

Instructions for Form 4562

Georgia Depreciation and Amortization (Including Information on Listed Property)

Assets Placed in Service during Tax Years Beginning on or after January 1, 2008. Georgia's I.R.C. Section 179 deduction is \$250,000 for 2008 through 2013, \$500,000 for 2014 through 2016, \$510,000 for 2017, \$1,000,000 for 2018, \$1,020,000 for 2019, \$1,040,000 for 2020, \$1,050,000 for 2021, \$1,080,000 for 2022, and \$1,160,000 for 2023. The related phase out is \$800,000 for 2008 through 2013, \$2,000,000 for 2014 through 2015, \$2,010,000 for 2016, \$2,030,000 for 2017, \$2,500,000 for 2018, \$2,550,000 for 2019, \$2,590,000 for 2020, \$2,620,000 for 2021, \$2,700,000 for 2022, and \$2,890,000 for 2023. Georgia has not adopted the Section 179 deduction for certain real property.

Georgia has not adopted the following depreciation provisions:

- The 30%, 50% and 100% bonus depreciation rules of I.R.C. Section 168(k).
- New York Liberty Zone Benefits, I.R.C. Section 1400L.
- 50% first year depreciation for post 8/28/2006 Gulf Opportunity Zone property, I.R.C. Section 1400N(d)(1).
- 50% bonus depreciation for most tangible property and computer software bought after May 4, 2007 and placed in service in the Kansas Disaster Area, I.R.C. Section 1400N(d)(1).
- 50% bonus depreciation for "qualified reuse and recycling property", I.R.C. Section 168(m).
- 50% bonus depreciation in connection with disasters federally declared after 2007, I.R.C. Section 168(n).
- Increased (\$8,000) first-year depreciation limit for passenger automobiles if the passenger automobile is "qualified property", I.R.C. Section 168(k).
- For assets placed in service on or before December 31, 2017, 15 year straight-line cost recovery period for certain improvements to retail space, I.R.C. Sections 168(e)(3) (E)(ix), 168(e)(8), and 168(b)(3)(I).
- For assets placed in service on or before December 31, 2017, modified rules relating to the 15 year straight-line cost recovery for qualified restaurant property (allowing buildings to now be included) I.R.C. Section 168(e)(7).
- 5 year depreciation life for most new farming machinery and equipment, I.R.C. Section 168(e)(3)(B)(vii).
- Temporary tax relief provisions relating to the Midwestern disaster area, I.R.C. Sections 1400N(f).

The Part I, Line 11 Business Income Limitation should be recomputed for Georgia purposes by adjusting the amount for Federal tax changes Georgia has not adopted. Please see the Federal tax changes section of the Georgia income tax booklets for more information.

Assets Placed in Service during Tax Years Beginning on or after January 1, 2005 and before January 1, 2008. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2005 and before January 1, 2008, Georgia did adopt the increased I.R.C. Section 179 deduction amounts and the related phase outs that were enacted as part of Federal Acts passed on or before January 1, 2008. As such, for assets placed in service during 2005 through 2007, the only Georgia depreciation differences are due to I.R.C. Section 168(k) (30% and 50% bonus depreciation), I.R.C. Section 1400 L (tax benefits for the New York Liberty Zone), and I.R.C. Section 1400(d)(1) (post 8/28/2006 Gulf Opportunity (GOZ) property).

Assets Placed in Service during Tax Years Beginning before January 1, 2005. For tax years beginning before January 1, 2005, Georgia did not adopt I.R.C. Section 168(k) (30% and 50% bonus depreciation), Section 1400L (tax benefits for the New York Liberty Zone), and I.R.C. 1400N(d)(1) (post 8/28/2006 Gulf Opportunity Zone (GOZ) property). Further, Georgia treated I.R.C. Section 179(b) as it was in effect before enactment of the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003. As such, Georgia continued to use a \$25,000 limit for the Section 179 deduction and a \$200,000 limit for the phase out of the Section 179 deduction. Assets placed in service during tax years beginning before January 1, 2005, should continue to be depreciated using the assumption that the bonus depreciation was not allowed and a lower Section 179 amount was used.



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Form **4562**
(Rev. 06/15/23)
GEORGIA

Georgia Depreciation and Amortization
(Including Information on Listed Property)

Note: Georgia does not allow any additional depreciation benefits provided by I.R.C. Section 168(k), 1400L, 1400N(d)(1), and certain other provisions.

2023

See separate instructions.

Attach to your return.

Names(s) shown on return	Business or activity to which this form relates	Identification number
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Part I Election To Expense Certain Tangible Property Under Section 179

Note: If you have any listed property, complete Part V before you complete Part I.

1	Maximum amount. See IRS instructions for a higher limit for certain businesses	1	\$ 1,160,000
2	Total cost of IRC Section 179 property placed in service (see IRS instructions).....	2	
3	Threshold cost of IRC Section 179 property before reduction in limitation	3	\$ 2,890,000
4	Reduction in limitation. Subtract line 3 from line 2. If zero or less, enter -0-	4	
5	Dollar limitation for tax year. Subtract line 4 from line 1. If zero or less, enter -0-. If married filing separately, see IRS instructions	5	
6	(a) Description of property	(b) Cost (business use only)	(c) Elected cost
7	Listed property. Enter the amount from line 29.	7	
8	Total elected cost of IRC Section 179 property. Add amounts in column (c), lines 6 and 7	8	
9	Tentative deduction. Enter the smaller of line 5 or line 8	9	
10	Carryover of disallowed deduction from line 13 of your 2022 Form 4562	10	
11	Business income limitation. Enter the smaller of business income (not less than zero) or line 5	11	
12	IRC Section 179 expense deduction. Add lines 9 and 10, but do not enter more than line 11	12	
13	Carryover of disallowed deduction to 2024. Add lines 9 and 10, less line 12	13	

Note: Do not use Part II or Part III below for listed property. Instead, use Part V.

Part II Special Depreciation Allowance and Other Depreciation (Do not include listed property.)

14	Special depreciation allowance for qualified property (see instructions)..... (other than listed property) placed in service during the tax year	14	Not allowed for Georgia purposes
15	Property subject to IRC Section 168(f)(1) election	15	
16	Other depreciation (including ACRS)	16	

Part III MACRS Depreciation (Do not include listed property.)

Section A

17	MACRS deductions for assets placed in service in tax years beginning before 2023	17	
18	If you are electing under IRC Section 168(i)(4) to group any assets placed in service during the tax year into one or more general asset accounts, check here		<input type="checkbox"/>

Section B--Assets Placed in Service During 2023 Tax Year Using the General Depreciation System

(a) Classification of property	(b) Month and year placed in service	(c) Basis for depreciation (business/investment use only.) See IRS instructions	(d) Recovery period	(e) Convention	(f) Method	(g) Depreciation deduction
19a 3-year property						
b 5-year property						
c 7-year property						
d 10-year property						
e 15-year property						
f 20-year property						
g 25-year property			25 yrs		S/L	
h Residential rental property			27.5 yrs.	MM	S/L	
i Nonresidential real property			27.5 yrs.	MM	S/L	
			39 yrs	MM	S/L	
				MM	S/L	

Part IV Section C--Assets Placed in Service During 2023 Tax Year Using the Alternative Depreciation System

20a Class life					S/L	
b 12-year			12 yrs		S/L	
c 30-year			30 yrs	MM	S/L	
d 40-year			40 yrs	MM	S/L	



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Summary (See IRS instructions)

Table with 3 rows and 2 columns. Row 1: 21 Listed property. Enter amount from line 28. Row 2: 22 Total. Add amounts from line 12, lines 14 through 17, lines 19 and 20 in column (g), and line 21. Row 3: 23 For assets shown above and placed in service during the current year, enter the portion of the basis attributable to IRC Section 263A costs.

Part V

Listed Property (Include automobiles, certain other vehicles, certain aircraft, certain computers, and property used for entertainment, recreation, or amusement.)

Note: For any vehicle for which you are using the standard mileage rate or deducting lease expense, complete only 24a, 24b, columns (a) through (c) of Section A, all of Section B, and Section C if applicable.

Section A--Depreciation and Other Information (Caution: See IRS instructions for limits for passenger automobiles.)

Table with 2 main rows. Row 1: 24a Do you have evidence to support the business/investment use claimed? Yes No. 24b If "Yes", is the evidence written? Yes No. Row 2: 25 Special depreciation allowance for qualified listed property placed in service during the tax year and used more than 50% in a qualified business use (see instructions). 25 Georgia Purposes.

26 Property used more than 50% in a qualified business use:

Table with 9 columns: (a) Type of property, (b) Date placed in service, (c) Business/investment use percentage, (d) Cost or other basis, (e) Basis for depreciation, (f) Recovery period, (g) Method/Convention, (h) Depreciation deduction, (i) Elected section 179 cost.

27 Property used 50% or less in a qualified business use:

Table with 9 columns: (a) Type of property, (b) Date placed in service, (c) Business/investment use percentage, (d) Cost or other basis, (e) Basis for depreciation, (f) Recovery period, (g) Method/Convention, (h) Depreciation deduction, (i) Elected section 179 cost.

28 Add amounts in column (h), lines 25 through 27. Enter here and on line 21.

29 Add amounts in column (i), line 26. Enter here and on line 7, page 1.

Section B--Information on Use of Vehicles

Complete this section for vehicles used by a sole proprietor, partner, or other "more than 5% owner," or related person. If you provided vehicles to your employees, first answer the questions in Section C to see if you meet an exception to completing this section for those vehicles.

Table with 13 columns: (a) Vehicle 1, (b) Vehicle 2, (c) Vehicle 3, (d) Vehicle 4, (e) Vehicle 5, (f) Vehicle 6. Rows 30-36: 30 Total business/investment miles driven during the year. 31 Total commuting miles driven during the year. 32 Total other personal (noncommuting) miles driven. 33 Total miles driven during the year. 34 Was the vehicle available for personal use during off-duty hours? 35 Was the vehicle used primarily by a more than 5% owner or related person? 36 Is another vehicle available for personal use?



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Section C--Questions for Employers Who Provide Vehicles for Use by Their Employees

Answer these questions to determine if you meet an exception to completing Section B for vehicles used by employees who **are not** more than 5% owners or related persons.

	Yes	No
37 Do you maintain a written policy statement that prohibits all personal use of vehicles, including commuting, by your employees?		
38 Do you maintain a written policy statement that prohibits personal use of vehicles, except commuting, by your employees? See IRS instructions for vehicles used by corporate officers, directors, or 1% or more owners		
39 Do you treat all use of vehicles by employees as personal use?		
40 Do you provide more than five vehicles to your employees, obtain information from your employees about the use of the vehicles, and retain the information received?		
41 Do you meet the requirements concerning qualified automobile demonstration use?		

Note: If your answer to 37, 38, 39, 40, or 41 is "Yes," do not complete Section B for the covered vehicles.

Part VI Amortization

(a) Description of costs	(b) Date amortization begins	(c) Amortizable amount	(d) Code section	(e) Amortization period or percentage	(f) Amortization for this year
42 Amortization of costs that begins during your 2023 tax year (See IRS instructions):					
43 Amortization of costs that began before your 2023 tax year				43	
44 Total. Add amounts in column (f)				44	