	3,633	79,800	79,900	3,925
57,900	58,000	2,764	63,400	63,500	3,055	68,900	69,000	3,347	74,400	74,500	3,638	79,900	80,000	3,930
58,000	58,100	2,769	63,500	63,600	3,061	69,000	69,100	3,352	74,500	74,600	3,644	80,000	80,100	3,935
58,100	58,200	2,774	63,600	63,700	3,066	69,100	69,200	3,357	74,600	74,700	3,649	80,100	80,200	3,940
58,200	58,300	2,780	63,700	63,800	3,071	69,200	69,300	3,363	74,700	74,800	3,654	80,200	80,300	3,946
58,300	58,400	2,785	63,800	63,900	3,077	69,300	69,400	3,368	74,800	74,900	3,660	80,300	80,400	3,951
58,400	58,500	2,790	63,900	64,000	3,082	69,400	69,500	3,373	74,900	75,000	3,665	80,400	80,500	3,956
58,500	58,600	2,796	64,000	64,100	3,087	69,500	69,600	3,379	75,000	75,100	3,670	80,500	80,600	3,962
58,600	58,700	2,801	64,100	64,200	3,092	69,600	69,700	3,384	75,100	75,200	3,675	80,600	80,700	3,967
58,700	58,800	2,806	64,200	64,300	3,098	69,700	69,800	3,389	75,200	75,300	3,681	80,700	80,800	3,972
58,800	58,900	2,812	64,300	64,400	3,103	69,800	69,900	3,395	75,300	75,400	3,686	80,800	80,900	3,978
58,900	59,000	2,817	64,400	64,500	3,108	69,900	70,000	3,400	75,400	75,500	3,691	80,900	81,000	3,983



## 2022 TAX TABLE (Continued)

If Line 5 is at least	but less than	Gross tax is	If Line 5 is at least	but less than	Gross tax is	If Line 5 is at least	but less than	Gross tax is	If Line 5 is at least	but less than	Gross tax is
81,000	81,100	3,988	86,500	86,600	4,280	92,000	92,100	4,571	97,500	97,600	4,863
81,100	81,200	3,993	86,600	86,700	4,285	92,100	92,200	4,576	97,600	97,700	4,868
81,200	81,300	3,999	86,700	86,800	4,290	92,200	92,300	4,582	97,700	97,800	4,873
81,300	81,400	4,004	86,800	86,900	4,296	92,300	92,400	4,587	97,800	97,900	4,879
81,400	81,500	4,009	86,900	87,000	4,301	92,400	92,500	4,592	97,900	98,000	4,884
81,500	81,600	4,015	87,000	87,100	4,306	92,500	92,600	4,598	98,000	98,100	4,889
81,600	81,700	4,020	87,100	87,200	4,311	92,600	92,700	4,603	98,100	98,200	4,894
81,700	81,800	4,025	87,200	87,300	4,317	92,700	92,800	4,608	98,200	98,300	4,900
81,800	81,900	4,031	87,300	87,400	4,322	92,800	92,900	4,614	98,300	98,400	4,905
81,900	82,000	4,036	87,400	87,500	4,327	92,900	93,000	4,619	98,400	98,500	4,910
82,000	82,100	4,041	87,500	87,600	4,333	93,000	93,100	4,624	98,500	98,600	4,916
82,100	82,200	4,046	87,600	87,700	4,338	93,100	93,200	4,629	98,600	98,700	4,921
82,200	82,300	4,052	87,700	87,800	4,343	93,200	93,300	4,635	98,700	98,800	4,926
82,300	82,400	4,057	87,800	87,900	4,349	93,300	93,400	4,640	98,800	98,900	4,932
82,400	82,500	4,062	87,900	88,000	4,354	93,400	93,500	4,645	98,900	99,000	4,937
82,500	82,600	4,068	88,000	88,100	4,359	93,500	93,600	4,651	99,000	99,100	4,942
82,600	82,700	4,073	88,100	88,200	4,364	93,600	93,700	4,656	99,100	99,200	4,947
82,700	82,800	4,078	88,200	88,300	4,370	93,700	93,800	4,661	99,200	99,300	4,953
82,800	82,900	4,084	88,300	88,400	4,375	93,800	93,900	4,667	99,300	99,400	4,958
82,900	83,000	4,089	88,400	88,500	4,380	93,900	94,000	4,672	99,400	99,500	4,963
83,000	83,100	4,094	88,500	88,600	4,386	94,000	94,100	4,677	99,500	99,600	4,969
83,100	83,200	4,099	88,600	88,700	4,391	94,100	94,200	4,682	99,600	99,700	4,974
83,200	83,300	4,105	88,700	88,800	4,396	94,200	94,300	4,688	99,700	99,800	4,979
83,300	83,400	4,110	88,800	88,900	4,402	94,300	94,400	4,693	99,800	99,900	4,985
83,400	83,500	4,115	88,900	89,000	4,407	94,400	94,500	4,698	99,900	100,000	4,990
83,500	83,600	4,121	89,000	89,100	4,412	94,500	94,600	4,704	<b>\$100,000 or over – Use the Tax Computation Worksheet on the following page</b>		
83,600	83,700	4,126	89,100	89,200	4,417	94,600	94,700	4,709			
83,700	83,800	4,131	89,200	89,300	4,423	94,700	94,800	4,714			
83,800	83,900	4,137	89,300	89,400	4,428	94,800	94,900	4,720			
83,900	84,000	4,142	89,400	89,500	4,433	94,900	95,000	4,725			
84,000	84,100	4,147	89,500	89,600	4,439	95,000	95,100	4,730	<b>\$100,000 or over – Use the Tax Computation Worksheet on the following page</b>		
84,100	84,200	4,152	89,600	89,700	4,444	95,100	95,200	4,735			
84,200	84,300	4,158	89,700	89,800	4,449	95,200	95,300	4,741			
84,300	84,400	4,163	89,800	89,900	4,455	95,300	95,400	4,746			
84,400	84,500	4,168	89,900	90,000	4,460	95,400	95,500	4,751			
84,500	84,600	4,174	90,000	90,100	4,465	95,500	95,600	4,757	<b>\$100,000 or over – Use the Tax Computation Worksheet on the following page</b>		
84,600	84,700	4,179	90,100	90,200	4,470	95,600	95,700	4,762			
84,700	84,800	4,184	90,200	90,300	4,476	95,700	95,800	4,767			
84,800	84,900	4,190	90,300	90,400	4,481	95,800	95,900	4,773			
84,900	85,000	4,195	90,400	90,500	4,486	95,900	96,000	4,778			
85,000	85,100	4,200	90,500	90,600	4,492	96,000	96,100	4,783	<b>\$100,000 or over – Use the Tax Computation Worksheet on the following page</b>		
85,100	85,200	4,205	90,600	90,700	4,497	96,100	96,200	4,788			
85,200	85,300	4,211	90,700	90,800	4,502	96,200	96,300	4,794			
85,300	85,400	4,216	90,800	90,900	4,508	96,300	96,400	4,799			
85,400	85,500	4,221	90,900	91,000	4,513	96,400	96,500	4,804			
85,500	85,600	4,227	91,000	91,100	4,518	96,500	96,600	4,810	<b>\$100,000 or over – Use the Tax Computation Worksheet on the following page</b>		
85,600	85,700	4,232	91,100	91,200	4,523	96,600	96,700	4,815			
85,700	85,800	4,237	91,200	91,300	4,529	96,700	96,800	4,820			
85,800	85,900	4,243	91,300	91,400	4,534	96,800	96,900	4,826			
85,900	86,000	4,248	91,400	91,500	4,539	96,900	97,000	4,831			
86,000	86,100	4,253	91,500	91,600	4,545	97,000	97,100	4,836	<b>\$100,000 or over – Use the Tax Computation Worksheet on the following page</b>		
86,100	86,200	4,258	91,600	91,700	4,550	97,100	97,200	4,841			
86,200	86,300	4,264	91,700	91,800	4,555	97,200	97,300	4,847			
86,300	86,400	4,269	91,800	91,900	4,561	97,300	97,400	4,852			
86,400	86,500	4,274	91,900	92,000	4,566	97,400	97,500	4,857			

## 2022 Tax Computation Worksheet – Line 6a

**Caution** Use the Tax Computation Worksheet to figure tax if taxable income is \$100,000 or more.

	<b>(a)</b>	<b>(b)</b>	<b>(c)</b>	<b>(d)</b>	<b>(e)</b>
Taxable income. If line 5 is –	Fill in the amount from line 5	Multiplication amount	Multiply (a) by (b)	Subtraction amount	Subtract (d) from (c). Fill in the result here and on Form 2 line 6a
At least \$100,000 but less than \$280,950	\$	x 5.3% (.053)	\$	\$ 307.52	\$
\$280,950 or over	\$	x 7.65% (.0765)	\$	\$6,909.85	\$