

Low Sulfur Diesel Fuel Production Credit

▶ **Attach to your tax return.**

Name(s) shown on return	Identifying number
1 Low sulfur diesel fuel produced (in gallons)	1
2 Multiply line 1 by \$.05	2
3 Qualified capital costs limitation (see instructions)	3
4 Total low sulfur diesel fuel production credits allowed for all prior tax years	4
5 Subtract line 4 from line 3	5
6 Enter the smaller of line 5 or line 2	6
7 Low sulfur diesel fuel production credit from partnerships, S corporations, and cooperatives	7
8 Add lines 6 and 7. Cooperatives go to line 9; partnerships and S corporations, report this amount on Schedule K; all others, report this amount on the applicable line of Form 3800 (e.g., line 1q of the 2006 Form 3800)	8
9 Amount allocated to the patrons of the cooperative	9
10 Subtract line 9 from line 8. Report this amount on the applicable line of Form 3800 (e.g., line 1q of the 2006 Form 3800)	10

General Instructions

Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code.

What's New

- The tax liability limit is no longer figured on this form; instead, it must be figured on Form 3800, General Business Credit.
- Taxpayers that are not partnerships, S corporations, or cooperatives, and whose only source of this credit is from those pass-through entities, are not required to complete or file this form. Instead, they can report this credit directly on line 1q of Form 3800.
- The IRS will revise this December 2006 version of the form only when necessary. Continue to use this version for tax years beginning after 2005 until a new revision is issued.

Purpose of Form

Use Form 8896 to claim the low sulfur diesel fuel production credit.

The credit generally is 5 cents for every gallon of low sulfur diesel fuel produced by a qualified small business refiner during the tax year. However, the total credits allowed for all tax years cannot be more than the refiner's qualified capital costs limitation on line 3. This credit is part of the general business credit.

Definitions

Low Sulfur Diesel Fuel

This is diesel fuel with a sulfur content of 15 parts per million or less.

Small Business Refiner

A small business refiner generally is a refiner of crude oil with an average daily domestic refinery run or average retained production for all facilities that

did not exceed 205,000 barrels for the 1-year period ending on December 31, 2002. To figure the average daily domestic refinery run or retained production, only include refineries that were refineries of the refiner or a related person (within the meaning of section 613A(d)(3)) on April 1, 2003. However, a refiner is not a small business refiner for a tax year if more than 1,500 individuals are engaged in the refinery operations of the business on any day during the tax year.

Qualified Capital Costs

For each facility, qualified capital costs are costs paid or incurred to comply with the highway diesel fuel sulfur control requirements of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) during the period beginning January 1, 2003, and ending on the earlier of:

- The date 1 year after the date on which the refiner must comply with these EPA requirements with respect to such facility or
- December 31, 2009.

Qualified capital costs include costs for the construction of new process operation units or the dismantling and reconstruction of existing process units to be used in the production of low sulfur diesel fuel, associated adjacent or offsite equipment (including tankage, catalyst, and power supply), engineering, construction period interest, and site work.

In addition, the small business refiner must obtain certification from the IRS (which will consult with the EPA) that the taxpayer's qualified capital costs will result in compliance with the applicable EPA regulations. This certification must be obtained not later than the date that is 30 months after the first day of the first tax year in which the credit is determined.

Additional Information

For more details, including basis reduction, see section 45H.

Specific Instructions

Use lines 1 through 6 to figure any low sulfur diesel fuel production credit from your own trade or business.

Cooperative Election To Allocate Credit to Patrons

A cooperative described in section 1381(a) can elect to allocate any part of the low sulfur diesel fuel production credit among the patrons of the cooperative. To make the election, attach a statement to the effect that the cooperative elects to allocate the credit among the patrons eligible to share in patronage dividends on the basis of the quantity or value of business done with or for the patrons for the tax year.

The election is not effective unless:

- Made on a timely filed return (including extensions). However, if the cooperative made an election on a tax return for a tax year ending after December 31, 2002, and filed before June 15, 2006, but failed to attach the required statement, the cooperative may attach that statement to the first federal income tax return it files after June 14, 2006.
- The cooperative designates the apportionment in a written notice mailed to its patrons during the payment period described in section 1382(d).

If you timely file your return without making an election, you can still make the election by filing an amended return with the statement within 6 months of the due date of the return (excluding

extensions). Enter "Filed pursuant to section 301.9100-2" on the amended return.

Once made, the election cannot be revoked.

Line 1

Enter the number of gallons of diesel fuel produced with a sulfur content of 15 parts per million or less.

Line 3

On line 3, enter 25% of the qualified capital costs (defined above) for the facility that produced the fuel reported on line 1 if your average daily domestic refinery runs were not more than 155,000 barrels for the 1-year period ending on December 31, 2002. If your average daily domestic refinery runs were more than 155,000 barrels, the 25% is reduced (but not below zero) by multiplying it by 1 minus your excess over 155,000 barrels divided by 50,000 barrels.

Example. Your average daily domestic refinery runs were 165,000 barrels for the 1-year period ending on December 31, 2002. First divide 10,000 (your

excess over 155,000 barrels) by 50,000 to get .2. Next subtract .2 from 1 to get .8. Then multiply 25% by .8 to get 20%. On line 3, enter 20% of the qualified capital costs for the facility that produced the fuel reported on line 1.

Line 4

Enter the total low sulfur diesel fuel production credits allowed for all prior tax years (as determined for line 6).

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice. We ask for the information on this form to carry out the Internal Revenue laws of the United States. You are required to give us the information. We need it to ensure that you are complying with these laws and to allow us to figure and collect the right amount of tax.

You are not required to provide the information requested on a form that is subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act unless the form displays a valid OMB control number. Books or records relating to a form or its instructions must be retained as long as their contents

may become material in the administration of any Internal Revenue law. Generally, tax returns and return information are confidential, as required by section 6103.

The time needed to complete and file this form will vary depending on individual circumstances. The estimated burden for individual taxpayers filing this form is approved under OMB control number 1545-0074 and is included in the estimates shown in the instructions for their individual income tax return. The estimated burden for all other taxpayers who file this form is shown below.

Recordkeeping, 6 hr., 13 min.;
Learning about the law or the form, 45 min.;
Preparing and sending the form to the IRS, 2 hr., 5 min.

If you have comments concerning the accuracy of these time estimates or suggestions for making this form simpler, we would be happy to hear from you. See the instructions for the tax return with which this form is filed.

